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GUIDE TO THE
SOUTH OF FRANCE
THE PYRENEES
AND THE
NORTH OF ITALY

C. B. BLACK





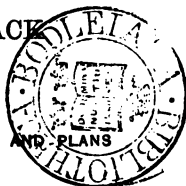
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GUIDE
TO THE
SOUTH OF FRANCE
AND TO THE
NORTH OF ITALY
INCLUDING THE
PYRENEES AND THEIR WATERING PLACES
THE
HEALTH RESORTS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN
FROM
PERPIGNAN TO GENOA
AND THE TOWNS OF
TURIN, MILAN, AND VENICE

BY C. B. BLACK

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND PLANS



LONDON
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, & SEARLE

1873

246. i. 93.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Guide-Book consists of *Routes* which follow the course of the main Railways. To adapt these Routes as far as possible to the requirements of every one, the Branch Lines are also pointed out, together with the stations from which the Coaches run, in connection with the trains, to towns distant from the railway. The description of the places on these branch lines is printed in a smaller letter than that of those on the main lines.

Each Route has the *Map* indicated on which it is to be found. By aid of these maps the traveller can easily discover his exact situation, and either form new routes for himself, or follow those given.

The *Arrangement* of the Routes is such, that they may be taken either from the commencement to the end, or from the end to the commencement. The Route from Boulogne to Paris, for example, does equally well for Paris to Boulogne.

The *Distance* of towns from the place of starting to the terminus is expressed by the figures which accompany them on each side of the margin ; while the distance of any two towns on the same route from each other is found by subtracting their marginal figures on either side from each other.

INTRODUCTION.

In the *Description* of towns, the places of interest have been taken in the order of their position, so that if a cab be engaged all that is necessary is to mention to the driver their names in succession. Cabs on such occasions should be hired by the hour. To guard against omission, the names of the places to be visited should be underlined in the book before commencing the round. In France the Churches are open all the day. In Germany and Belgium they close at 12 ; but most of them re-open at 2 P.M. The Protestant Churches are open only on Sundays ; but this is of little importance, as, with the exception of those of Ulm, Nuremberg, Strasburg, and The Hague, they contain no art treasures. All the Picture Galleries are open on Sundays, and very many also on Thursdays. On those days when places are not open to the public, admission is generally granted on payment of a fee, which, in most cases, will be found stated.

In the *Table of Contents* the Routes are classified and explained.

For the *Time-tables* recommended see page xi., and for the mode of procedure on the Continental Railways, pages xi. and xii.

C. B. BLACK.

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THE SOUTH-EAST OF FRANCE AND THE NORTH OF ITALY.

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See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

For Time-tables in England see the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. In France, see the "Indicateur" of the "Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon;" and for the diligences which run from the stations in connection with the trains see under "Service des Correspondances" in the same "Indicateur." For description of these time-tables, see page xi.

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ROUTE 24B.—TURIN to BRINDISI : distance 682 miles	490
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SECTION IV.—PART II.

ROUTES FROM PARIS TO THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Time-tables. —From London, see the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. From Paris, the Time-tables of the "Chemin de Fer de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée," sold at all the stations on the line, price 6 sous. For the diligences which run from the stations in connection with the trains, see in the same Time-tables under "Service des Correspondances."

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<p>This route passes many places famous for their mineral baths, such as Chateaufort, page 564; Chatelguyon, page 564; St. Mart, page 566; Royat, page 566; Mont Dore-les-Bains, page 566; and Bagnols, 568. Vichy may be said to be also on this route, as it is only 7 miles distant by rail from St. Germain des Fossés, page 564. Vichy is described on page 127 in the Excursions from Paris.</p> <p>P.S.—For the medical opinion of most of the bathing establishments noticed in this volume, see "Baths and Wells of Europe," by John Macpherson.</p> <p>The most picturesque part of this route is between Arvant (page 568) and Alais (page 569). The most interesting town is Nimes (page 569), containing a remarkably fine Roman amphitheatre. In the neighbourhood of Nimes is the no less remarkable Roman aqueduct called the Pont du Gard, page 571.</p>	
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SECTION IV.—PART III.

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For these routes use the Time-tables of the "Chemin de Fer d'Orléans," sold at all the stations on the line, price 6 sous. For the diligences running in connection with the trains, see under "Correspondances du Chemin de Fer d'Orléans," in the same "Indicateur." For Bordeaux, Arcachon, Pau, Biarritz, and the North of Spain, take Route 33 the length of Bordeaux. Then for Pau take Route 42, and Biarritz Route 41, and Madrid Route 50. For Toulouse take Route 36, and for the South of Spain Routes 36 and 48. For the centre of the Pyrenees take Route 35, Paris to Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Near Bigorre is the new branch line from Lourdes to Pierrefitte.

See the Map of Paris to the Pyrenees, page 585.

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ROUTES IN THE PYRENEES.

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For the Railway Time-tables, see "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi," included in the Time-tables of the "Chemins de Fer d'Orleans"—sold at all the stations on these lines, price 6 sous. For the coaches which run up the valleys from the stations on the railway, see under "Correspondances par terre des Chemins de Fer du Midi," in their Time-table. Pau (p. 639) is the nearest railway station to the baths of Eaux Chaudes (p. 646) and Eaux Bonnes (p. 645); *Pierrefitte* (p. 649) to Barèges (p. 654) St. Sauveur (p. 652), and Canterêts (p. 650); *Montrejeau* (p. 663) to Luchon (p. 656); *Tarascon* to Ax (pp. 664-668); and *Perpignan* (p. 675) to Amélie les Bains (p. 675). All these

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bathing establishments are well ordered, supplied with most efficacious mineral waters, and situated in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery. The finest parts of the Pyrenees are approached by rail from Tarbes and Lourdes on the line between Toulouse and Pau; see Route 44. The *Pacific Steam Navigation Company* issue Tourists' tickets from Liverpool to the Pyrenees and back.

Twenty days are allowed for the journey by railway from Bordeaux, and the time at that place may be extended if required.

Passengers are booked through to Marseilles, Toulon, Cannes, Nice, Pau, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Biarritz, and Madrid.

Full particulars may be had on applying at the offices of the Company, Harrington Street, Liverpool; N. Griffiths, Tate, & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, London; or Malcolms, Macgeorge, & Co., 22 Exchange Square, Glasgow.

The Company of the "Chemins de Fer du Midi" also issue circular tickets for visiting the Pyrenees from the St. Jean station at Bordeaux.

THE PYRENEES 635

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IN FIVE STAGES.

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PARIS.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.



THE LANDING PLACES ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE CHANNEL.

THE six principal ports on the French side of the English Channel connected by railroad with Paris are :—

DIEPPE—distant from Paris 125 miles ; passing Clères Junction, 100 m. ; Rouen, 85 m. ; Gaillon, 58 m. ; Mantes Junction, 36 m. ; and Poissy, 17 m. from Paris. Arrives at the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, Saint Lazare. Time, 4½ hours. Fares—1st class, 25 fr. ; 2d cl. 19 fr. ; 3d cl. 14 fr.—See Route 17, page 867.

London to Paris, *via* Newhaven and Dieppe (240 miles) :—tidal ; daily, except Sunday, from Victoria Station and London Bridge Station. Fare—1st class, 31s. ; 2d cl. 23s. ; 3d cl. 16s. 6d. Sea journey, 60 miles ; time, 8 hours. Time for entire journey, 16 hours. For tickets, etc., in Paris apply to Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Gare St. Lazare, Rue St. Lazare, 110, ancien 124. Bureau spécial, agent, M. Marillet, Rue de la Paix, 7. A. Collin et C^{ie}, 20 Boulevard Saint Denis.

BOULOGNE—distant 158 miles from Paris ; passing Montreuil, 134 m. ; Abbeville, 109 m. ; Amiens, 82 m. ; Clermont, 41 m. ; and Creil, 32 m. from Paris. Arrives at the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, No. 18 Place Roubaix. Time by express, 4½ hours. Fares—1st class, 31 fr. 25 c. ; 2d cl. 23 fr. 45 c. ; 3d cl. 17 fr. 20 c.—See Route 1, page 165.

London to Paris, *via* Folkestone and Boulogne (255 miles) :—tidal route ; from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, or London Bridge. Express trains daily to Folkestone, and from Boulogne, first and second class. Sea journey, 27 miles ; time of crossing, 1 hour 40 minutes. Fares from London to Paris by Boulogne—1st class, 56s. ; 2d cl. 42s. Time for the entire journey, 10 hours. For tickets, etc., in Paris apply to the Railway station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord.

CALAIS—185 miles from Paris ; by Boulogne 158 m. ; Montreuil, 134 m. ; Abbeville, 109 m. ; Amiens, 82 m. ; Clermont, 41 m. ; and Creil, 32 m. from Paris. Arrives at the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, No. 18 Place Roubaix. Time by express, 5½ hours. Fares—1st class, 36 fr. 55 c. ; 2d cl. 27 fr. 40 c.—See Route 1, page 163.

London to Paris, *via* Dover and Calais (mail route, distance 283 miles) :—departing from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, or London Bridge. Sea journey, 21 miles ; time about 80 minutes. First and second class, express. Fares—60s. ; 2d cl. 45s. Total time, London to Paris, 10 hours. Luggage is registered throughout from London, and examined in Paris. Only 60 lbs. free. For tickets, etc., in Paris, apply at the railway station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord.

CALAIS—204 miles from Paris ; by Saint Omer, 177 m. ; Hazebrouck, 165 m. ; Arras, 119 m. ; Amiens, 82 m. ; Clermont, 41 m. ; and Creil, 32. Arrives at the station, No. 18 Place Roubaix. Time, 7 hours, 40 minutes. Fares—1st class, 36 fr. 55 c. ; 2d cl. 27 fr. 40 c. ; 3d cl. 20 fr. 10 c.—See Route Calais to Paris, by Hazebrouck, page 173.

DUNKERQUE—190 miles from Paris ; by Bergues, 185 miles ; Hazebrouck, 165 m., where it joins the line from Calais ; Arras, 119 m. ; Amiens, 81 m. ; Clermont, 41 m. ; and Creil, 32 m. Arrives at the station, No. 18 Place Roubaix. Time, 10½ hours. Fares—1st class, 37 fr. 55 c. ; 2d cl. 28 fr. 15 c.—See Route 3, page 176.

England and Channel, *via* Thames and Dunkirk (screw) :—tidal ; three times a week from Fenning's Wharf. Also from Leith, in 48 to 54 hours.

LE HAVRE—142 miles from Paris ; by Harfleur, 138 m. ; Beuzeville Junction, 126 miles ; Bolbec-Nointot, 123 m. ; Yvetot, 111 m. ; Rouen, 87 m. ; Gaillan, 58 m. ; Mantes (Junction) 36 m. ; and Poissy, 17 m. from Paris. Arrives, as from Dieppe and Cherbourg, at the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 124 Rue St. Lazare. Fares—1st class, 28 fr. 10 c. ; 2d cl. 21 fr. 5 c. ; 3d cl. 15 fr. 45 c. Time by express, 4 hours 50 minutes, and nearly 3 hours longer by the ordinary trains.—See Route 18, page 394.

England and Channel, *via* Southampton and le Havre :—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 p.m. from Waterloo, leaving Southampton 11.45 p.m. Sea journey, 80 m. ; time, 8 hours.

CHERBOURG—231 miles from Paris ; by Lison, 184 m. ; Bayeux, 167 m. ; Caen, 149 m. ; Mezidon Junction, 134 m. ; Lisieux, 119 m. ; Serquigny Junction, 93 m. ; Evreux, 67 m. ; Mantes Junction, 36 m. ; and Poissy, 17 m. from Paris. Time by express, 8½ hours ; slow trains, nearly 13 hours.—See Route 19, page 399.

FRENCH, BELGIAN, AND GERMAN RAILWAYS.

On these railways, the rate of travelling is slower than in England, but the time is more accurately kept.

To each passenger is allowed 30 kilogrammes, or 66 lbs. weight of luggage free.

Railway Time-Tables.

Time-tables or Indicateurs. For France the most useful and only official time-tables are those published by Chaix and C^o, and sold at all the railway stations. Of these excellent publications there are various kinds. The most complete and most expensive is the "Livret-Chaix Continental," which, besides the time-tables of the French railways, gives those also of the whole Continent, and is furnished with a complete index; size 18mo, with about 800 pages. The index makes it very easy to consult. The "Livret-Chaix Continental" is sold at the bookstalls of the principal stations. Price 2 fr.

Next in importance is the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer," sold at every station; size, 80 small folio pages, price 50 c. It contains the time-tables of the French railways alone, and is furnished with an excellent index and railway map.

The great French lines of the "Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest," of the "Chemins de Fer d'Orleans," of the "Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée," of the "Chemins de Fer du Nord," and of the "Chemins de Fer de l'Est," have each time-tables of their own, sold at all their stations—Price 30 c. Size, 18^{mo}.

For Belgium, the best time-tables are in the "Guide Officiel sur tous les Chemins de Fer de Belgique." Sold at the Belgian railway stations. Size 18^{mo}. Price 30 c. It contains a good railway map of Belgium.

For Germany, the two best time-tables are—the Eisenbahn, Post und Dampfschiff Cours-Buch. Published at the office of the Cours-Bureau des Bundes General-Postamts, Berlin. This publication is met with principally in the booksellers' shops and railway stations of the north and east of Germany. Size, square 12^{mo}.

The other is Henschel's Telegraph. Published at Frankfurt am Main. Price 12 groschen. Size, square 12^{mo}, 444 pages. This publication is especially adapted for the Rhine and all the S.W. of Germany, and is met with in the booksellers' shops and railway stations of that quarter.

In England consult the *Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway*, sold at the Victoria Station, Pimlico, price 1d.; or by letter to the Manager of the Victoria Station, enclosing a 1½d. stamp.

In the Railway Station.

Before going to the station, it is a good plan to turn up in the index of the "Livret-Chaix Continental" the place required, to ascertain the fare and the time of starting, which stations are supplied with refreshment rooms (marked B), and the time the train halts at each on its way.

On arriving at the station join the single file (queue) of people before the small window (guichet), where the tickets (billets) are sold. Your turn having arrived, and having procured your ticket, proceed to the luggage department, where deposit your baggage and deliver your ticket to be stamped.

After your articles have been weighed, your ticket, along with a luggage receipt, is handed you from the "guichet" of the luggage office, where, if

your baggage is not overweight, you pay 10 c. or 2 sous. Before pocketing the luggage ticket, just run your eye down the column headed "Nombre de Colis," and see that the exact number of your articles has been given. The French have a strange way of making their 3s. 5s. and 7s. Whatever is overweight is paid for at this office; but remember, when two or more are travelling together, to present the tickets of the whole party at the luggage department, otherwise the luggage will be treated as belonging to one person, and thus it will probably be overweight. Another advantage of having the entire number of the party on the "Billet de Baggage" is, that in case of one or other losing their carriage tickets, this will prove the accident to the stationmaster (chef-de-Gare), and satisfy him. If, after having purchased a ticket, the train is missed, that ticket, to be available for the next train, must be presented again to the ticket office, to be re-stamped (*être visé*).

The traveller, on arriving at his destination, will frequently find it more convenient not to take his luggage away with him; in which case, having seen it brought from the train to the station, he should tell the porter that he wished it left there. He retains, however, his luggage ticket, which he only presents when he desires his luggage again.

On the Railway.

In the carriage cast the eye over the line as given in our railway map, and note the junctions; for at many of these—such as Amiens, Rouen, Culoz, Macon, etc. etc.—the passengers are frequently discharged from the carriages and sent into the waiting-rooms to await other trains. On such occasions great attention must be paid to the names the porter calls out, when he opens the door of the waiting-room, otherwise the wrong train may be taken. To avoid this, observe on our railway map what are the principal towns along the line in the direction required to go; so that when, for example, he calls out, "Voyageurs a Côté de Lyon!" and we be going to Marseilles from Macon, we may, with confidence, enter the train, because, by reference to the map, we see we must pass Lyon to reach Marseilles. The little railway map will be found very useful, and ought always to be kept in readiness for reference.

Buffet means refreshment-room, and Salle d'Attente, waiting-room.

There are separate first, second, and third class carriages for ladies.

French express trains have no second and third class carriages.

Railway Omnibuses.

At the stations of the largest and wealthiest towns three kinds of omnibuses await the arrival of passengers. They may be distinguished by the names of the General Omnibus, the Hotel Omnibus, and the Private Omnibus. The general omnibus takes passengers to all parts of the town for a fixed sum, rarely above half-a-franc; so that, should the omnibus be full, it is some time till the last passenger gets put down at his destination. The hotel omnibus takes passengers only to the hotel or hotels whose name or names it bears.

The private omnibus is a one-horse 6-seated omnibus, which individuals or private parties engage for themselves. For a small number it is more expensive than a cab.

At the stations of small towns the duties of all the above vehicles are performed by the general omnibus.

THE RAILWAY STATIONS IN PARIS.

Passengers from Dunkerque, Calais, and Boulogne, and all the N.E. of France, including Brussels, arrive at the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord, No. 18 Place Roubaix. (See northern side of plan of Paris.)

Of no station is it so necessary to have explicit information as of this one; because through it most Englishmen enter Paris, and it may be said even France itself. On arriving from the train, the passengers are ushered into a room, where they await the arrangement of the luggage. When this is done, the door is opened, and on producing the luggage ticket to any of the porters inside the counter, the traveller receives his luggage. Either a cab or a small omnibus is hired now. The part of the station from which you come out is nearly the centre of the principal façade in the Rue de Dunkerque, and looking down the Boulevard du Nord and the Rue de la Fayette. In the Rue de Dunkerque, fronting the station, are several restaurants, and the Hotel du Nord to the left; and to the right, at No. 33, a small second-rate house, the H. Jean-Bart. The offices for the sale of tickets are on the western side. For places, however, in the suburbs, the ticket offices are at the western end of the southern or principal façade. The cheapest mode to approach or leave the Northern Railway Station (without luggage) is by omnibus V (light-brown body), running from behind Montparnasse Western Railway Station to the Rue de Dunkerque, stopping at the corner in front of the station. It halts at No. 3 Rue du Louvre, and in the Place de la Bourse.

Passengers from Cherbourg, Le Havre, Dieppe, and Rouen, arrive at the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 124 Rue de St. Lazare. (See in plan of Paris to the west of the Northern Railway Station.) The cheapest way to approach it without luggage is by Omnibus X, running between Vaugirard and the Place du Havre. Fronting this western railway station is the Hotel de Londres et New York, No. 13 Place du Havre.

The Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest have another railway station on the opposite or left side of the Seine, at No. 44 Boulevard Montparnasse. Here passengers arrive from Brest.

Passengers for Dijon, Lyons, Italy, by Mt. Cenis, Marseilles, Hyères, Cannes, Nice, and Menton, leave from the station of the Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée, at No. 20 Boulevard Mazas. (See S.E. corner of plan of Paris on the northern or right side of the Seine.)

On the left bank of the Seine, opposite to the terminus of the Lyons railway, is the no less important station of the Chemins de Fer d'Orléans; the line for Spain, the Pyrenees, Bordeaux, Arcachon, Biarritz, Pau,

Orleans, Tours, and all the important towns on the W. coast, and in the centre of France.

The station of the Orleans Railway, the Jardins des Plantes and Hospital of Salpêtrière, are all together. (See plan accompanying Chap. IX.)

In the Place de Strasbourg, near the terminus of the Northern Railway, is the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est. This is the station for Switzerland and Germany, by Epernay, Chalons, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Metz.

In the Place de la Bastille is the station of the Vincennes railway, not far from the station of the Lyons railway.

At the Boulevard St. Jacques (see south side of General Plan of Paris) is the station of the Sceaux and Orsay railway.

For the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, see under Public Conveyances.

The Chemins de Fer du Nord, de l'Ouest, de l'Est, d'Orleans, and de Lyon, have all their own time-tables, "Indicateurs," which are sold at their respective stations, 30 c. each. At these stations omnibuses and cabs await the arrival of passengers.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

I.—Omnibuses.

The present omnibus company possesses nearly 700 omnibuses, distributed among 33 lines. The fare inside is 30 centimes = 3d. ; outside, 15 centimes = 1½d. ; but when a "correspondance" is taken, both are 30 centimes.

Omnibuses which halt at the same stations are said to correspond with each other ; and the ticket, which entitles a passenger to change from one omnibus into another at any one of these stations, is called the "Correspondance."

The two great Omnibus Stations are in the Place du Palais Royal, and at the end of the Rue du Louvre, where it meets the Rue St. Honoré. As at both of these places there are several offices, it is necessary to inquire from which of them the desired omnibus starts.

The routes of the omnibuses, together with their "correspondances," are all given in a little book called the "Itinéraire des Lignes d'Omnibus," price 20 centimes, sold at all the omnibus stations. That little book, along with one of the maps, giving the routes of all the lines (*le parcours de toutes les lignes*), will enable the tourist, after a little study, to thread his way easily and cheaply all over Paris. Two of these plans are sold at the omnibus stations—viz. the "Itinéraire des Omnibus dans Paris indiquant le parcours de toutes les lignes," price 1 fr. 25 c. ; and the "Plan-Omnibus de Paris," price 1 fr.

While driving in an omnibus, it is easy, by aid of the little book, to discover the names of the streets passed through. As a specimen of it, we give the *itinerary* of Omnibus C, as it stands in page 3 of the "Itinéraire

des Lignes d'Omnibus." It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the numbers on the margin referring to our explanations are not on the original table.

FEU
ROUGE

C

(VOITURES JAUNES)

C

FEU
ROUGE

AVENUE DE NEUILLY AU LOUVRE.

ITINÉRAIRE.

Avenue de Neuilly.
Avenue de la Grande Armée.
Rond-Point de l'Étoile.
Grande av. des Ch.-Élysées.

Place de la Concorde.
Rue de Rivoli.
Rue du Louvre.

Cette ligne dessert directement l'avenue de Neuilly, le Jardin d'acclimatation, le rond-point de l'Étoile, les Champs Élysées, les Ministères de la Marine et des Finances, les Tuileries, les Musées, le Palais-Royal et le Louvre.

Elle correspond en outre :

1° Av. des Champs-Élysées n° 62, { B du Chemin de Fer de l'Est au
avec la ligne : Trocadero.

{ G de Batignolles au Jardin des
Plantes.

Q du Palais-Royal au Trône.

R de St-Phillipe à Charenton.

S du Louvre à Bercy.

V du Maine au Chemin de Fer du
Nord.

I de la Place Pigalle à la Halle
aux Vins.

NOTA.—Les Champs-Élysées sont interdits : en semaine, de 3 h. à 6 h. ; dimanches et fêtes, de 2 à 7 heures.

1. The distinguishing marks of the omnibus—Red lanterns and yellow body.

2. The terminus of the line. The terminus to which the omnibus is running is indicated on a board above the door. When to Neuilly, the Neuilly side is exposed, and when to the Louvre, the Louvre side.

3. The route.

4. The principal places passed by the omnibus in its route.

5. and 6. The stations where omnibus C meets the omnibuses within the brackets, where interchange or "correspondance" of passengers takes place.

Directions.—Before setting out, write down the names of the omnibuses, with their “correspondances,” for the places to be visited ; and on stepping into the omnibus, be always ready to give the “conducteur” the name of the place you wish to go to.

At the omnibus station request a “billet” for the omnibus in which you wish a seat. A ticket bearing a number will be handed you. Next watch the arrival of your omnibus, and listen attentively when the numbers are called over. If yours is mentioned step at once forward to the conducteur ; but if the omnibus be filled before the turn for your number comes, you will most likely get off in a few minutes more by the next omnibus.

No tickets are given for the outside ; it is the best place for gentlemen.

On paying the conducteur his fare, request, when necessary, the correspondance required.

The places between which omnibuses run are painted on a board hung over the door. The exposed side bears the name of the place to which the omnibus is running.

The names of the omnibuses with which each omnibus corresponds are painted inside on the roof, along the line below the rail.

City Omnibuses which correspond with Suburban Coaches.

Coaches leave Paris from	COACHES RUN TO AND FROM	Omnibuses which correspond with the Coaches from Paris.
Boulevard Beaumarchais, 10....	Charenton-le-Pont.....	E. F. P. Q. R. S. Z.
Barrière de Clichy..	Asnières, St. Ouen, St. Denis et Argenteuil	G. H. M.
Belleville.....	Romainville, Belleville, Eglise	N.
Maison Blanche....	Voiture de Gentilly pour Bicêtre et Ville-Juif.....	
A la gare d'Ivry	Voiture du Pont Napoléon et d'Ivry	T.
Petite-Villette.....	Voiture de Pantin et les Prés-Saint-Gervais	
Ternes	Voiture de Suresnes	D. M.
Champs-Élysées (Place de la Concorde).....	Voie ferrée de Boulogne de Sèvres	A-C. A. A-F.
Pont de Neuilly	Puteaux, Suresnes.....	C.

II.—Cabs.

The fares of cabs depend upon their size, that is, whether they have two or four seats ; or, as the French more accurately term it, two or four “places.”

Every coachman, on being requested, produces his tariff of charges, of which the following are copies for both kinds of cabs :—

Avenue
de
Ségur, 2

2 1 2 9

DERRIÈRE
LES
INVALIDES.

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE.

Conserver ce Numéro en cas de réclamation.

VOITURES DE REMISE A 2 PLACES

prises dans les lieux de remisage ou chargeant sur la voie publique.

TARIF MAXIMUM DANS L'INTÉRIEUR DE PARIS.

De 6 heures du matin en été
(31 mars au 1er octobre),
et de 7 heures du matin en hiver
(1er octobre au 31 mars),
à minuit 30 minutes.

De minuit 30 minutes
à 6 heures du matin en été
(31 mars au 1er octobre)
et à 7 heures du matin en hiver
(1er octobre au 31 mars).

Voiture Prise au Remisage :

La Course 1 f 80
L'Heure 2 f 25

La Course 3 f „
L'Heure 3 f „

Voiture Prise sur la voie Publique :

La Course 1 f 50
L'Heure 2 f „

La Course 2 f 25
L'Heure 2 f 50

TARIF MAXIMUM AU-DELA DES FORTIFICATIONS.

Bois de Boulogne, Bois de Vincennes et Communes contiguës à Paris (1).

De 6 heures du matin à minuit en été (31 mars au 1er octobre).

De 6 h. du matin à 10 h. du soir en hiver (1er octobre au 31 mars).

Lorsque le voyageur rentrera
dans Paris avec la

Lorsque le voyageur laissera en
dehors des fortifications la

Voiture Prise au Remisage :

Course ou Heure . . . 3 f „ | Indemnité de retour . . . 2 f „

Voiture Prise sur la voie Publique :

Course ou Heure . . . 2 f 50 | Indemnité de retour . . . 1 f „

Voiture Prises en dehors des Fortifications à Destination de Paris :

Le prix de l'Heure pour l'Intérieur de Paris.

(1) Charenton, les Prés-St.-Gervais, St.-Mandé, Montreuil, Bagnolet, Romanville, Pantin, Aubervilliers, St.-Ouen, St.-Denis, Clichy, Neuilly, Boulogne, Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, Arcueil, Gentilly, Ivry, et Vincennes.

Transport des Bagages :

1 colis 25 c. ; 2 colis 50 c. ; 3 colis et au-dessus 75 c.

Les cochers sont tenus d'en effectuer le chargt. et le déchargt. Ne sont pas regardés comme colis et doivent dès lors être transportés gratuitement. : les cartons, sacs de voyage, valises, parapluies, cannes, épées, et généralement tous les objets que le voyageur peut porter à la main ou tenir dans l'intérieur de la voiture sans la détériorer.

1. The number of the cab, and the part of Paris to which it belongs.
2. The fares of those cabs taken from stables or sheds, within the walls.
3. The fares of cabs taken from stands, or from any part of the streets, within the walls.
4. The fares of cabs taken from stables to places in the suburbs of Paris, beyond the walls.
5. The fares of cabs taken from stands to places in the suburbs of Paris, beyond the walls.
6. The fare of cabs taken beyond the walls from and to Paris.
7. Transport of baggage. Colis means portmanteau, trunk, box, etc.
The coachman has to load and unload the cab.

Avenue
de
Ségur, 2

4 7 0 9

DERRIÈRE
LES
INVALIDES

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE.

Conserver ce Numéro en cas de réclamation.

VOITURES DE PLACE A 4 PLACES.

TARIFF MAXIMUM DANS L'INTÉRIEUR DE PARIS.

De 6 heures du matin en été (31 mars au 1 ^{er} octobre), et de 7 heures du matin en hiver 1 ^{er} octobre au 31 mars) à minuit 30 minutes.	De minuit 30 minutes à 6 heures du matin en été (31 mars au 1 ^{er} octobre), et à 7 heures du matin en hiver (1 ^{er} octobre au 31 mars).
La Course . . . 1 ^f 70	La Course . . . 2 ^f 50
L'Heure . . . 2 ^f 25	L'Heure . . . 2 ^f 75

TARIF MAXIMUM AU-DELA DES FORTIFICATIONS.

Bois de Boulogne, Bois de Vincennes, et Communes contiguës a Paris (1)
De 6 heures du matin à minuit en été (31 mars au 1^{er} octobre).
De 6 h. du matin à 10 h. du soir en hiver (1^{er} oct. au 31 mars).

Lorsque le voyageur rentrera à Paris avec la voiture.	Lorsque le voyageur laissera la voiture en dehors des fortific.
Course ou heure . . . 2 ^f 75	Indemnité de retour . . . 1 ^f

VOITURES PRISES EN DEHORS DES FORTIFICATIONS A DESTINATION DE
PARIS.

Le Prix de l'Heure pour l'Intérieur de Paris.

(1.) Charenton, les Prés-St.-Gervais, St.-Mandé, Montreuil, Bagnolet, Romainville, Pantin, Aubervilliers, St.-Ouen, St.-Dennis, Clichy, Neuilly, Boulogne, Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, Arcueil, Gentilly, Ivry, Vincennes.

Transport des Bagages.

1 colis, 25 c. ; 2 colis, 50 c. ; 3 colis et au-dessus, 75 c.

Les Cochers sont tenus d'en effectuer le charg^t et le décharg^t. Ne sont pas regardés comme colis et doivent dès lors être transportés gratuitement : les cartons, sacs de voyage, valises, parapluies, cannes, épées, et généralement tous les objets que le voyageur peut porter à la main ou tenir dans l'intérieur de la voiture sans la détériorer.

The "course" means any distance from the point of starting to the first stoppage. With every stoppage a new "course" commences. Therefore,

when various places are to be visited, take the cab by the hour. On hiring a cab, the driver must be told whether or not he is taken by the hour, otherwise he will charge by the drive.

Cabmen can charge no more than their legalised claim, yet they expect some small gratuity (*pourboire*) of about three sous the "course," or five sous the hour. Common tricks of some cabmen are, to point to the night instead of the day columns, or to the columns under "*Voiture prise au Remisage*," instead of under "*Voiture prise sur la voie Publique*," when requested to show their tariff. Also, on arriving at the railway station, to point to a cracked pane of one of their lanterns, and say it was broken by the porter in putting up the luggage.

It is recommended that the visitor to Paris should learn the colour that belongs to the lanterns of the quarter of the city he resides in, and select cabs with lanterns of this colour on returning home from the theatre. This is convenient, and even necessary to avoid delay and trouble.

Cabs with *green* lanterns go to the N.E. of Paris, towards Belleville.

Cabs with *yellow* lanterns go northwards by Montmartre.

Cabs with *red* lanterns go westwards by the Champs Elysées, Passy, and Batignolles.

Cabs with *green* lanterns go towards the Invalides and the Observatory.

III.—Chemin De Fer De Ceinture.

This railway affords great facilities for visiting all the more distant places around Paris. It is 21 miles in circuit, has 26 stations, not including St. Lazare, and the train makes the journey in two hours. Fare 1 fr. on Sundays; less on week-days.

While making the circuit, the passenger, by consulting the plan of Paris at the various stations, will be enabled to ascertain his exact position. All the stations are indicated on the plan.

Those wishing to make the entire journey should ask for a "*Billet de Parcours du Chemin de Fer de Ceinture*," and should start from the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 124 St. Lazare, reached by omnibus X from the omnibus office in the Place du Palais Royal. On entering the station, ascend the staircase to the left with the word Banlieu (suburbs) painted over it, then walk along the terrace to the last office, left hand. For the time-tables, see the "*Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest*," under "*Chemin de Fer de Ceinture de Paris*," page 10, and the "*Guide Officiel sur le Chemin de Fer de Ceinture*," 75 c., sold at the station.

Trains from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. leave every half-hour. The journey is not of much interest, and the only stations from which there are good views are from the Orleans ceinture and the stations between Vaugirard and Passy, inclusive (see S.W. side of map); and the finest view of all is from the railway viaduct at the Point du Jour station.

N.B.—Those who start with a ticket for the entire round alight at the station *Courcelles Levallois*, and go up the stair at the end of the

XX OMNIBUSES IN CONNECTION WITH RAILROAD ROUND PARIS.

train, and descend to the left hand. Here await another train, which commences the round by the stations Clichy, St. Ouen, Ornaux, etc., going eastwards.—See Map of Paris.

To assist the tourist either to approach or leave the more important of the stations, we give the names of the omnibuses by which this may be effected :—

ST. LAZARE STATION by X (yellow body), halting at the Place du Palais Royal, and running to the Rue du Havre, within a few yards of the station. X halts also at No. 27 of Boulevard de la Madeleine.

BATIONOLLES by A-F (green body), running between the Panthéon and Courcelles.—See Chap. V., page 46.

NEUILLY by C (yellow body), running between Neuilly and the Louvre.—See end of Chapter VI., page 54.

PASSY by A-B (green body), running between Passy and the Bourse.—See end of Chapter VI., page 55.

AUTEUIL by A (yellow body), running between Auteuil and the Palais Royal.—See end of Chapter VI. At Auteuil coaches await passengers for the town of Boulogne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

POINT DU JOUR by the river steamers called Les Mouches.

VAUGIRARD by X (yellow body), running from this station to the St. Lazare Station, and halting at the Place du Palais Royal, and at No. 27 of the Boulevard de la Madeleine.—See end of Chapter V. in connection with omnibus A-F, page 46.

MONTROUGE (see centre of south side of Plan of Paris), by A-G (dark brown body), running between Montrouge and the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est.—See page 11, and commencement of Chapter V., page 34.

LA MAISON BLANCHE, east from the Montrouge station, by U (yellow body), running between Bicêtre and La Pointe St. Eustache at the Halles Centrales.—See Chapter IX. under Bicêtre Hospital, pages 65 and 66.

RAPEE-BERCY (see S.E. corner of Plan of Paris, within the walls) by S (yellow body), running between Bercy and the Louvre. At the bridge are two stations of the Mouches steamers. From the lower one the steamers leave for Auteuil, and from the upper for Charenton. At Bercy are large woodyards, and dépôts of wine, oil, brandy, etc.

AVENUE or COURS DE VINCENNES by A-E, running between the Place des Arts et Métiers and Vincennes.—See Chapter X., page 71.

CHARONNE, behind or east from the cemetery of Père Lachaise, by P, running between Charonne and the Place d'Italie.—See Chapter IX., p. 68.

BELLEVILLE-VILLETTÉ, N.E. corner of plan of Paris within the walls, by A-C.—See Chapter IX., under Buttes Chaumont, page 68.

LA CHAPELLE by K, running southwards from this station to the College de France, passing on its way the station of the Northern Railway, the Halles Centrales, the Palais de Justice, and the Musée Cluny.

For the details of the routes of these omnibuses, see the "Itinéraire des Lignes d'Omnibus," sold at all the omnibus stations, price 20 centimes. And for the map of their routes, see either the "Plan Omnibus de Paris," 1 fr., or the "Itinéraire des Omnibus dans Paris," 1 fr. 25 c., sold at the omnibus stations.

IV.—River Steamboats.

There are three lines of omnibus steamers.

One sails from Charenton, at the S.E. corner of the Plan of Paris, to the Bercy steamboat station outside the walls.

Another leaves from Bercy steamboat station within the walls, to Auteuil steamboat station, at the S.W. extremity of the Plan of Paris.

The third line sails from the Pont Royal, at the S.W. corner of the Tuileries, to Surèsnes, passing by Meudon, Sèvres, and St. Cloud.

From Charenton to Surèsnes there are 24 stations.

Names of Stations.	Places in the Neighbourhood.	Names of Stations.	Places in the Neighbourhood.
1. Charenton-le-Pont	Bois de Vincennes.	13. Pont de la Concorde	Champs-Élysées.
2. Les Carrières	Alfort.	14. „ des Invalides	Corps-Législatif.
3. Ivry	Char-les-Carrières.	15. „ d'Iéna	Palais de l'Industrie.
4. Pont Napoleon	Ivry.	16. Quai de Passy	Champs-Élysées.
5. Quai de la Gare	Ch. de Fer de Ceinture.	17. Pont de Grenelle	Champs de Mars.
6. Pont de Bercy	Bercy.	18. Auteuil	Ecole Militaire.
7. „ d'Austerlitz	Gare de Lyon	19. Billancourt ..	Passy.
8. „ de la Tournelle	„ d'Orléans.	20. Bas Meudon	Trocadéro.
9. Quai de la Grève	Jardin des Plantes.	21. Sèvres	Auteuil.
10. Pont Neuf ..	Ecole Polytechnique.	22. Saint Cloud	Point-du-Jour.
11. Des Sts. Pères	Panthéon.	23. Longchamps	Bois de Boulogne.
12. Pont-Royal (Tête déignée du Service de St. Cloud à Surèsnes)	Hôtel-de-Ville.	24. Surèsnes	Ch. de F. de Ceinture.
	Notre-Dame.		Billancourt.
	Les Halles.		Bas-Meudon.
	Palais de Justice.		Manufact. de Porcelaines.
	Préfecture de Police.		Parc de St. Cloud.
	Faub. St. Germain.		Champ de Courses.
	Institut.		Grande Cascade.
	Palais-Royal.		Bois de Boulogne.
	Louvre.		Surèsnes.
	Tuileries.		

HOTELS.

PARIS contains above 4000 hotels, whose charges for board and lodging per day per head vary from six to twenty-five francs.

The largest and best hotels are in the neighbourhood of the new Opera-House, in the Place Vendôme, the Rue Castiglione, and the Rue de Rivoli.

Among these are the Grand Hotel in the Boulevard des Capucines ; Bade, in the Boulevard des Italiens ; Bedford, Rue de l'Arcade ; Chatham, Rue Neuve St. Augustin.

In the Rue Castiglione are the hotels de Famille, Londres, Liverpool, Castiglione, Clarendon.

In the Place Vendôme are the hotels Bristol, Rhin.

In the Rue de la Paix are the hotels Westminster, Canterbury, Mirabeau, Douvres.

In the Rue de Rivoli are the hotels Meurice, Louvre, Rivoli, Trois Empereurs, Wagram, Windsor.

In the Rue St. Honoré, the Lille et d'Albion.

The Hôtel du Bon la Fontaine, Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, is frequented by the dignified French clergy; and the Hôtel des Bains de Tivoli, Rue St. Lazare, by invalids. But those who do not wish to incur the expense of this first-class hotel, should take the *Maison Municipale de Santé*, near the Northern Railway Station, No. 110 Rue de Faubourg St. Denis. Board, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance, from 9 to 20 francs per day.

There is another establishment of this nature in Auteuil (see S.W. corner of General Plan of Paris) in the Rue Boileau, near the Auteuil station of the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, called the Establishment Hydrothérapique.

The following hotels can accommodate travellers on more moderate terms:—

Hôtel Bèrgère, Rue Bèrgère.

Calais, Rue Neuve des Capucines.

Castille, Rue Richelieu.

Deux Mondes, Rue d'Antin.

Grand Hôtel de la Rue Royale, Rue Royale.

Grand Hôtel de France, Rue Laffitte.

Helder, in the Rue Helder, parallel to Rue Laffitte.

London and New York, opposite the station of St. Lazare.

Hôtel Londres, Rue St. Hyacinth.

Louvois, Place Louvois.

Montaigne, Rue Montaigne.

Tours, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires.

United States, Rue d'Antin.

Grand Hôtel de Violet, Rue Faubourg Poissonnière.

Voltaire, Quay de Voltaire, left side of Seine.

Vuillemont, Rue des Champs Elysées.

Ecclesiastics frequent the Hôtel des Missions Étrangères, Rue du Bac, and the Hôtel du Vatican, Rue du Vieux Colombier.

Commercial Hotels.—Atlantique, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré; du Bel Air, Rue des Enfants Rouges, au Marais; des Bourdonnais, Rue des Bourdonnais; Coquillière, Rue Coquillière; des Empires, Rue du Bouloi; des Étrangers, Rue des Petites Écuries; de l'Europe, Cour des Fontaines; de Gaules et d'Orient, Rue Coq-Héron; du Lion d'Argent, St. Martin, Rue Aumaire; Montesquieu, Rue Montesquieu; de la Bourse et des Ambassadeurs, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires.

Boarding-Houses.

These are very numerous, and at various prices. Those for the English are chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Champs Elysées. They are cheaper than the hotels. The French name for boarding-houses is *pension*, and the boarders are called *pensionnaires*. There are many such pensions where

there is a common table, but at others each person or family is supplied separately, but with the same dinner.

Furnished Houses, or Maisons Meublées.

There are numerous lodgings and furnished houses throughout Paris, and are expensive in proportion to the accommodation and the fashionableness of the district. A good room costs from 50 to 100 francs per month.

Among the most conveniently situated of these houses is the Hotel Montesquieu, Rue de Montesquieu, opposite one of Duval's finest establishments; Mme. Duguesnes, 11 Rue Colisée, etc.

RESTAURANTS.

There are two kinds of restaurants—restaurants à la carte, and restaurants à prix fixe.

In restaurants à la carte, each dish is selected from a priced list. For three persons two portions will generally be found sufficient. Never order anything not in the carte. The cost of such dinners, when no expensive wine is used, is from 8 to 15 francs each. A gratuity of a sou for each franc is generally given to the waiter on paying the bill.

Among these restaurants are—in the Palais Royal, Les Trois Frères Provençaux, Nos. 95 to 98; Vefour, Nos. 106 to 109; Vefour Tavernier, Nos. 80 to 82, close to the Palais Royal Theatre; and the Café Coraza, Nos. 9 to 12.

Opposite the Madeleine is Durand. In No. 12 Boulevard des Capucines, the Paix. In the Boulevard des Italiens, the Café Anglais, No. 13; the Riche, No. 18; the Maison Dorée, No. 20; the Helder, No. 29; the Foy, No. 38. In the Boulevard Poissonniere, No. 30, Vachette. In the Boulevard Montmartre, No. 4, Bonnefoy. In the Rue Richelieu, No. 104, the Britannique. In the Place de la Bourse, No. 13, Campeaux. In No. 70 Rue Montorgueil (near the Halles Centrales), Phillipe. American Restaurant for buckwheat cakes, etc., in No. 72 Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, first street to the right, going N. from the Place Vendome. See Central Plan. In a small restaurant, No. 332 Rue St. Denis (north from the Halles Centrales), tripe is prepared as at Caen.

Restaurants à prix fixe.—These allow their guests a plate of soup, a dessert, half a bottle of "vin ordinaire," and a choice of three dishes from a list of vegetables, fish and meat, roasted or boiled, all for a fixed sum, from 2 to 3 francs. By paying half a franc more a better class of wine is procured.

Such restaurants abound in the first storey of the Palais Royal; and the price they charge for their dinners is painted on the sides and lintels of the doors. They are found also all over the city.

There is still another class of restaurant, resembling the prix fixe restaurant in its moderate charges, but the restaurants à la carte in its arrangements. They are called Établissements de Bouillon Duval, where anything may be ordered from a plate of soup (bouillon) to a complete dinner with wine. On entering, the visitor receives a card containing a

priced list of the viands and wines, on which the waiter marks the dishes as they are ordered. Having finished dinner, leave a trifle with the waiter, and return with the card to the place where it was received. Here the amount is made up and paid. The finest of these establishments are at No. 11 Boulevard Poissonnière, No. 21 Boulevard Montmartre, No. 141 Boulevard Sebastopol, and in the Rue Montesquieu. In all there are fourteen restaurants managed by and belonging to the same proprietor, Duval.

The following is a list of prices of the different viands :—

	FR. c.		FR. c.		FR. c.
Serviette . . .	05	Ragoût Mouton,		Bifteck, Plats	
Pain . . .	10	Jambon . . .	40	du jour . . .	60
Huitres . . .	70	Macaroni, Sal-		Gibier, Volaille . . .	60
Vin, le carafon . . .	20	ade, Primeurs . . .	30	Entremets . . .	30
Eau de Seltz . . .	15	Œufs, Plats du		Desserts à 20 et . . .	30
Bouillon . . .	20	jour . . .	40	a Bière, chope . . .	30
Potage, Légumes . . .	25	Rotis, Plats du		Café pt verre,	
Sardines, Sau-		jour . . .	50	35 c., Café	
cisson . . .	30	Côtelette nature,		au lait . . .	40
a Bœuf nature . . .	30	Poisson . . .	50	Liqueurs à 15 c.	
				20 c. . .	20

a For explanation of terms, see under "Carte du Jour," below.

These establishments of Duval are recommended also to ladies, alone or with gentlemen, especially that in the Rue Montesquieu.

CARTE DU JOUR.

The following list contains the explanation of the technical terms of some of the most useful dishes mentioned in the "Cartes du Jour" of the restaurants. Fancy names cannot be translated.

SOUPS.

Bouillon, broth, beef-tea.

Potage, soup.

Julienne, vegetable soup.

Purée, pease-soup.

Purée, when qualifying a noun,

means mashed, as—

Purée de Pommes, mashed potatoes.

Purée de Marron, mashed chestnuts.

BEEF.

Bœuf au naturel, or simply, "nature," plain boiled beef.

Naturel in cookery means plain.

Bœuf à la mode, beef stewed with carrots, etc.

Bœuf à la jardinière, beef with vegetables.

Aloyau, a sirloin of beef.

Aloyau à la jardinière, sirloin with vegetables.

Jardinière in cookery means the addition of vegetables.

Aloyau sauté, sirloin in slices.

Sauté in cookery means sliced.

Rosbif aux pommes, roast beef with potatoes.

In these lists the words "de terre" are rarely affixed to pommes.

Bifteck au naturel, plain beefsteak.

„ aux pommes, with potatoes.

„ aux pommes sautées, with sliced potatoes.

„ aux haricots, with French kidney beans.

„ bien cuit, well done.

„ saignant, under done.

Palais de Bœuf au gratin, broiled ox palate.

Au gratin, in cookery, means baked or broiled; when applied to potatoes it means browned.

MUTTON.

Côtelettes de mouton au naturel, plain mutton chops.
 " " panées, mutton chops fried with crumbs.
 " " aux points d'asperge, mutton chops with asparagus tops.
 " " à la purée de pommes, mutton chops with mashed potatoes.
 Gigot roti, a roast leg of mutton.
 Pieds de mouton, sheep's trotters.
 Gigot d'agneau, a leg of lamb.
 Blanquette d'agneau, hashed lamb.
 Rognons à la brochette, broiled kidneys.
 " sautés, sliced kidneys.

VEAL.

Côtelette de veau, veal cutlet.
 Tête de veau en vinaigrette, calf's head with oil and vinegar.
 Oreille de veau en marinade, pickled calf's ear.
 Ris de veau, sweetbread.
 Foie de veau, calf's liver.
 Blanquette de veau, hashed veal.
 Fricandeau au jus, Scotch collops with gravy.

VEGETABLES.

Pommes de terre, potatoes.
 Legumes et fruits primeurs, early vegetables and fruits.
 Asperges à la sauce, asparagus with sauce.
 Champignons, mushrooms.
 Epinards, spinach.
 Fèves de marais, garden beans.
 Haricots verts, green French beans.
 Oseille, sorrel.
 Petits pois, green peas.
 Jardinière means dressed with vegetables.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poulard, fowl.
 Poulet, chicken.
 Chapon, capon.
 Cuisse de poulet, leg of a chicken.
 Des œufs à la coque, boiled eggs.

Dindonneau, young turkey.

Canard, duck.
 Perdreau, partridge.
 Mauviettes, larks.
 Grives, thrushes.
 Becasse, woodcock.
 Becassine, snipe.
 Chevreuil, venison.
 Caille, quail.

FISH.

Anguille, eel.
 Eperlans, smelts; or, as the Scotch call them, sperlings.
 Homard, lobster.
 Huitres, oysters.
 Merlans, whittings.
 Morue, cod.
 Raie, roach or skate.
 Saumon, salmon.
 Sole, sole.
 Turbot or Barbus, turbot.
 Frit, fried.
 Grillé, done on the gridiron.
 Au gratin, baked, broiled, or browned.

DESSERT.

Compote, applied to fruits, means stewed.
 Compote de pommes, stewed apples.
 " " pruneaux " prunes.
 Beignets de pommes, apple fritters.
 Beignets de pommes soufflés, puffed apple fritters.

DRINK.

Vin de Bordeaux, claret.
 A bottle of soda-water is called a siphon.
 The cheap wines ought always to be drunk with it, or with common water.
 At even the cheap restaurants, palatable wine may be had by paying a little extra.
 Frappé, applied to liquids, means iced.
 Carafe frappé, iced water.
 Vin frappé, iced wine.
 The litre of beer is called a canette, and the half-litre a choppe.
 The fifth part of a litre of wine is called a "carafon," a word often used in the cheap restaurants.

CAFÉS.

The cafés of Paris supply, at a somewhat higher price than the restaurants, tea, coffee, chocolate, eggs, côtelettes, steaks, liqueurs, beer, spirits, soda-water, sparkling lemonade, ices, and other kinds of light refreshments, besides cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, and are generally resorted to after breakfasting or dining at a restaurant. Here chess,

backgammon, dominoes, cards, and billiards, are played, either the usual French game or pool.

Besides those already mentioned under Restaurants, we may specify the Café Rotonde, in the Palais Royal, famous for ices; the Café de la Régence, frequented by the best chess-players; Café Tortoni, 22 Boulevard des Italiens—good ices; the Café du Grand Balcon, adjoining the Opera-Comique, frequented by the crack billiard-players; the Café de la ville de Nantes, No. 1 Boulevard Des Capucines—good ices; and the Café Imoda, 3 Rue Royale—good ices.

CLUBS.

Clubs are called Cercles in Paris, and resemble in many respects our own West-end establishments, and similar privileges are accorded by them to strangers. The most important are—

The Jockey Club, Rue Scribe, 1 bis Boulevard des Capucines.

Cercle des Chemins de Fer, No. 22 Rue de la Michodière, Boulevard des Italiens.

Cercle Agricole, No. 6 Rue de Beaune, and No. 29 Quai Voltaire.

Cercle de la Librairie, No. 1 Rue Bonaparte.

Cercle du Commerce, Rue de Pelletier, Boulevard des Italiens.

Cercle l'Ancien, No. 16 Boulevard Montmartre.

Cercle des Arts, No. 22 Rue de Choiseul.

MASONIC LODGES.

The GRAND ORIENT (LODGE) OF FRANCE is situate in the Rue Cadet, 16, the first street to the west of the Place Montholon, in the Rue La Fayette.—See Plan of Paris, West from Strasbourg station. Omnibus T stops at the Place Montholon, and corresponds with 8 running from the Rue du Louvre at the Lodge of Rue Cadet. Every information will be given to foreign brethren upon proof of their being members of the craft. The Grand Orient holds its meetings once a month. *N.B.*—Certificates indispensable for admission.

TEMPORARY RESIDENTS.

Persons on taking a house should have two copies of the lease made out, one for the tenant, and the other for the landlord—(Il convient de rédiger le bail par écrit et en double exemplaire, l'un pour le locataire, et l'autre pour le propriétaire). The occupier of a house is liable for the furniture-tax, corresponding to the house-tax in England. Yet when houses are let furnished, it is invariably understood that the owner pays this, and all other local as well as general taxes, the rent covering all these. As a matter of precaution this understanding should always be inserted in the agreement. Under any circumstances, however, the occupier is liable for damage done by fire, even although the owner be insured, and the fire was not caused by the negligence of the tenant. In the former case the insurance office has a claim on the occupier, and unless

the hirer of the house can prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that the fire was caused by some other cause than his negligence, he will have to pay.

The greatest care should be taken in looking over the inventory of the furniture (*inventaire de mobilier*) with the owner, as everything not actually marked as injured, whether cracked, chipped, spotted, stained, broken, mended, or deficient in any part, will be claimed at the end of the tenancy as having been uninjured, no matter how clear the case may have been the other way. An agent may be employed with advantage to go over the inventory, both on entering and leaving, but it is not safe to leave matters entirely to his care. The final settlement should be made in good time, as at the last moment a claim will often be set up, and the tenant, after really replacing everything injured, may be obliged to postpone his departure, or pay a large sum. Rent is generally paid in advance, and by the month.

Servants are hired by the month, but may leave or be discharged at the shortest notice if there is reasonable cause. If they leave without notice they cannot claim wages.

PROTESTANT PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Anglican Chapels.—Rue d'Aguesseau Chapel, street diverging northward from the English Embassy; see plan of Central Paris—Sunday, 11.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M., and 7.30 P.M. Marboeuf Chapel, Champs Elysées—Sunday, 11 A.M., 3.30 P.M., and 8 P.M. Cour des Coches Chapel, Rue de la Madeleine—Sunday, 8.30 and 11.30 A.M., and 7.30 P.M.

American Episcopal Church, No. 14 Rue Faubourg St. Honoré—Sunday, 11 A.M., 4 P.M.

American Chapel, 21 Rue de Berri—a branch street from the N. side of the Avenue des Champs Elysées, between the Rond Point and the Arc de Triomphe.

Wesleyan Chapels—No. 23 Rue Royale, and Rue Roquépine; see N.W. corner of plan of "Central Paris." Services in French and English—Sundays, 12 A.M., 7.30 P.M.

Church of Scotland, service in the chapel of the Oratoire, 160 Rue de Rivoli, corner of Rue de l'Oratoire—Sunday, 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Entrance by the garden opposite the Louvre.

Congregational worship in No. 23 Rue Royale—Sundays, 11 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The French Protestant Churches in Paris and throughout the country, which are maintained by the State, are called "Temples."

The community composing the Eglise Libre, who receive no aid from the State, distinguish their places of worship by the epithet "Evangelique."

Names and addresses of the *French Protestant State Churches* in Paris—Oratoire, St. Honoré, 157, et Rue de l'Oratoire, 1-3; Saint-Esprit, Rue Roquépine, 5; Pentemont, Grenelle-St.-Germain, 106; Sainte-Marie. Saint-

Antoine, 216; Batignolles, Boulevard des Batignolles, 46; Belleville, Square Napoléon, Rue Palikao; Passy, Rue St. Hippolyte, 38, Avenue de l'Empereur; Neuilly, Avenue du Roule, 25; Plaisance, Rue de l'Ouest, 97, à Plaisance; La Glacière, Rue Maurice-Mayor, 4; Vincennes (hors Paris), Rue de Montreuil, 96. Of all these, the most important is the Oratoire, in which many most excellent sermons are preached.

Chapelles Evangeliques.—Of these there are four or five in Paris; one of the largest of them is in the Rue des Victoires, passing the east side of the Bourse. See Plan of "Central Paris." The members of this communion call their church the "Eglise Libre" or "Evangelique," to distinguish it from the Protestant Church in connection with the state, which is by far the larger and more influential.

Jewish Synagogue.—(Rue Notre-Dame de Nazareth).—It is an interesting building, of a style partly Oriental and partly Byzantine. The interior is peculiar, and worth visiting.

Russian Church.—This building, adapted to the rites of the Russian branch of the Greek Church, is frequently visited as a specimen of the peculiar construction and ornamentation of that style of worship. It is richly decorated, and was completed in 1861.

N.B.—For further particulars respecting the hours of service, etc., in these places of worship, see the Saturday number of "Galignani's Messenger."

EMBASSIES.

Great Britain and Ireland, No. 39 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. Open from 11 till 2.—See N.W. corner of Central Plan of Paris.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Rue du Centre, 15. Open from 11 to 3. Ministerial residence, 6 Rue de Presbourg, and offices, Avenue Josephine, corner of Rue Chaillot; Consulate, 7 Rue Richelieu.

The Rue Richelieu is that street extending from the W. side of the Palais Royal to the Boulevard Montmartre.—See Central Plan. For the Rues du Centre and the Avenue Josephine, see W. side of General Plan in the neighbourhood of the Arc de Triomphe. The Rue du Centre leads out of the Avenue Friedland, of which the Boulevard Haussmann is the eastern continuation. The Boulevard Haussmann leads into the Boulevard Montmartre. See N.W. side of Central Plan.

ADDRESSES.

The residence of persons in Paris is easily found by referring to the "Almanach Firmin Didot," kept in the principal shops, hotels, and cafés.

POST OFFICE.

Head office in the Rue J. J. Rousseau, No. 9.—See Central Plan of Paris between the Palais Royal and the Halles Centrales.

Letters addressed *Poste-Restante* can only be obtained here. The entrance into the *Poste-Restante* office is from the corner of the *Rue Coghéron*.

Postage-stamps (*timbres de poste*) are sold in Paris and all over France at the *tobacconists'* shops ; where the letters also can be weighed, and the amount of stamps necessary ascertained.

POLICE OFFICE, or PREFECTURE DE POLICE.

The chief office is provisionally in that large building opposite the *Palais de Justice*, called the "*Etat Majeur de la Garde*."

Sergents-de-Ville (policemen) patrol the streets night and day, and are generally polite and obliging.

If anything be lost in a cab, omnibus, or other vehicle, or dropped in the street, go at once to the nearest police office (*Bureau du Commissaire de Police*), which any of the *Sergents-de-Ville* will indicate ; and fill up there, in the prescribed form, the description of the missing article.

These police offices have a square lantern with red glass over their doors.

NEWSPAPERS.

Of newspapers, there are a large number, and a great and fluctuating variety ; but for the sightseer none is so useful as *Galignani's Messenger*, which may be found at all the principal *cafés* and hotels ; or may be subscribed for by the week, price 3 francs ; or by the month, price 10 francs. Office, No. 224 *Rue de Rivoli*. The article headed "*Strangers' Diary*" should be read daily.

BATHS.

The largest bathing establishments are on the *Quai du Louvre* ; and on the opposite side at the statue of *Henry IV*.

WATER - CLOSETS—(Cabinets inodores.)

In all the arcades (*passages*) in the *Galerie de Nemours*, left hand ; at No. 3 *Rue du Louvre* ; No. 17 *Boulevard des Italiens* ; and in the *Place St. Sulpice*. Price 15 c., or 3 sous.

There are places called "*Latrines*," public *W.C.'s*, such as under the *Quay* at the *Louvre*, under the *Quai St. Cloud*, etc.

ENGLISH APOTHECARIES.

E. Gallois, 2 *Place Vendôme*.

Hogg, 2 *Rue Castiglione*.

Paris, 28 *Place Vendôme*.

Roberts & Co., 23 *Place Vendôme*.

Swann, 10 *Rue Castiglione*.

Instead of giving a list of the English doctors in Paris, we consider it best to refer those who may require their aid to any of the above respectable chemists, from whom all the necessary information respecting them can be obtained.

Bazaars.—The largest Bazaars are at 20 and 22 Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, No. 12 Boulevard Montmartre. The Bazaar European in the Passage Jouffray. La Galerie de Fer, No. 19 Boulevard des Italiens. The Bazaar des Halles Centrales, No. 17 Boulevard de Sebastopol.

MARKETS.

Les Halles Centrales, situated in the Rues de la Tonnellerie and de Rambuteau, are extensive and elegant buildings, with districts set apart for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, game, groceries, etc. (See Chapter VII.)

The *Halle aux Vins* are extensive wine markets, situated near the Jardin des Plantes. (See Chapter IX.)

The *Marché du Temple* are large markets for the sale of wearing apparel. (See Chapter VII.)

Le Marché aux Chevaux (Horse Market.)—Boulevard de l'Hôpital, 28, and Rue du Marché aux Chevaux; Wednesdays and Saturdays every week, and the first Monday in the month.

Tattersal Français.—Rue Beaujon, 22, near the Champs Élysées; general sale day every Thursday, but open every day in the week. Horses taken out at livery.

Flower-markets on the Quai Napoléon, near the Palais de Justice, on Wednesday and Saturday; in the Place de la Madeleine, near the church, on Wednesday and Friday; on the Boulevard St. Martin, near the Château d'Eau, on Monday and Thursday; and on the same days, on the Place St. Sulpice, near the church.

A *Bird-market* held on Sundays in the Rue Montgolfier, behind the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers.

A *Dog-market* is also held every Sunday at 28 Boulevard de l'Hôpital.

SHOPPING.

Costly articles are generally sold in the large towns of England under the Paris prices.

The best shops for miscellaneous articles are in the Rue de la Paix, the Boulevards in the neighbourhood of the Madeleine, and in the Rue St. Honoré.

For the purchase of the goods for which Paris is famous the following shops may be recommended:—

Best houses for ready-made dresses
(Confections)—

Bouillet, 26 Rue Notre-Dame des Victoires.

Jourdan & Aubry, 40 do.

Nivard Bonneau, 75 Rue Richelieu.

Alexandre, 4 bis Rue de Cléry.

Tainturier Caciard, 46 Rue des Jeuneurs.

Costadon, 27 do.

Best houses for Mantles, etc.—

Worth, 7 Rue de la Paix.

Pingat, 80 Rue Louis le Grand.

Kentenaar, 26 Rue du 4 Septembre.

Virolleau & Villain, 19 Rue Notre-

Dame des Victoires.

Antony Delleuvin, 72 Rue Richelieu.

Opigez Gagelin, 83 do.

Felix, 16 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Shops for Silk and Satin—

Berteaux Radou, 10 Rue d'Aboukir.
 Louvet, 10 Rue Vivienne.
 Rattier Roche, 62 Rue Richelieu.
 Sauvage Frères, 16 Rue Vivienne.
 Robert, 20 Rue de la Banque.
 Moret & Payen, 9 Rue de Clery.
 Gagnet, 126 Rue Montmartre.
 Compagnie Lyonnaise, 87 Boulevard des Capucines.

Shops for Ribbons—

Raimon Rappe, 6 Rue Choiseul.
 Bacouel & Pognon, 48 Rue Vivienne.
 Hervieu & Potard, 27 Boulevard des Italiens.
 Alexis Grallou & Co., 182 Rue St. Denis.
 Dobelin & Co., 50 Boul. Sebastopol.
 La Ville de Lyon, 6 Chaussée d'Antin.
 Richefeu, 324 Rue St. Honoré.

Best Milliners—

Mlle. Magnier, 112 Rue Richelieu.
 Fauchet Paternal, 5 Boulevard des Capucines.
 Virot (Rich.), 12 Rue de la Paix.
 Esther Barbieri, 21 do.
 Hofèle, Mine., 7 do.
 Mantel Thérèse, 12 Rue Halevy.
 Mickiewicz Tuvée, 29 Boulevard Haussmann.
 Valerie Graux, 83 Boul. des Italiens.
 Léonie Lechevallier, 9 do.

Good Dressmakers—

Madame Compoint, 6 Boulevard des Italiens.
 Corbay, 4 Rue de Menars.
 Gocherand, 12 Rue Neuve des Capucines.
 Madame Buisson, 5 Rue Meyerbeer.
 Fanet & Beer, 11 Rue de l'Arcade.
 Castel, 18 Taitbout.
 Mlle. Louise, 8 Rue de l'Echelle.
 Mme. Mailly, 222 Rue Rivoli.

Haberdashery, drapery, and soft goods in general—

Magasin du Louvre, opposite the Louvre.
 Maison du Coin de Rue, No. 8 Rue Montesquieu — that short street lettered R. Mon., north from the Hotel and Magasin du Louvre. See "Central Paris."
 Ville de Paris, No. 170 Rue de Montmartre.

Linen—

Grande Maison de Blanc, 6 Boulevard des Capucines.
 Leborgne et Hennoven, 56 Rue du Bac.
 Banés, 218 Rue St. Honoré.
 Doucet, 21 Rue de la Paix.

Gloves—

Jouvin & Co., first floor of No. 6 Boulevard des Italiens.
 Desprez, 89 Rue Richelieu.
 Doucet, 21 Rue de la Paix.
 They sell gloves from 5 to 7 francs the pair.
 The following sell them from 2½ to 4 francs per pair—
 Lelogeais, No. 17 Boulevard des Italiens.
 Morand, 64 Rue Lafayette.
 Daigremont, Rue St. Honoré.

Ladies' Neck-ties.

Paul Daigremont, 10, 11, 12, and 13 Galerie de Nemours, Palais Royal.

Fans—

Duvelleroir, 17 Passage Panorama.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes—

At Nos. 165 and 334 Rue St. Honoré.

The sale of *Cigars and Tobacco* in France is confined to licensed dealers. They are very numerous, and are easily recognised in Paris by a red light. *Postage Stamps* are sold at the same shops.

LETTERS.

In addressing letters to the Continent never affix Esquire. If for a gentleman prefix to the name simply a capital M.; for a married lady, Mme.; and for an unmarried lady, Mlle. If the letter is intended to remain in the post-office till called for, add *Poste-restante*. Thus—

M. Henry Jones,

Poste-restante,

Nice.

The name of the person must be written with careful distinctness.

Poste-restante letters not arriving in time for the receiver, will be forwarded to whatever address desired, by leaving the address with the clerk of the poste-restante department.

Poste-restante letters are delivered only at the head post-office of each town.

MONEY.

The coinage of France is simple and convenient. The franc is the unit, and is divided into 100 centimes or 20 sous. The name *sou* is given to the bronze coin consisting of 5 c., and is nearly equivalent in value to the English halfpenny and the United States' cent. The franc is equivalent to 9½d. English.

The gold coins are the twenty-franc piece (16s.); the ten-franc piece (8s.); and the five-franc piece (4s.) There are notes of the Bank of France, which are perfectly safe, and circulate everywhere.

The value of the English sovereign is 25 fr. and from 10 to 40 c. In reducing French money to English, from any number of francs subtract their fifth part, and the remainder will be their value in shillings. Or multiply the francs by four, point off the two right-hand figures of the product for decimals, and the result will be their value in pounds and decimals of a pound sterling.

Among the best places to get money changed are—Félix et C^{ie}, Palais Royal, No. 1, Galerie Montpensier; Allard, 12 Place de la Bourse; Montaux, Boulevard Montmartre; Arthur and Co., 10 Rue Castiglione, etc., etc.

In France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, the standard of value is the franc, equal to 9½d.

The *Franc* is divided into 100 centimes, or 20 sous of 5 centimes each. Hence the fraction of a franc is expressed either by centimes or sous. The sou is equal to our halfpenny. In France and Italy they are made of bronze, and resemble our pennies and halfpennies, but in Belgium and Switzerland they are made of a white metal, and resemble more our shillings and sixpences in size.

To render centimes into English money, strike off the last cipher, and the result is pence; or divide by 5, and the quotient is halfpence. Thus—10 c.=1d.; 30 c.=3d.; or 15 c. ÷ 5 = 3 halfpence. The sou is of copper; but in Belgium and Switzerland the 5 centimes piece is of white metal.

The GOLD COINS are the 5 franc, 10 franc, and 20 franc pieces, equal respectively to 4s., 8s., and 16s.

In PRUSSIA the standard of value is the Thaler,—equal to 8 shillings. The *Thaler* is divided into 30 *Silbergroschen*, and the *Silbergroschen* into 12 *Pfennige*. The thaler resembles a large half-crown. The *Silbergroschen* is a silvered copper coin about the size of a fourpenny piece. When new it is easily recognisable, but when the silvering has got rubbed off, it is difficult to distinguish it from a two pfennige piece. The pfennige are copper coins, and are easily recognised. Large silvered copper coins of the value of 10 groschen and 5 groschen are also current.

In SOUTH GERMANY, such as in Frankfurt, Baden, Bavaria, and Württemberg, the standard of value is the *Gulden* (sometimes called *Florin*), equal to 1s. 8½d. The gulden is divided into 60 *Kreutzer*. Three kreutzer make a penny. There are *Kreutzers* both in white metal and in copper.

One gulden is worth 17 *Silbergroschen* and 2 pfennige. And 1 kreutzer is equal to 4 pfennige; consequently 3 kreutzers are equal to 1 *Silbergroschen*.

The Dutch gulden is of the same value, but is divided into 100 cents.

The Austrian gulden is equal to two shillings, and is divided into 100 cents, or *Neue kreutzer*.

The most current coins all over the Continent are the twenty-franc gold piece and the English sovereign. The most current silver coin is the franc. Among the different German States the most current silver coin is the thaler, both in silver and paper.

MONEY TABLE.

England.			France—Belgium— Switzerland—Italy.		Prussia.			Holland—Frank- furt—Baden— Bavaria— Wurtemberg.	
£	s.	d.	France.	Centimes.	Thaler.	Groschen.	Pfennigs.	Gulden.	Kreutzer.
1	0	0	25	0	6	20	0	11	50
0	10	0	12	50	3	10	0	5	52
0	5	0	6	25	1	20	0	2	55
0	3	0	3	75	1	0	0	1	45
0	1	8½	2	14	0	17	2	1	0
0	1	0	1	25	0	10	0	0	35
0	0	9½	1	0	0	8	0	0	28
0	0	6	0	62	0	5	0	0	13
0	0	1	0	10	0	0	10	0	3

N.B.—This table gives only the general relative value of the coins. Their rate of exchange fluctuates constantly.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In order to express the decimal proportions, the French make use of the following vocabulary:—

For multipliers the prefix	DECA	means	10 times.
"	"	HECTO	" 100 times.
"	"	KILO	" 1,000 times.
"	"	MYRIA	" 10,000 times.
For divisors the prefix	DECI	expresses	$\frac{1}{10}$ th part.
"	"	CENTI	" $\frac{1}{100}$ th part.
"	"	MILLI	" $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part.

It may assist the memory to observe that the prefixes for multiplying are Greek, and those for dividing Latin; thus, *décamètre* means 10 mètres, and *décimètre* $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a mètre; *hectomètre* means 100 mètres, and *centimètre* $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a mètre; *kilomètre* means 1000 mètres, and *millimètre* $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a mètre. The mètre (as before stated) is the element or prime unit of long measure, and is equal to 39·37079 English inches.

The *ARE*, which is a square *décamètre* (or 100 square metres), is the elemental unit of square or superficial measure. It is equal to 119·6083 square yards, or very nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of an acre.

The *STÈRE*, which is a cubic metre, is the elemental unit of solid measure, and equal to 35·3166 cubic feet English, or nearly 85½ cubic feet.

The *LITRE*, which is the cubic *décimètre*, is the elemental unit of all liquid measures, and of all other measures of capacity. It is equal to 61·02705 cubic inches, or is very nearly $\frac{1}{16}$ ths or $\frac{3}{100}$ ths of an imperial gallon.

Lastly, the *GRAMME*, which is the weight of a cubic centimètre of distilled water at its temperature of greatest condensation, is the elemental unit of all weights, and is equal to 15·4325 grains troy, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of an avoirdupois dram nearly.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24.

TURIN
MILES TO

⁷⁰ SENS (pop. 11,100). *Hotel* : de l'Écu¹, see page 347. ⁴⁸⁹

¹⁵¹ MONTBARD (pop. 3000). *Inn* : Hotel de la Posta. Here is ³⁷⁶
the chateau of the naturalist Buffon, see page 351.

¹⁹⁶ DIJON (pop. 42,000). *Hotels* : Cloche ; Parc ; Jura ; etc. ³³³
Good resting-place ; see page 352. From Dijon by the next five stations—
Gevrey-Chambertin, Vougeot, Nuits, Beaune, and Meursault, the rail-
way skirts the vineyards which yield the first-class Burgundy wines ;
see page 359.

²³⁵ CHALON-SUR-SAONE (pop. 20,000). *Hotel* : Parc ; etc. See ³⁹⁴
page 361, Paris to Geneva.

²⁷⁴ MACON. An important railway station, with an excellent ²⁶⁵
refreshment-room. All the trains halt here. Macon is a good resting-
place. *Hotel* : Europe. For description of Macon see page 362.

From Macon use Map of the Rhone and Savoy.

Junction with line to Lyons, 41 miles south ; see Route 30. Also
with line to Geneva, 114 miles east ; see Route 16.

²⁹⁵ BOURG, see page 363. Junction with branch line to Lyons, ²³⁴
38 miles south-west ; see Route 30. Also with branch line to Mouchard,
71 miles northwards ; see Route 14, Paris to Neuchatel, page 354.

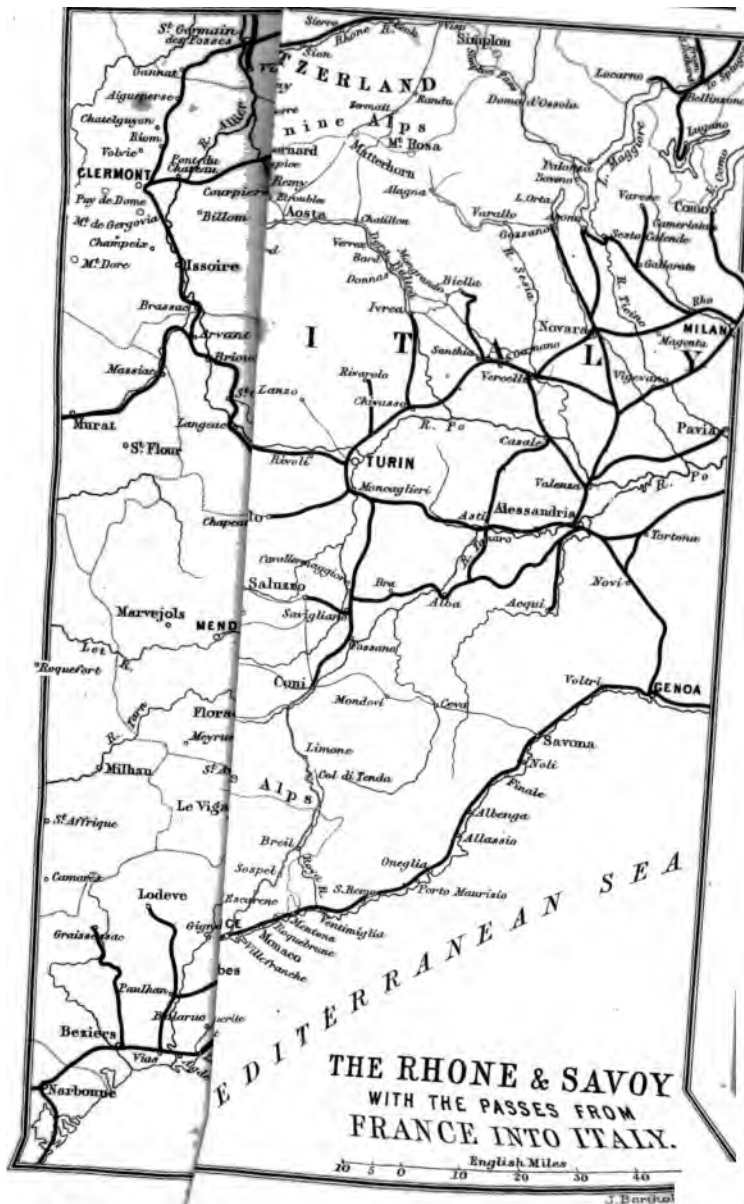
³¹⁶ AMBÉRIEUX. Junction with line to Lyons, 26 miles south. ²¹³
west.

^{347½} CULOZ. Junction with line to Geneva, 40½ miles north-east. ^{161½}
See Route 16, Paris to Geneva by Dijon and Macon. From Culoz
station the country through which the line passes becomes very
picturesque.

³⁵² CHATILLON. A village and castle on the north-east ex- ¹⁷⁷
tremity of Lake Bourget, 700 feet above the sea level. From this
station commence the views of the lake.

³⁶² AIX-LES-BAINS (pop. 5000), 1½ mile from and 100 feet above ¹⁶⁷
Lake Bourget.

Steamers three times in the week during the summer season to
Lyons by Lake Bourget and the Rhone. An omnibus, starting



ROUTE 24.—AIX-LES-BAINS.

from the Place Centrale, conveys passengers to the steamer. Rail also to Lyons, 80 miles west; see Route 30. From the same place an omnibus runs to Marlioz, with its sulphurous alkaline springs; temperature, 58° Fahrenheit; distance, 1 mile south by the Chambéry road.

Cabs or Fiacres.—One-horse cab, 3 fr. for the first hour, and 2 fr. for every succeeding hour; per day, 20 fr. Two-horse cab, for the first hour, 4 fr.; for every succeeding hour, 3 fr.; per day 21 fr. By the day is understood 12 hours, including four hours of rest.

On the more elevated portion of the town is the bathing establishment, supplied from three different sulphurous springs, their temperatures being 112°, 114°, and 115° Fahrenheit; and their contents carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron; sulphates of soda, alumina, magnesia, and lime; chlorides of sodium and magnesium; and some phosphates.

In front of the bathing establishment are the Hotel de l'Arc Romain, the parish church, and a part of a building dating from the 4th century. Behind the ruin is the post-office, and to the left the public gardens.

Hotels.—In the principal street is the Hotel Aix, next to the Casino; then follow the Univers, a smaller hotel; the Guiland; Europe or Globe (large); Venant; Robin; Bains—all in the same quarter. Opposite the baths, the Hotel de l'Arc Romain. In the centre of the town, the Hotel de la Poste. There are besides numerous furnished lodgings.

Excursions from Aix-les-Bains.—The steamer, on certain days, makes the tour of the lake, stopping at the principal places, of which the chief is the abbey of Hautecombe; fare there and back, with small boat and two men, 8 fr. Boat, with three men, carrying 8 passengers, 10 fr. The price must be settled beforehand.

The abbey of Hautecombe was founded in the 12th century, but rebuilt in 1745. The church, containing 300 statues and many frescoes, is 215 feet long, the transept 85 feet, and the height of the roof 34 feet. The interior, as well as most of the mausoleums, are of a soft white, fine-grained, magnesian limestone, from the quarries of Seyssel, near Culoz. The best of the statues are those of Charles Felix, king of Sardinia (died 1821), and of Marie Christine, his spouse (died 1849), on the right and left hand of the nave at the entrance. They are of

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24.—CHAMBERY.

TURIN
MILES TO

Carrara marble. In the chapel of Notre Dame de la Compassion, in the right-hand transept, is another beautiful group in Carrara marble; in the left transept is a wooden figure of St. Joseph, remarkably well executed.

About half a mile from the convent, by a road following the shore of the lake, is an intermittent fountain, very irregular in its action. To reach it continue the road till arriving at a clump of chestnut and horse-chestnut trees, some having stone seats round the trunks. The fountain is in the corner under the fourth tree.

Near Hautecombe is the village of Bordeaux, over which rises the Mont du Chat, 2378 feet above the lake.

At Aix-les-Bains junction with branch to Annecy, 26 miles northwards, whence a diligence starts daily for Geneva, 27½ miles farther north, by Brogny, Cruseilles, and St. Julien. See Route C in "Switzerland;" and Map of the Italian Lakes, page 464.

³⁶² CHAMBERY (pop. 21,000, and 815 feet above the sea). ¹⁶⁷ Passengers arriving late should spend the night at Chambéry, and next morning proceed to Turin.

Hotels.—Princes, in the Rue de Boigne, near the fountain. France, on the Quai Nezin. In the Rue d'Italie, the Hotels Poste and Europe, near the theatre. In this same quarter, in the Rue de la Banque, is the Banque; and opposite it the "Temple Protestant." Opposite the cathedral is the Hotel Metropole.

Bookseller—A. Perrin, in the Rue de Boigne, under the arcade, where there is a good assortment of maps and time-tables.

Chambéry is situated in a plain surrounded by high mountains. The first object that strikes the stranger on arriving from the station is the monumental fountain to General Boigne, in the Boulevard du Theatre, opposite the termination of the principal street, the Rue de Boigne. It consists of four bronze elephants supporting a column crowned with a statue of the general. At the other extremity of the Rue de Boigne is the Chateau, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Savoy, built in 1230. The entrance is either by the stair in front or by the road round from behind, which leads also to the Botanic Gardens. The second cross street to the left in going from the fountain up the Rue de Boigne towards the chateau, leads to the cathedral, built in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

ROUTE 24.—CHAMBERY.

The Rue de Borgogne, the second street to the right up the Rue de Boigne, leads past the Hotel de Ville and the post-office to the Palais de Justice, with the Jardin Public behind. In front of the Palais is a bronze statue of the jurist, Antoine Favre, who died 1624. On a hill, on the other or eastern side of the railway, are the Convent de la Visitation and the Church of Lemenc. The upper church of Lemenc is of the 13th or 14th century, but the under church or crypt is of the 7th century. In the centre of the crypt is a curious baptistry, six feet in diameter, under a peristyle. Beside it is an Entombment. In the upper church are the mausoleum of General Boigne and the relics of an Irish archbishop from Armagh, Saint Concors, who died here 600 years ago. His relics are said to have the power of working miracles on children. In the adjoining cemetery, close to a small chapel, is the grave of Madame de Warrens.

Excursions.—The house which Jean Jacques Rousseau inhabited is on the height called the Charmettes, 395 feet above and about two miles from Chambery, by a pleasant road shaded with walnut and plane trees. It is a mere cottage. The room to the right on entering was the dining-room. It contains in a drawer his watch, opposite the window his bookcase, and hanging on the walls, facing each other, the portraits of himself and of Madame de Warrens. The next room was their sitting-room; here are his card-table and mirror. The room above was madame's bedroom, and the one over the dining-room Rousseau's.

From the garden the view extends to the Dent de Nivollet, 5400 feet high. Mont Nivollet is also a favourite excursion: The view from the summit is magnificent. The ascent requires at least four hours. An excursion of one hour may be made to the Bout du Monde, at the foot of the Dent de Nivollet, approached by the left bank of the Laisse, passing a narrow gorge, where there are a paper-mill and a fall of the Doria. One hour farther is another fine cascade. Return to Chambery by the right bank of the Laisse.

There are many other beautiful excursions in the neighbourhood. See the "Guide dans la Savoie," published by Perrin of Chambery.

For the excursion to the Grande Chartreuse, see under Voiron, in Route 25. The best towns from which to make the delightful excursion to the monastery are Voiron and Grenoble.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24

TURIN
MILES TO

³⁷⁶ LES MARCHES Junction. Change carriages here for Grenoble, 24 miles distant. See Route 25, Paris to Turin by Lyons and Grenoble.

^{378½} MONTMÉLIAN (pop. 1500). Inns : Voyageurs. ^{188½}

³⁸⁸ CHAMOUSSET (pop. 1600). On the confluence of the Isère ¹⁶¹ with the Arc.

This is the station to alight at to enter Italy by the Pass of the Little St. Bernard, 7194 feet above the sea level. See end of this Route, page 462.

³⁸⁸ AIGUEBELLE (pop. 1200), on the Arc. For all the other ¹⁹⁸ places on this Route, see the Map of the Italian Lakes, page 464.

⁴⁰⁰ LA CHAMBRE (pop. 800), on the confluence of the Bugion ¹⁹⁹ and the Arc. Shortly afterwards to the right is the valley of the Glandon.

^{414½} SAINT-JEAN DE MAURIENNE (pop. 3200). Inns : Europe ; ^{114½} Cheval Blanc ; Voyageurs.

The cathedral, founded in the 15th century, contains the mausoleum of Count Humbert, and some beautifully carved stalls. The arcades of the cloister are of alabaster, and were constructed in 1452. In the neighbourhood are the argentiferous mines of Rocheray, and the saline thermal springs of Echaillon.

⁴²¹ ST. MICHEL (pop. 3000). Picturesquely situated on the ¹⁹⁸ Arc, 2323 feet above the sea level, in a hollow surrounded by high mountains. Refreshment-room in the station. Inns : Poste, near the post-office.

From St. Michel the Alpine region commences.

⁴³¹ MODANE station, 727 miles from London, and 3445 feet ⁹⁸ above the sea ; and situated between the villages of Fourneaux and Modane, but nearer the former.

There are here large refreshment-rooms, goods depot, and custom-houses.

The mouth of the tunnel is behind it, but 492 feet above it ; reached by a winding railroad of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, with a gradient of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

⁴⁴⁴ Mont Cenis Tunnel. It is 3937 feet above the sea level, is ⁹⁵

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24.—TURIN.

TURIN
MILES TO

7 miles and 1010 yards long, 19½ feet high, 26 feet wide, and was completed in 13 years. The mountain mass pierced by the tunnel is called the Col de Frenis, of which the culminating point, Le Grand Vallon, attains to the height of 10,436 feet.

⁴⁴⁸ BARDONNECHE, at the southern mouth of the tunnel, and ⁸⁷ the first Italian station. From Bardonneche the railway descends to

⁴⁹⁵ SUSA (pop. 4000), and 1640 feet above the sea level, at the ²⁴ junction of the Mont Cenis and Mont Genève Routes. For Mont Genève, see Route 27, page 507.

Hotels: France; Poste; Savoie.

Susa is picturesquely situated at the entrance of a mountain gorge, on the banks of the Dora, which flows into the Po at Turin. The most remarkable object is the Arch of Cæsar, evidently intended as a gate to the castle, which retains little of its former grandeur.

Susa contains also an ancient cathedral, with a curious gateway.

⁵²⁹ TURIN (pop. 190,000), on the Po. See Map of the "Rhône and Savoy," page 456.

Junction with line to Pinerolo, 26 miles west, whence there is a post road by Fenestrelle and Cesanne to Briançon, 52 miles west from Pignerol or Pinerolo, or 78 from Turin. See under Cesanne, in Route 27, Briançon to Turin.

Junction with line to Cuneo or Coni, 54 miles south. From Cuneo commences the diligence road to Nice, 180 miles southwards, by the Col di Tenda, 6190 feet above the sea level. See under Nice, in Route 30, Part 2, Marseilles to Menton.

From Cuneo railway station a coach runs to the sulphurous baths of Valdieri, 24 miles distant, and 4430 feet above the sea level. A road extends 68 miles west from Cuneo to Barcelonette by Dronero, Damiano, and Prazzo. See Ball's "Western Alps," page 13; also Route 31A, under Barcelonette.

For Barcelonette to Coni, see Route 31B—distance 62 miles; by Venadio and the Col de l'Argentiere. From Saluzzo a road extends 66 miles westward to Mont Dauphin. See Route 26A under Mont Dauphin. Saluzzo is the best station whence to start for the ascent of Monte Viso—see Ball's "Western Alps," page 27. At Turin junction with line to

ROUTE 24—TURIN.

Genoa, 104 miles south-east.—see Route 30A, Menton to Genoa, under Genoa.

Turin is 270 miles west from Venice by rail—see Route 24A, p. 464.

„ 682 „ north-west from Brindisi „ „ 24B, „ 490.

„ 414 „ south-east „ Geneva „ „ 24C, „ 492.

Hotels.—Europe, in the Place Chateau ; Liguria, in the Via Nuova ; Trombetta, in the Rue St. Francois de Paul ; Hotel de la Ville ; Hotel Londra.

Railway Stations.—Principal station at the Porta Nuova, or in the Stradale del Ré, at the western end of the city. The other is at the Porta Cernaya.

Turin stands on a plain near the confluence of the Dora and the Po. The streets are wide, clean, and straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The principal objects to be visited are the Pinacoteca or Picture Gallery ; the Egyptian Museum ; the Museum of Natural History ; the City Museum ; the Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts ; the Royal Palace ; the Cathedral, especially on account of the chapel called La Capella del St. Sudario, built after the designs of Guarini ; and the Synagogue. 5 miles from Turin is La Superga, containing the tombs of the Sardinian kings.

THE PASS OF THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD ;

OR,

CHAMOUSSET TO COURMAYEUR.

See Map of the Italian Lakes.

Distance 74 Miles.

CHAMOUSSET
MILES FROMCOURMAYEUR
MILES TO

CHAMOUSSET. Approach Chousset by Route 24, page 455, 74
or Route 25, page 502, and take the diligence to

¹⁴ ALBERTVILLE (pop. 6000). On the Arly, and 1180 feet ⁸⁰
above the sea level. *Inns*: Balances ; Londra. A diligence runs
between Albertville and Annecy, 28 miles northward. See Annecy,
24c, page 498.

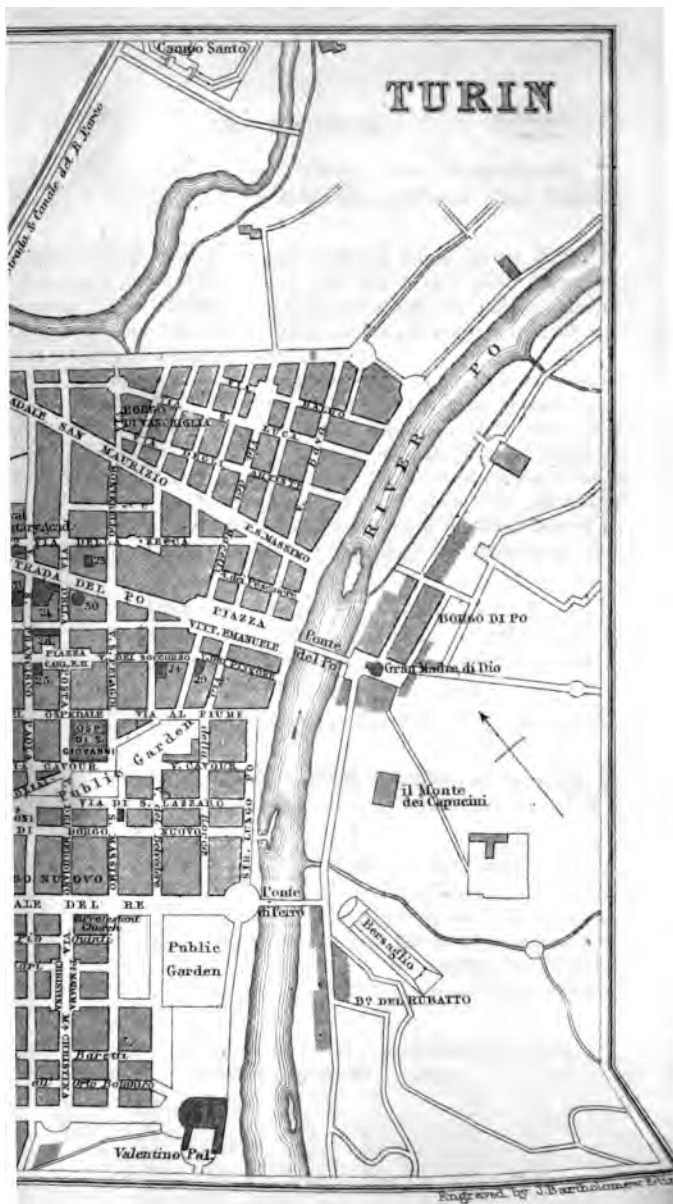


REFERENCE

- 1 Piazza del Pol. di Città
- 2 - Milano
- 3 - Sanpao
- 4 - St. Giovanni
- 5 Cathedral
- 6 St. Gerolamo
- 7 St. Crispino
- 8 St. Filippo Neri
- 9 St. Teresa
- 10 St. Maurizio
- 11 St. Domenico
- 12 Chiesa Domini
- 13 Pol. Madonna & Police Office
- 14 - Minetti
- 15 - del S. Antonio
- 16 - Gerolamo (Port)
- 17 - Borgo de Bolognese
- 18 - Monte de Pisto
- 19 delle Torri
- 20 Accademia R. del Scienze
- 21 - delle Belle Arti
- 22 Pinacoteca
- 23 Uffizi di Carica
- 24 - Ritratti di Reine
- 25 Teatro Reale
- 26 Casaglio
- 27 d'Anguineas
- 28 Duomo
- 29 Rosari
- 30 Hotel Pombotto
- 31 Europa
- 32 de la Ville
- 33 de Louvres

PIAZZA
D'ARMI

Strada del Duca di Genova



CHAMOUSSET
MILES FROM

ST. MAURICE.

COURMAYEUR
MILES TO

²² LA ROCHE CEVINS (pop. 1000). *Inns* : Croix Blanche ; ⁵³ Lion d'Or. Hidden and sheltered behind a great rock which closes the valley.

³¹ MOUTIERS (pop. 2100), and 1600 feet above the sea level, ⁴³ on the confluence of the Doron with the Isere. *Inn* : Couronne. Diligences. One mile from the town is the Roc du Diable, rising to the height of 8200 feet. At the base are the salt springs, utilised both by salt works and a bathing establishment.

From Moutiers it is generally necessary to proceed in another diligence to St. Maurice. From Moutiers the road extends up a narrow and picturesque defile, following the course of the Isere, past St. Marcel (pop. 500) ; then ascends to the summit of a rock called the Detroit du Ciel, 945 feet above the bed of the river, where the valley is only 145 feet wide ; and after this enters a rich plain with the village of Centron. On the opposite side of the river is Mont Jovet or Jovet, 8375 feet. Then, after passing the village of Vilette (pop. 500), we reach

⁴¹ AIME (pop. 1400), and 2385 feet above the sea level. *Inn* : ³³ Petit St. Bernard. This, the "Forum Claudii et Axuma," possesses remains of extensive Roman fortifications, and a very ancient church called St. Martin, built of stones from Roman buildings.

⁴⁵ BELLENTRE (pop. 1100), where the culture of the vine ²⁹ ceases.

⁵⁰ BOURG ST. MAURICE (pop. 4000), and 2780 feet above the ²⁴ sea. *Inns* : Voyageurs ; Royal ; etc. A village consisting of a long street.

⁵² SEEZ, the ancient Sextum, a pretty village between six ²³ mountains (pop. 2000, and 2985 feet above the sea level). From Seez the road passes the village of Villard-Dessus, and then crosses the Recluse by a lofty bridge near an escarpment of gypsum, called the Roche Blanche, supposed to be the place noticed by Polybius, where Hannibal posted himself to protect his cavalry and beasts of burden.

⁵⁵ ST. GERMAIN. The last inhabited village during the winter. ¹⁹ From St. Germain the ascent is easy to the

CHAMOUSSET
MILES FROM

LITTLE ST. BERNARD.

COURMAYEUR
MILES TO

58½ HOSPICE, 7123 feet above the sea level, on a grassy plain 3 154 miles long, and about a mile from the summit (7193 feet), indicated by the Colonne de Joux, Jovis, or Jupiter, 23 feet high, of Cipolino marble. From the Hospice, Mont Belvidere, 10,093 feet, may be ascended. About 300 paces from the column is the Cirque d'Annibal, consisting of a circle of large stones lying on the ground, where Hannibal is said to have held a council of war.

61 CANTINE DES EAUX ROUSSES, with a small inn. 13

65 THUILE, a hamlet, 4685 feet above the sea level. 9

70 PRÉ ST. DIDIER (pop. 1100). Junction here with road to 4 Aosta, 23 miles east. See Courmayeur to Aosta—"Switzerland," by C. B. Black.

74 COURMAYEUR. See end of Route, "Chamonix to Courmayeur," in "Switzerland," by C. B. Black.

ROUTE 24A.

See Map of the Italian Lakes.

TURIN TO VENICE. Distance, 258 Miles.

This railway is connected with all the important roads that cross the Alps into Switzerland.

TURIN
MILES FROMVENICE
MILES TO

TURIN, see page 462.

270

18 CHIVASSO, an ancient town with 9000 inhabitants. Junction 233 with line to Ivrea, 20½ miles northwards. From Ivrea, coach daily to Aosta, 42 miles northwards. From Aosta commences the road over the Great St. Bernard to Geneva, 128 miles distant. See Geneva to Aosta, by the Pass of the Great St. Bernard. From Aosta a coach runs to Courmayeur, 27 miles west. See Courmayeur to Aosta, in "Switzerland."

From Chatillon, 27 miles north from Ivrea, commences the road

TURIN
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24A.—NOVARA.

VENICE
MILES TO

to Zermatt, 29 miles northwards by the Pass of St. Théodule. See Zermatt to Tourmanche and Chatillon, in "Switzerland."

^{37½} SANTHIA (pop. 5000). Junction with branch to Biella, 18½ ^{232½} miles north. Biella is a pleasant little town, in a picturesque country, and connected by a good road with Ivrea.

⁴⁰ VERCELLI (pop. 25,000), on the Sesia. *Hotels*: Leone ²³¹ d'Oro; Tre Regine.

This ancient town contains some handsome buildings, with interesting works of art. The cathedral has a dome designed by Pellegrino Pellegrini in the 16th century. S. Andrea is a brick church in the Italian-Gothic style, erected in the 13th and 14th centuries. The slender bell-towers distinguish it at once. S. Cristoforo has some excellent frescoes by Gaudenzio Ferrari and Lanino, which deserve the attention of the lover of art. In the library of the cathedral is a MS. copy of the Evangelists in Latin—a work, it is said, of the 4th century, and therefore the oldest copy known. Junction with line by Alessandria to Genoa, 94 miles south. See Route 30A, Menton to Genoa.

⁶³ NOVARA (pop. 29,000). *Hotels*: Italia; Tre Re. ²⁰⁷

The cathedral, restored in 1862, has some good pictures. The church of S. Gaudenzio was designed by Pelligrini. It has a high round tower with external galleries, erected by Alfieri, the uncle of the poet.

Branch to Gozzano, 22½ miles north-west. From Gozzano an omnibus runs 12 miles west to Varallo (pop. 4000). *Inns*: Italia, etc.) In a most picturesque country, and visited by pilgrims on account of the Sacro Monte, on which are 50 small chapels, each containing a life-size group representing scenes connected with the life of our Lord.

From Varallo a road extends to Alagna, 24 miles north-west, fit for carriages to Piode, about half-way. From Alagna commences the path to Macugnaga by the Col de Turlo, and thence to Visp. See Alagna and Macugnaga to Visp, in "Switzerland," by C. B. Black.

Five miles from Gozzano is the beautiful lake of Orta, also conveniently visited from Arona, between which two places an omnibus runs. The village of Orta is charmingly situated, and has a comfortable inn, the Hotel de S. Giulio.

From Novara junction another branch line extends 23 miles north-east to Arona (pop. 3400), on Lake Maggiore, an important diligence, steamboat, and railway station.

TURIN
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24A.—MILAN.

VENICE
MILES TO

See Route I, Geneva to Arona, by the Simplon Pass ; distance 212 miles.

See Route N, Luzern to Bellinzona, by the Pass of St. Gothard. Bellinzona is reached by the steamer to Magadino, and thence, 10 miles, by diligence.

See also Route P, Coire to Bellinzona, by the Bernardino Pass, in "Switzerland," by C. B. Black.

^{78½} MAGENTA (pop. 5000). The rail now passes over the scene ^{181½} of the battle between the French and Austrians on 4th June 1859.

⁸⁵ RHO. Junction with line to Sesto Calende, 29 miles north-¹⁸⁵ west, on Lake Maggiore. Arona is also on the same lake, but 5½ miles west from Sesto Calende. Both are railway, steamboat, and diligence stations. An eastern ramification of the Rho branch extends to Varese, 30½ miles from Rho.

Varese (pop. 1200. *Hotels* : Stalla ; Europe) is much frequented during the autumn by the Milanese, and the neighbourhood abounds with good houses. A course in a *cittadina* or omnibus at Varese costs 30 c. There is a railway from Varese to Milan by Gallarate, the time occupied by the trains being about two hours.

About four miles to the north-west is a sanctuary, known as Madonna del Monte, built on a hill 2800 feet high, commanding an extensive view. There are fourteen chapels, with frescoes of the 17th century, and with coloured plaster statues in the style of those seen at the sanctuaries of Varallo and Orta.

^{83½} MILAN (pop. 220,000). ^{179½}

Sights.—The Duomo or Cathedral. The interior is shown by men belonging to the church, on which account the attendance of a commissionaire is an unnecessary expense. High mass is performed on Sundays at 11 A.M. The atmosphere during the early part of the day is generally in the most favourable state for the view from the tower. From the eastern end of the Duomo go northwards through the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, a magnificent cruciform arcade between the Piazza del Duomo and the Piazza della Scala or del Teatro, in which is situated the Scala Theatre, seated for 3500. From this northwards to the Brera, or the Palace of the Arts and Sciences. From the Brera cross the Piazza d'Armi to the Arco della Pace ; and then south-west by the gate of Magenta to the church of S. Maria delle Grazie.

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In the refectory of the convent is the well-known, but nearly obliterated, fresco of the Lord's Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci. Eastwards, and then the first street to the right brings us to S. Ambrogio. Farther east, near the Hotel Gran Bretagna, is the church of S. Alessandro.

The best promenade is the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, leading north-east from the Duomo to the Porta Venezia. The Piazza dei Mercanti (2 in Plan) is also a kind of promenade.

At the station the omnibuses of the hotels await passengers.

Hotels.—De la Ville (20 in Plan) ; de l'Europe (26 in Plan) ; and the Hotel de France, on the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, and near the Duomo ; the Grand Hotel Royal (18 in Plan), near the Post-office, the English Church, and the Royal Palace ; Hotel de Gran Bretagna (21 in Plan), near the sumptuous church of S. Alessandro ; Hotel Reichmann (17 in Plan) ; near the railway station the Hotel Cavour ; Hotels Milan, Pozzo, Bella Venezia, and Pensione Svizzere, etc.

Cabs.—From the station to the hotels 1 fr. from 6 A.M. to midnight. Afterwards 1½ fr. Trunks and boxes, 25c. extra. Per hour 1 fr. 70c.

For London to Milan and back, see the Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and page xi. of this work.

Travellers going to Switzerland by the Splügen Pass take rail to Camerlata, 28 miles north. From this by omnibus to Lake Como, whence steamer to Colico, where enter the diligence. See in "Switzerland," Route O, Coire to Colico by the Splügen Pass.

On this branch line, 8 miles north from Milan, is Monza (pop. 18,000). *Hotels* : Palazzo Reale ; Albergo del Castello. In the cathedral, erected in the 14th century, is preserved the famous Iron Crown, with which 34 Lombard kings were crowned. It consists of a broad gold ring, with a thin strip of iron round the interior, formed, it is said, out of a nail from the cross. The treasury contains, among other curious things, a model of this crown. Fee, 1 fr.

Travellers going to Switzerland by either the St. Gothard or Bernardino Pass, take the rail to Sesto Calende, thence the steamer to Magadino, and from Magadino the coach to Bellinzona, where enter the diligence. See Routes N and O in "Switzerland."

44 miles south by rail from Milan is Piacenza, on the direct line to Brindisi. 111 miles south by rail is Genoa. See Route 30A, Menton to Genoa, under Genoa.

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Milan is surrounded by a wall $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent. Outside this wall runs the road called Strada di Circonvallazione. The wall is pierced by eleven gates, of which the most remarkable are the Porta Ticinese, resembling the entrance into a Roman temple, and the Arco della Pace, a beautiful structure of white marble. The streets are generally narrow and crooked, and the squares small and irregular.

The most important edifice is the Duomo or Cathedral, commenced in 1386, and dedicated to St. Charles. The entire length of the church is 486 feet, and of the transepts 288 feet. The breadth of the nave is 191 feet, and the height of the roof 153 feet. The dome is 214 feet high, and the tower 360 feet. The vaulting of the roof, painted in imitation of open work on stone, rests on fifty-two octagonal marble pillars, each 15 feet in diameter and 86 feet in height, crowned with canopied niches and statues instead of capitals. On the exterior of the roof are 100 crocketed pinnacles and 4500 marble statues. The floor is laid with marbles of various colours. On it, near the entrance, is the meridian or north and south line, drawn by Italian astronomers in 1786. The dome or *cupola* is by Brunellesco. Immediately under it is the subterranean chapel, most sumptuously decorated, in which rest the mortal remains of *S. Carlo Borromeo*, in a crystal sarcophagus adorned with silver gilt ornaments; his countenance, part of the nose excepted, is well preserved; his robes, crosier, and mitre, are superb; and silver *bassi-relievi*, executed by Rubini, after the designs by Cerano, embellish the walls of the chapel. Entrance free from 5 till 10 A.M.; later, 1 fr. In the eastern or apse end of the church are three immense windows, with 350 representations of Scriptural subjects. On the west wall of the south transept are the monuments to two Medicis, brothers of Pope Pius IV. Tickets for the roof are sold here, 25c. each; door close by—no guide required. In this transept is also the black marble monument to Cardinal Carracioli, and the remarkable statue of St. Bartholomew, representing him as being flayed alive. Four hundred and ninety-four steps lead up to the highest gallery of the tower, where a watchman presides, with a good telescope, by which, and the aid of the accompanying map, most of the distant places in this wonderfully extensive prospect can be distinguished. From the Duomo, pass by the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, one of the unfortunate speculations of English capitalists, to the Piazza della Scala (1 in Plan); and thence north-west to the Brera, the Palace of the Sciences

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and Fine Arts. Open from 10 till 3—on Sunday from 12 till 4. Containing the Picture Gallery in thirteen rooms, the Archæological Museum, and the famous Biblioteca Ambrosiana, the Cabinet of Coins, and the Observatory.

Crossing a fine court, in the midst of which is a colossal statue of Napoleon I., by Canova, we reach a double flight of steps, which lead to the Pinacoteca, or Picture Gallery, containing nearly 500 paintings, all labelled.

In the first two antechambers are some admirable frescoes, which have been carefully detached from old monastery walls. The best are by Bernardino Luini. Among the oil paintings in the first room are—

2 Jordaens—Sacrifice of Abraham. 5 Parmigianino—Virgin and Saints. 6 Titian—St. Jerome. 10 Vandyke—Virgin and Child, with St. Anthony of Padua. 11 Paris Bordone—The Virgin and the Apostles. 12 Simone di Pesaro—Transfiguration. 15 P. Bardone—Christ and two Saints. 18 Domenichino—Virgin enthroned, Saints and Angels. 19 Albano—The Trinity, Virgin and Saints. 20 Guercino—The Virgin, St. Joseph, and a Nun. 26 P. Bardone—Baptism of Christ. 30 Caravaggio—St. Sebastian. 36 D. Crespi—Christ with his Cross. 45 Garofalo—The Dead Christ with the Maries. 47 Tintoretto—Pietà.

ROOM II.—56 Moretto—The Virgin and Child, with Saints. 58 Timoteo Viti—Annunciation, and two Saints. 61 P. Veronese—Marriage in Cana. 62 Girolamo Savoldo—Virgin and Child, with four Saints. 63 Catana—A Saint. 70 Tintoretto—Six Saints at the Cross. 71 P. Veronese—A Pope and two Bishops.

ROOM III.—78 Crivelli—A Virgin and Child, with four Saints. 86 B. Mantegna—Virgin and Child, with Saints. 90 Gentile Bellini—St. Mark preaching at Alexandria. 96 Cima da Conegliano—St. Peter of Verona and other Saints. 105 Mantegna—Saints. 112 P. Veronese—Christ with the Pharisees. 113 Giov. Cariani—Virgin enthroned, with Saints. 114 Antonio and Giov. da Murano—Virgin and Child, with Saints in fourteen small compartments. 129 Sustermans—Lady's Portrait. Lorenzo Lotto—A Pietà.

ROOM IV.—136 Vandyke—Lady's Portrait. Lorenzo Lotto—Three Portraits. 139 Correggio (?)—Virgin and Child, with Saints. 144 Carpaccio—St. Stephen disputing with the Doctors.

ROOM VI.—180-2 Two Saints, attributed to Catana. 185 Albani—Dance of Amoretti (much copied, but not of high merit). 189 Cima da Conegliano—St. Peter as Pope, and two Saints. 202 Ann. Caracci—Portraits. 208 Moroni—Virgin and Child, with St. Francis and the Donator.

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ROOM VII.—214 Guercino—Abraham, Hagar, and Ishmael (much admired by Byron). 218 Carpaccio—Marriage of Virgin. 220 Palma the elder—Four Saints. 222 Carpaccio—Presentation of the Virgin at the Temple. Here we have clearly the same motive as that of Titian's much larger and finer picture in the Academy Gallery at Venice. Which was painted first? 226 Mantegna—A Pieta. 230 Raffaello's celebrated Sposalizio, painted when he was only twenty-one. It is, however, not much more than a copy of a picture by Perugino in the museum at Caen.

ROOM VIII.—236 Andrea Solari (Antonello da Messina?)—Man's Portrait. 237 Guido—St. Peter and St. Paul. 241 Filippo Mazzuolo—Man's Portrait. 244 Giorgione—St. Sebastian. 247 B. Luini—Virgin and Child. 246-8 Bellotti—Landscapes. 249 Sassoferrato—The Virgin. 250 F. Hals—Man's Portrait. 251 Rembrandt—Woman's Portrait. 254 Velasquez—Monk asleep. 256 Simone da Pesaro—Holy Family. 257 Bonifazio—The Infant Moses presented to Pharaoh's daughter.

ROOM IX.—279 Sassoferrato—Virgin with the Child asleep. 284 Gaspar Poussin—John the Baptist in the Desert.

ROOM X.—293 Snyder—Stag-hunt. 296 Tiberio Tinelli—Man's Portrait. 297 De Crespì—Sculptor's Portrait. 299 Subleyras—Crucifixion. 325 Castiglioni—Departure of the Jews for the Promised Land.

ROOM XI.—342 Gaudenzio Ferrari—Martyrdom of St. Catharine. 358 Andrea di Milano—Virgin, Child, and two Saints, 1495.

ROOM XII.—416 L. da Vinci—Fresco of a Head. 434 Cristoforo Caselli—A Queen kneeling at an altar at which a Bishop is celebrating mass. 435 Ludovico Caracci—Adoration of the Magi.

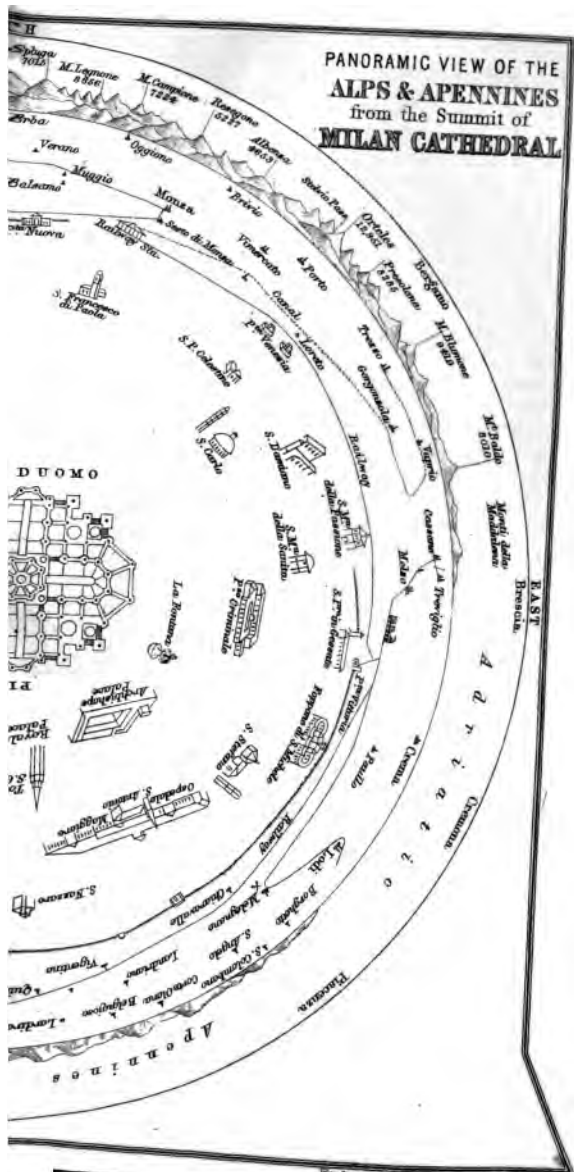
The following rooms contain some modern pictures and a great number of plaster casts. Here are placed Magni's Reading Girl, Thorwaldsen's Three Graces, an alto-relievo, and the bust of a Vestal by Canova, suggested by an antique bust at Naples.

The Library is on the same floor as the Pinacoteca. It contains upwards of 200,000 volumes, and is open to the public daily from 10 to 3.

Archæological Museum.—In two rooms on the ground-floor are deposited some ancient Roman and mediæval Christian inscriptions, architectural fragments, sepulchral monuments, etc. This museum is open free on Sundays from 12 to 4; on other days admission is obtained from 12 to 3 by payment of 50c.

The Ambrosian Library was founded by Card. Frederic Borromeo (of whom there is a statue before the entrance), and contains about 140,000 vols., besides some 15,000 MSS. Amongst the latter are many interesting curiosities—for example, a copy of Virgil made by Petrarch,

**PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE
ALPS & APENNINES**
from the Summit of
MILAN CATHEDRAL





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with a full-page water-colour drawing by Simone Memmo ; a copy of Livy by Boccaccio ; notes and drawings by L. da Vinci ; drawings by Bramante the architect ; letters from Lucrezia Borgia to Cardinal Bembo (with a lock of her hair) ; letters of Ariosto, Tasso, and Galileo ; a Latin version on papyrus of Josephus' work on Jewish Antiquities, supposed to be 1300 years old ; miniature drawings, with the colours well preserved, illustrating the Iliad, thought to be of the 4th century ; and numerous illuminated MSS. In one room is a large fresco of the Mocking of Christ, with many portrait figures, by B. Luini. The gloves worn by Napoleon at Waterloo are kept in a case. In a court are some fragments, basi-relievi, from the monument of Gaston de Foix ; four relievi by Thorwaldsen, and a poor bust of Byron by the same sculptor ; two statuettes by Schadow. On a tablet at the entrance to the Library is engraved a denunciation of the Papal excommunication against those who remove books from the Library. This library is open to readers every day, except Sunday and Wednesday, from 10 to 3. Strangers can obtain admittance at any time to see its curiosities on paying a small fee to the custode.

On the upper floor of the building is a collection of pictures and other interesting objects. The first room the visitor enters is called the Cabinet of Gilt Bronzes, from the number of elegant articles of this nature which it contains. Here are busts of Canova and Thorwaldsen, a copy of Canova's Head of Medusa, and a few other pieces of sculpture. There are also some good pictures, the best one being an Adoration of the Magi, by Lucas Van Leyden. The following may be noticed :—

7 Angelo Bronzino's Portrait of Benvenuto Cellini. 19 and 32 Portraits by Giov. Gracchi. 20, 33, 49 Portraits of the early Dutch school. 21 Lor. Lotto—Virgin and Child. 23 Appiani—Grassini the Singer. Marco Basaiti—The Saviour. 47 Carlo Dolce—Holy Family. 56 D. Crespi—Portrait. 58 Cremonese School—Virgin and Child. C. Dolce—John the Baptist.

Two rooms, with framed engravings, are then passed through, and we enter a gallery containing pictures and many curiosities, such as illuminations from books, bronzes, ivories, etc. The majority of the pictures have little art value. The following seem to be the best :—

72 A. del Sarto—A Youth's Portrait. 81 Moretto—The Martyrdom of St. Peter of Verona. 96 Virgin and Child, of the school of Memling.

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In the next small room is a good full-length portrait by Moroni.

199 and 163 Caravaggio—A Basket of Fruit. 197 and 206 Jsa Breughel—Flowers.

In the room called the Sala di Bolognini e Guasconi, from its containing objects bequeathed by persons of these names, are specimens of marquetry, majolica ware, cabinets, ivory carvings, etc. In the middle a statue of one of the Parcs by Schadow, and a poor Eve by Barussi of Bologna. There are several pictures of very doubtful authenticity, and numerous cattle-pieces by Londonio, a Milanese artist, now dead. Retracing our steps, we reach the hall where Raffaello's cartoon for his fresco in the Vatican, the School of Athens, is lodged. In this room are several pictures attributed to Titian, which might perhaps be more safely assigned to Bonifazio; the best of them is 172, an Adoration of the Magi. There are, however, a charming tinted drawing of a woman's head by B. Luini (178), and a very beautiful picture by him of a Holy Family (151), said to be from a drawing by L. da Vinci. Notice also—

139 A. Solari—St. Jerome. 147 Beltraffio—Man's Portrait. 148 A. Salaino—St. John the Baptist. 152, 155 L. da Vinci—Portraits of Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, and his wife, Beatrice d'Este. 154 B. Luini—The Saviour. 164 Jacopo Bassano—Flight of the Holy Family.

In this room and the next are many framed drawings by L. da Vinci and numerous other masters. Notice Da Vinci's caricature heads, and his own head in red chalk.

On the north side of the Piazza d'Armi is the Arena, an equestrian circus, capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators. Here also is the famous Arco della Pace, a magnificent city-gate at the commencement of the Simplon route. A short way east from the Porta Magenta is the church of Maria delle Grazie, an elegant brick structure, the details of which are much admired. In the refectory of the convent, behind the church, is what remains of Leonardo da Vinci's great fresco of the Lord's Supper. What the work was originally we have little means of judging. Fifty years after it was finished it was coming off in flakes, and in 1540 it is represented as being half effaced. In 1726 it was "restored" by one Bellotti, and again in 1770. The refectory was used as a stable by the French during their invasion of Italy in the last century; it was afterwards used as a barn for hay. In 1853

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another "restoration" was effected, notwithstanding which large patches of the last coat of colour have exfoliated. After all this, how much of De Vinci's handiwork can remain? We can be sure of nothing more than the outline of the figures, if of so much. To the south-east (see Plan) is the church of St. Ambrogio, founded by St. Ambrose in the year 387, and dedicated to SS. Gervasius and Protasius, and afterwards rebuilt in its present form by Archbishop Anspertus in the 9th century. The middle door of the church is of cypress wood, a work of the 9th century. In the interior is a marble pulpit with a curious bas-relief of the Last Supper upon it, besides other carvings; and below it is a sarcophagus, the sculptures on which declare it to be Roman and Christian. There is a column in the nave with a bronze serpent at the top, which is popularly believed to be that elevated by Moses. The front of the chief altar is of gold, with gems and enamel, a work of about 855. The carved wood of the choir, and the mosaic of the apse, should be noticed. Under the choir repose the remains of St. Ambrose. There is a *scurolo* or under-church with marble columns. Good paintings will be found in the third chapel of the right aisle, and in the chapel on the right of the choir. East from S. Ambrogio is S. Alessandro, the most highly decorated church in Milan. Between these two churches is S. Lorenzo, the most ancient edifice in Milan, and of great interest to architects. At the Porta Venezia is the park, or Giardino Publico, resorted to chiefly on Sundays and holidays. The Corse Vittorio Emmanuele, which leads northwards from the Duomo to the Porta Venezia, is also a favourite promenade.

111 TREVIGLIO. Junction here with branch line to Cremona, 159
14 miles southward.

125½ BERGAMO (pop. 38,000), and 1268 feet above the Mediter- 144½
ranean. *Hotels*: Italia; Venezia.

Junction with branch to Lecco, on Lake Como, 20½ miles northward. From Lecco by diligence to Colico, 25 miles north, whence diligence to Coire by the Splügen Pass. See Route O, Coire to Colico by the Splügen Pass.

156 BRESCIA (pop. 36,000). *Hotels*: Italia; Albergo Reale, etc. 114
Brescia, famous for its ironworks, is delightfully situated at the

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foot of a hill, on the summit of which is a fine old castle called the Falcon. It contains some fine buildings, among which are the New Cathedral, commenced in 1604 and finished in 1825; the old Cathedral or La Rotonda, begun in the 9th century; and St. Afra, erected in 1580. Opposite the new Cathedral is the Biblioteca Quiriniana, with 40,000 vols. The cabinet of curiosities belonging to this library is open from 1½ till 3. The Picture Gallery, called the Galleria Tosi, is open (excepting in September and October) from 11 till 3.

¹⁹⁷ VERONA (pop. 63,000), on the Adige, one of the oldest cities ⁷³ in Italy. *Hotels*: Due Torre; Tour de Londres; La Grande Czarine, etc.

Junction at Verona with Route 7B or Route from Frankfort to Verona by Stuttgart, Ulm, Augsburg, München, Innsbruck, and the Brenner Pass, distance 566 miles (see page 287).

From Frankfort to Paris see Route 7. Those who have not seen the Rhine should take the rail only to Mayence (page 242), and thence by steamboat to Cologne (page 231), whence take the rail.

Travellers on their way to Holland either continue in the steamer from Cologne to Rotterdam, or at Cologne take the rail for Rotterdam (see Rotterdam to Cologne, page 219).

Cabs.—For two persons, the half-hour, 1 fr.; the hour 1½ fr. For more than two, ½-fr. additional.

There are two railway stations—the Stazione Porta Nuova, three quarters of a mile south-west from the town; and the Stazione della Ferrovia, 1½ mile south-west from the town. Omnibuses await passengers at both stations.

N.B.—As the principal sights are at some distance from each other, the best plan is to hire a cab and to drive to them in the following order; which may require about 4 hours.

In the centre of the town is the Arena, of an elliptical form, 512 feet in its greatest diameter, by 410 wide, and 106 feet high, erected by Diocletian in A.D. 284. There are 44 rings of seats, and these are capable of accommodating 22,000 people. The vomitoria, or places of ingress and egress, are sixty-four in number, four being reserved for wild beasts, and two for the gladiators. There are also two subterranean passages leading to the sunken place on the middle of the arena. The outer wall had three tiers of arches, and inside, on the ground, there were three concentric passages round the building, and a smaller passage above, over the ex-

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ternal one of the three just mentioned. The grand entrances were two : one at each narrow end ; and over them, towards the arena, is a small platform with a balustrade.

Now drive eastwards towards the Ponte Navi to the church of S. Fermo Maggiore, on the right side of the Adige. It is a large brick edifice of the 14th century. The ceiling is an elaborate work of walnut-wood, with small images of saints in the sunken panels. There are several old monuments here ; two plain ones in the right transept are of descendants of Dante, but the finest is near the left transept. The bronze bas-reliefs that adorned this tomb of the Toriani were carried off to Paris, and copies occupy their place. In the Capella della Concezione, left side of church, is a fine altar-piece by Carotto, 1528 ; and on the opposite side of the church is a picture by Torbido il Moro, over an altar that has an interesting bas-relief, a *Pietà*, in front of the table.

On the left side of the Adige, opposite S. Fermo Maggiore, is the **Palazzo Pompei**, or Museum. Admission, 1 fr. On the ground-floor are collections of Etruscan and Roman antiquities ; and upstairs, in fifteen rooms, the pictures, principally belonging to the Veronese school, and of no great merit. From this drive to the **Piazza dell' Erbi**, a short way north from the Arena. This square, formerly the forum, now the fruit-market, has at the upper end, fronting the **Palazzo Mafei**, a column erected by the Venetians in 1524 ; and opposite it the **Casa dei Mercanti** (Exchange), erected in 1301, and a tower 330 feet high, built in 1368 by the Scaliger known as the **Can Signorio**, to whom also the fountain is due. Immediately eastward is the **Piazza dei Signori**, surrounded by imposing buildings, the former abodes of the Scaligers. Here is the elegant **Palazzo del Consiglio**, designed by Giocondo, and adorned with statues of Veronese worthies. A modern statue of Dante has been erected in the middle of this square. Close by are the **Tombs of the Scaligers**, in front of the little church of S. Maria l'Antica. There are five of these interesting tombs, the finest of which is that of **Can Signorio**, just mentioned, infamous for his assassinations (d. 1375). Six columns support statues of the six warrior saints, and at the top of the building are emblems of the Christian virtues, rather out of place here. The iron-work surrounding these tombs is of elegant design.

North-east from the **Piazza dei Signori**, by the broad **Corso Cavour**, is the church of S. **Anastasia**, commenced in 1261. Notice the very

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old wooden doors, and the grotesque figures supporting the holy-water fonts—that on the left is attributed to the father of P. Veronese. Observe the arabesques round the altars, particularly those at the second and third altars. At the fourth is a picture of St. Martin by Carotto. In the Pellegrini chapel, next the transept, there is a curious monument with terra-cotta figures, representing the Entombment, 15th century.

North-west from S. Anastasia is the Cathedral, built in the 14th century. Behind the columns of the porch (which rest on chimæras, as is so common in this part of Italy) are statues of the paladins Orlando and Oliver. Upon Orlando's sword may be read the words DV RIN DAR DA. At the second altar on the right, the two side-pieces of the triptych are by Giolfino; at the third are two Apostles by Carotto; in the chapel on the right of the choir the carvings of the pilasters deserve notice, and the elegant tomb of St. Agatha. The frescoes of the choir were executed by Torbido from Giulio Romano's designs. Notice the curious carvings at the sides of the movable desks for the service-books. The picture at the first altar in the left aisle is an Assumption by Titian. In the Chapel of S. Giovanni, formerly the baptistery, is an altar-piece by P. Ferinati, and a large marble font for baptism by immersion, with a place for the priest in the middle.

Near the Cathedral is the Cupitular Library, where Petrarch discovered a MS. copy of Cicero's letters, previously unknown, and where other valuable manuscripts have been found.

Now drive by the Ponte di Ferro to S. Giorgio. Here are pictures by Tintoretto, Brusasorci, Moretto, Girolamo dai Libri, Carotto, and a Martyrdom of St. George by P. Veronese, which has been to Paris.

A considerable way west from S. Giorgio, and on the right bank of the river, is the church of S. Zeno, founded by Pepin. Steps lead down into the church, and the effect is good when seen from the raised choir at the other end. The nave is crossed by two arches; the ceiling is of wood. At the first altar on the right is a picture by Torbido; a little farther on are some mediæval statues of Christ and the Apostles, and then an altar with columns, borne by a lion and a bull. Ascending a broad flight of steps we reach a platform, on which are at one side a statue of St. Zeno (right), and on the other one of St. Proculus. On the walls are frescoes of the 14th century. On one of the steps of the second flight is an inscription, showing that it belonged to the tomb of Augusta Atilia Valeria, an early Christian.

ROUTE 24A.—VERONA.

The apse of the choir has a triptych by Mantegna ; the small paintings below are only copies of the originals, which were carried off to France. At the left of the chief entrance is a large porphyry basin of rude workmanship. The Cloisters deserve to be looked at, though they were much ruined by the Austrians. What is called King Pepin's Tomb is outside the church. The very elegant and lofty campanile of the 11th century will not escape attention.

At the southern extremity of Verona, on the left bank of the Adige, in the street called the Vicolo Franceschine, is a garden of a former Franciscan Monastery, which contains Juliet's Tomb. Fee, $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. "Juliet is supposed to have died in the year 1308, when Bartolomeo della Scala (or degli Scaligeri) was Lord of Verona ; and Shakspeare probably intended to represent one of the Scaligeri by his Escalus. The names of the rival families, whom our great poet has immortalised, were Capello and Montechio : the tomb of the former stood in the cemetery of the Franciscan Church, and they had a palace in the town of Verona ; they were highly favoured by the Scaligeri, a circumstance which probably offended the Montechi, a more ancient and affluent family than the other, and possessors of the Castle of Montechio (situated about 15 miles from Verona), and likewise proprietors of a palace in the Veronetta. After the marriage and fray, Juliet came to the Franciscan Convent under pretence of confession ; and her confessor, Father Lorenzo (Leonardo of Reggio), gave her a powerful soporific, at the same time sending to inform her relations that she had been suddenly attacked by illness ; and, as the soporific took effect before their arrival, they thought her dead ; consequently she was not removed from the convent, but immediately put into her coffin ; and, according to a custom which still prevails, a lighted candle was placed in the coffin, near her head ; and after the funeral ceremony, the lid, according to usual practice, was put on in private. Father Lorenzo, when resolved to administer the soporific, sent a letter to Mantua, informing Romeo of this resolution ; but before the letter arrived he heard the report of Juliet's death, left Mantua, scaled the wall of the cemetery belonging to the Franciscan Convent, and swallowed the poison. Next day, Bartolomeo degli Scaligeri and the two rival families assisted at the obsequies of the unfortunate Romeo and Juliet."—*Starke's Guide*.

Verona gave birth to the poets Catullus and Æmilius Marcus ; the historian Cornelius Nepos ; Pliny the Elder ; Vitruvius, the celebrated

TURIN
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE

VENICE
MILES TO

architect of the Augustan age; Paolo Veronese; and many other persons of distinguished abilities.

^{247½} PADUA (pop. 56,000). *Hotels*: Aquila d'Oro; Stella d'Oro; ²⁵¹ Croce d'Oro. Principal sights—Churches of S. Antonio and S. Maria dell' Arena, with Giotto's admirable frescoes. Close to St. Antonio is La Scuola del Santo, with beautiful frescoes. Nos. 1 and 12 are said to be by Titian. Junction with line to Bologna, 77 miles south-west, on the direct line between Turin and Brindisi. See Route 24B.

^{265½} MESTRE. Junction with line to Trieste, 128 miles east, on ⁴¹ the north-east extremity of the Adriatic.

²⁷⁰ VENICE (pop. 120,000).

Hotels.—Hotel Reale Daniéli (*e* in plan, to the east of the Palazzo Ducale); Hotel de l'Europe (*a* in plan), on the Grand Canal; Hotel St. Marco and the Hotel Bellevue, both in the Piazza of St. Mark; Hotel Luna (*d* in plan), near St. Mark's; Hotel de Londres, on the Grand Canal, near the English church; Hotel Barbesi, on the Grand Canal (No. 22 in plan); New York, on the Grand Canal (No. 32 in plan); Rome; Vittoria, in the Calle de' Fuseri.

The bedroom windows should be closed early in the afternoon, and no bed should be taken that has not good mosquito curtains.

Gondolas here take the place of omnibuses and cabs. The gondolier, when desired, is bound to show his tariff. A gondola with one rower costs, for the first hour, 1 fr., and for every additional hour, 80 c. By the course or trip, 1 fr. Two rowers, double the price. Before sunrise and after sunset, the charge is one-half more. When two men offer their services, it is at the option of the hirer to reject one. A gondola with one rower, for a day of 10 hours, costs 6 fr.; gratuity, 1 fr.

The omnibus gondolas between the station and the hotels, 25 c. each; boxes, 15 c.

Valets de Place, 4 or 5 fr. a-day; consult the hotel-keeper.

Chief Post-Office, Palazzo Grimani, Grand Canal. (No. 24 on plan).

Electric Telegraph Office, near the Piazza di S. Marco.

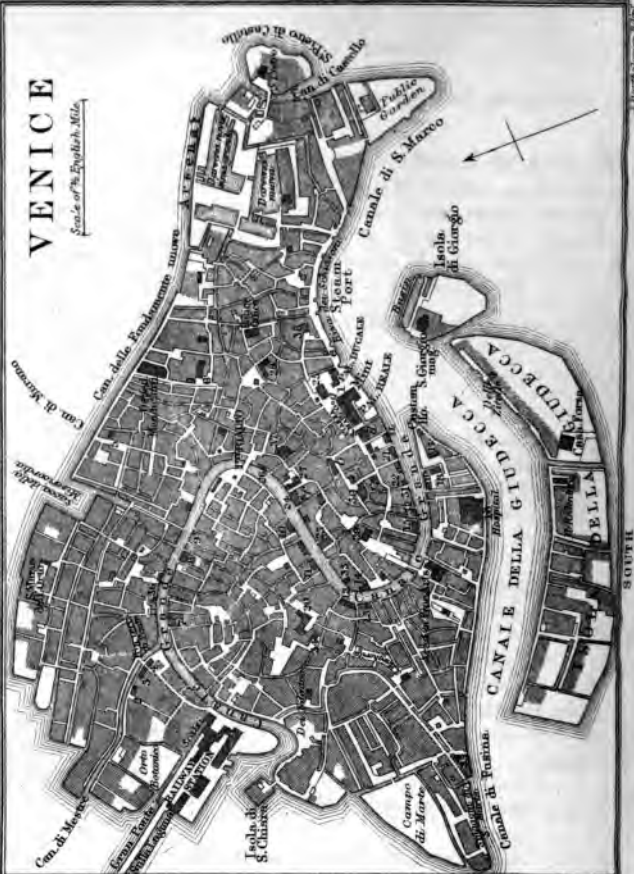
There is a British Consul at Venice; and the English Church service is performed every Sunday at a house, the situation of which may be learned at the hotels.

EAST

VENICE

Scale of the English Mile

NORTH



SOUTH

REFERENCE

- 1 Piazza
- 2 Pal. Ca' Sagrada
- 3 - - - - -
- 4 - - - - -
- 5 S. M. della Salute
- 6 S. M. della Salute
- 7 Pal. Ca' Sagrada
- 8 - - - - -
- 9 - - - - -
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- 12 - - - - -
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- 15 - - - - -
- 16 Ospedale d'Infermità (Barack)
- 17 S. Maria della Salute
- 18 Seminario patriarcale
- 19 Pal. Dario
- 20 S. Maria della Salute
- 21 Pal. Dario
- 22 - - - - -
- 23 - - - - -
- 24 - - - - -
- 25 S. Marco
- 26 - - - - -
- 27 - - - - -
- 28 S. Stefano
- 29 S. Stefano
- 30 S. Stefano
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- 60 S. Stefano

WEST

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE.

Steamers.—To Trieste three times a-week, starting at midnight ; to Liverpool and London three or four times a-month, average passage 18 days.

Theatres.—There are several, the best being Le Fenice (the Phoenix).

Booksellers with Circulating Libraries.—Münster, Piazza de S. Marco ; Ebhardt, under Hotel Vittoria, Calle de' Fuseri.

Venice, 7 miles in circumference, is divided into 118 islands by 147 canals crossed by 380 bridges. The Great Canal, in the form of an S, divides the city into two nearly equal parts. In the midst of a labyrinth of narrow tortuous streets and canals there are handsome piazzas or squares, of which nearly every one is adorned with a fine church or palace. Of these, the principal is the Piazza di San Marco (562 feet by 232), surrounded with elegant buildings. On the eastern side is the Basilica of San Marco, reputed to be the most ancient Christian temple in Italy. In front of it stand the three flagstuffs which bore the banners of Cyprus, Candia, and Morea, and over the portal the four celebrated bronze horses, and a figure of St. Mark in mosaic. The interior is completely lined with mosaics, the best being in the Chapel of the Madonna ; the pavement is mosaic, and the doors, which were brought from Constantinople, are Corinthian brass. Close to the church is the Campanile or Belfry, a square tower 316 feet high, and ascended by an inclined plane. From this tower Galileo made his astronomical observations. On the western end of the piazza is the Royal Palace, and on the eastern end the Doge's Palace, or Palazzo Ducale, begun about the middle of the 14th century. Entering the palace from the Piazzetta, pause a moment to admire the beautiful gateway. Now traverse the arcade, and ascend the Stairs of the Giants (so called from the statues of Mars and Neptune at the top) to the gallery above the portico. This gallery is filled with busts of Venetian notabilities, and ornamented with antique and modern statues. From it a good view may be obtained of the building containing the clock. Two marble statues of Hercules and Atlas indicate the Golden Stairs which form the state-entrance to the great halls, but the public stairs are farther on. Turning to the right at the top of these stairs, we enter a series of rooms (the Archæological Museum), in several of which are seen ancient sculptures of no great merit. Many of them have been much patched. The second room has a finely carved chim-

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE.

ney-piece, and the third has some curious maps on its walls. One small room contains Roman altars, bas-reliefs, etc. A fifth room contains a number of busts, and there is, besides, a room containing some bronzes, carved ivory, specimens of old glass, etc., and one with stucco works, chiefly imitations of Vittoria. Returning to the landing-place, we may proceed to an immense hall (Hall of the Grand Council), now used as a library, and containing many pictures, amongst which is Tintoretto's Paradise, the largest ever painted on canvas. The other pictures relate for the most part to the naval engagements of the Venetians and the glories of the Doges. A corridor leads to another large hall, that of the Elections (*del Scrutinio*), where also are to be found numerous historical paintings by Tintoretto and others. In a small room near the Hall of the Grand Council are kept under glass cases some illuminated books remarkable for their binding or typography, and some autographs of Tasso, Galileo, and other famous Italians. Ascending another flight of stairs to the second floor, we reach another series of rooms, the first being an ante-room (*Sala della Bussola*), with paintings on the ceiling by P. Veronese. In the wall is a small opening, once ornamented with a lion's head, through which secret information was conveyed to the councils. We then proceed to the Hall of the Council of Ten, a body that condemned Marino Faliero and deposed Foscari. There are paintings on the walls and on the ceiling by Paul Veronese and other painters; then, passing through an ante-room, we reach the Hall of the Four Doors. The walls are covered with historical pictures, and the ceiling has allegorical paintings by Tintoretto, whilst allegorical statues adorn the doorways. Crossing this hall, we enter the great Hall of the Senate, which has a raised dais with the Doge's chair at one end. The paintings of the ceiling are surrounded with gilt carvings that have a splendid effect. Behind the Doge's chair is a Descent from the Cross, by Tintoretto, and at the opposite side of the hall is a fine picture by Palma the Younger. From this hall we can pass by one side of the dais into an *Anteroom* where there are three pictures by S. Ricci, representing Venetians adoring the body of St. Mark, and two pictures of saints by Tintoretto. The Chapel of the Doge has, at the altar, a statue of the Madonna and Child by Sansovino. Returning to the Hall of the Senate, we can proceed into the Hall of the Ministerial Council (*Sala del Collegio*). Here are several paintings by Tintoretto, and one, the Saviour in Glory, by

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Paul Veronese, who also painted the ceiling. The next room is an *Anteroom*, and in this are to be found the best pictures in the palace. They comprise Jacob's return to Canaan, by Jacopo Bassano; Europa and the Bull, by Paul Veronese; the Forge of Vulcan, Mercury and the Graces, Pallas and Mars, and Ariadne and Bacchus—all by Tintoretto, and in his best manner. The paintings on the ceiling are by P. Veronese. We now enter once more the Hall of the Four Doors, and proceed to an *Anteroom* at the top of the *Golden Stairs*. In this room are several portraits of senators. By means of a narrow passage we can reach the Room of the Three Heads of the Council of Ten, a triumvirate possessing very formidable powers. There are a few pictures on the wall, including a Virgin and Child with two Saints, by V. Catena. The middle painting of the ceiling is by P. Veronese. The next room is the *Sala della Bussola*, which we entered first.

The Bridge of Sighs. The *Ponte dei Sospiri* is a covered bridge of one arch, which extends from the ducal palace to the prisons, at a height of 33 feet above the canal. The interior of the bridge and the miserable prison-cells, called *pozzi*, in the lower part of the palace, may be seen on application to the custode. One of the cells has inscriptions scratched upon its walls, some of which are printed in the notes to *Childe Harold*.

Now walk westwards to the Academy of the Fine Arts, on the southern bend of the Grand Canal (see plan), calling on the way at the church of St. Stefano (29 in plan), where observe the tomb of Jacopo Suri and the other sculptures. The *Accademia de Belle Arte* is open daily from 9 to 3.30. The fine collection of paintings belonging to this academy is placed in a convent, designed by Palladio for a society of Augustines, in the Campo della Carità, to which additions were subsequently made. There are here about 600 pictures by the old masters. They chiefly belong to the Venetian school; and, besides very remarkable examples of Titian, Tintoretto, Pordenone, Paul Veronese, Palma the elder, and Giovanni Bellini, there are exquisite works which have proceeded from the less known artists Carpaccio, Martino da Udine, Marco Basaiti, Cima da Conegliano, Rocco Marconi, and Bonifazio. The pictures that best deserve the attention of the visitor are the following :—

(The first hall contains works of the early Venetian school.)

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE.

ROOM II. (Hall of the Assumption.)—*24 Titian's masterpiece—The Assumption. 26-29 Bonifazio—Saints. 31 M. Bassani—Calling of Zebedee's Sons. 32 Tintoretto—Madonna and Three Senators. 36 Tintoretto—Christ and Three Senators. 33 Giov. Bellini—Madonna and Six Saints. 39 Palma the younger—Vision of the Apocalypse. *45 Tintoretto's masterpiece—The Miracle of St. Mark, who freed a Christian slave condemned to die. 47 Padovanino—Marriage at Cana. 51 Tintoretto—A Doge; 53 Madonna, Saints, and a Doge. 55 Bonifazio—Judgment of Solomon. 57 Bonifazio—Adoration of the Magi. 59 Palma the elder—Assumption. 61 Leandro Bassano—Incredulity of St. Thomas. The portraits of Venetian masters on the upper part of the walls are modern.

ROOM III.—66 Salviati—A Baptism. 70 N. Ranieri—Erythraean Sibyl. Palma the elder—Saints. 73 Tintoretto—St. Agnes. 74 Cima da Conegliano—Saints. 75 Tintoretto—St. Mark. Titian—St. Nicholas. The five paintings on the ceiling are by Tintoretto.

ROOM IV.—Open only on Thursday and Saturday. Drawings by Raffaello, M. Angelo, and other masters; bronzes, etc.

ROOM V. (Contarini Collection.)—84 Palma the elder—Jesus and the Widow of Nain. *94 Giov. Bellini—Madonna and Child. 96 Marco Marziale—Supper at Emmaus. 101 Giov. Bellini—Madonna. 107 Sassoferrato—St. Cecilia. *110 Andrea Corregliaghi (?)—Madonna and Saints (a charming example of Venetian colouring). 118 Fr. Bissolo—St. Jerome. 124 Vincenzo Catena—Madonna and Saints. *125 Cima da Conegliano—Madonna and Saints. (This is the loveliest of Cima's Madonnas.) 132 Boccaccino da Cremona—Madonna and Saints. 133 Polidoro Veneziano—Madonna and Saints. 134 Padovanino—Pluto and Proserpine. 138 Morone—Woman's Portrait. 142 Unknown—Magdalen. 149 Pordenone—Woman's Portrait. 157 Dujardin—Almsgiving. 164 Callot—Pont Neuf, Paris. 168 Tintoretto—Portrait. 186 Fr. Bissolo—Madonna and Child. 187 Giov. da Udine—Madonna and Saints.

ROOM VII.—Wood carvings, furniture, and china vases.

ROOM VIII. (From the Manfrini Collection.)—253 Jacopo Francia—Holy Family. 254 Lorenzo di Credi—Holy Family. 255 Antonello da Messina—Man's Portrait. 261 Moretto—St. Peter. 263 Canaletto—Scuola di S. Marco, Venice. 265 Perugino—Washing of Feet, 1500. 266 Holbein—Woman's Portrait. 267 Moretto—John the Baptist. 268 Holbein—Man's Portrait. 270 Giorgione—Old Woman. 271 Johann Neulandt—The Baptist Preaching. 272 Buonconsigli—Three Saints. 273 A. Mantegna—St. George. 275 Jan Fyt—Animals.

ROOM IX. (Long Gallery.)—280, 281 Honde-Koeter—Poultry. 282 D. Koning—Poultry. 294 Berghem—Landscape, with Cattle. 295 Tintoretto—Antonio Capello. 306 Tiberio Tinelli—Portrait. 307, 308 Unknown—Portraits of Boys. 313 Giov. Bellini—Madonna. 315 C. Engelbrechtsen—Crucifixion. 319 Titian—Man's Portrait. 320 Wildens—

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE.

Skating Scene. 326 Bonifazio—Madonna and Saints. 337 Bissolo—Madonna and Saints. 338 Mirevelt—Man's Portrait. 339, 340 Monnoyer—Flowers. 348 Parentino—Nativity. 350 Titian—Man's Portrait. 352 Tommaso da Modena—St. Catharine, 1351. 356 A. da Messina—Madonna.

ROOM X.—356 Titian—John the Baptist.

ROOM XI.—385 V. Catena—Madonna and Saints. 386 Polidoro—Madonna, with Saints. 388 Giov. da Udine—Jesus amongst the Doctors.

ROOM XIII. (Renier Collection.)—420 Palma the elder—Lady's Portrait. 421 Cima da Conegliano—Madonna and Child. *424 Giov. Bellini—Madonna and Saints. (This is not Bellini's usual type of Madonna—the face is more intellectual.) 427 Fioravante Ferramola—Madonna and Saints. 429 Cima da Conegliano—Entombment. 433 Morone—Man's Portrait. 434 Spagnoletto—St. Romualdo. 435 F. Bissolo—Madonna and Saints. *436 Giov. Bellini—Madonna and Saints (a most beautiful example of the master).

ROOM XIV.—441, 464 Tintoretto—Portraits. 452 Garofalo—Madonna and Saints. *456 Cima da Conegliano—Christ with two Saints. 459, 460 Jacopo Bassano—Portraits. 463 Titian—Madonna and Child.

ROOM XV.—*472 Giorgione—Portrait. 483 Bonifazio—Madonna and five Saints. *487 Titian—Presentation of the Virgin. *488 V. Carpaccio—The Child Jesus and Simeon. *490 Pordenone—Seven Saints. *462 Paris Bordone—The Fisherman presenting the ring of St. Mark to the Doge. 494 Leandro Bassano—Christ and Lazarus. 495 Rocco Marconi—Descent from the Cross. *500 Bonifazio—Supper of the Rich Man. 503 Tintoretto—Madonna and Portraits of three Senators. 504 Bonifazio—Two Saints. 505 Bonifazio—Christ enthroned, with David and Saints. 506 F. Alberti—Madonna and Saints, with Portraits of the Marcello Family. 515, 516 Bonifazio—Three Saints, and Christ with the Apostles. *519 P. Veronese—Madonna, with Saints (perhaps the most finished work ever executed by the artist).

ROOM XVI.—527 Bernardino Licinio—Madonna and six Saints. 528 Donato Veneziano—Crucifixion. 529 Gentile Bellini—Miracle of the Rescue of a Piece of the Cross which fell into the water. [This picture, together with 545 and 550, by L. Sebastiani; 548, by Giov. Mansueti; 555, by Gentile Bellini; and 564, by Carpaccio, relate to miracles performed by the relics of the Holy Cross, possessed by the Brotherhood of St. John the Evangelist.] 532 Pellegrino da S. Danieli—Angel of the Annunciation. 534 Marco Basaiti—Christ in the Garden. 537, 539, 542, 544, 546, 549, 552, 554, 559, 560, and 564 V. Carpaccio. These pictures relate to the traditional history of St. Ursula, the daughter of King Maurus, and her 10,000 virgins. 541 F. Bissolo—Christ, with St. Catharine and other Saints. *547 P. Veronese—Immense painting representing Christ at the

ROUTE 24A.—VERONESE.

Supper of the Publican. 561 Vivarini the younger—Madonna and six Saints.

Room XVII.—566, 567, 578, 594 Don. Tintoretto. 568, 569, 575, 579, 587, 599, 600 Tintoretto the elder. 570, 572, 586 Bonifazio. 580 Benedetto Diana—Madonna and four Saints. 582 Cima da Conegliano—Madonna and six Saints. 589, 590 Antonio Zanchi—The Prodigal Son; Job and his Wife. 593 Palma the elder—St. Peter and six other Saints. 595 Padovanino—Madonna.

Rooms XVIII., XIX., XX.—Filled with modern paintings, the best of which is A. Zona's Titian and Paul Veronese.

West from the Academy is the church of S. Sebastiano (35 in plan), containing the Tomb of P. Veronese and some of his best pictures. On the ceiling are three pictures of Esther and Mordecai, by P. Veronese and his brother Benedetto, and several smaller pictures by P. Veronese, assisted by one of his pupils. Notice the choir loggia, resting on square columns, and Sansovino's monument to Bishop Padocatus.

The next thing to do is to engage a gondola by the hour, and commence by crossing over to the Isola di Giorgio, and visit the church of S. Giorgio Maggiore, with the beautiful façade by Palladio. In the interior are pictures by Tintoretto, J. Bassano, and L. Bassano. Now west, by the side of the long island Giudecca, to the church of the Redentore, designed by Palladio, with pictures by G. Bellini, Tintoretto, Palma, and Bassano. From this we enter the Grand Canal, the main artery of the traffic of Venice, 2 miles long, and averaging nearly 200 feet broad. All the other canals, which penetrate the city in every direction, being (with one exception) mere lanes, nothing is pleasanter than to emerge in a gondola from these gloomy passages, and to glide along this winding arm of salt water, bordered by houses and palaces illustrating all the peculiar features of Venetian architecture. Commencing from the Piazza San Marco, or from the Hotel de l'Europe, we have on the left hand the Custom House, and adjoining (No. 17 in plan) the church of S. Maria della Salute, erected in 1632, in a highly ornate style. The altar-piece of the fourth chapel on the left side was painted by Titian in his 84th year. Adjoining is the Seminario Patriarcale (No. 18 in plan), containing a kind of architectural museum. Next it is the Palazzo Dorio (No. 18 in plan). Near S. Maria della Salute is the Scotch church. On the right side, and next the Hotel de l'Europe, the Palazzo Treves (No. 21 in plan), containing the last work by Canova—a group of Hector and Ajax. Next it is the Palazzo Tie-

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE.

polo, now the Hotel Barbesi (No. 22 in plan). No. 31 is the Palazzo Fini, with a collection of art treasures—fee 1 fr. ; and No. 32 in plan is the Hotel New York, formerly the Palazzo Ferro, near the Palazzo Contarini-Fasan, and opposite to the Palazzo Dorio-Angarana. No. 15, north bank, is the Palazzo Corner, built in 1532, and a little way west, same side, the Palazzo Cavalli. Opposite the Palazzo Cavalli is the Palazzo Manzoni. We now arrive again at the Academy of the Fine Arts. Just beyond it, and same side, are the Scrigni Palaces, in which the Church of England service is held ; and on the north bank, opposite these palaces, the Palazzo Giustinian-Lolin. No. 13, west side, is the Palazzo Foscari ; opposite it (No. 14 in plan) is the Palazzo Moralin ; and just beyond are the three Palaces of Mocenigo, of which the centre one was occupied by Lord Byron (No. 33 in plan). Opposite (No. 12 in plan) is the Palazzo Balbi, in a picturesque quarter of the town. No. 11 on plan, west bank, is the Palazzo Pisani, in the style of the 14th century. No. 23, opposite it, is the Palazzo Corner-Spinelli, a fine specimen of the Renaissance ; and adjoining the Palazzo Corner-Spinelli is the Palazzo Barberigo, in which Titian died. Immediately west from No. 11 is No. 20, indicating the position of the church of *S. Maria Gloriosa dei Frari*, finished in 1350. At each side of the chief entrance is a mediæval monument. That on the left has been much admired. Notice the perspective of the nave and the arch through the enclosing wall of the choir, with its bas-reliefs and statues. In the right aisle, Titian's monument, 1852, *at the spot where he was interred*. At the second altar, Salviati's picture of the Presentation in the Temple ; at the third, A. Vittoria's statue of St. Jerome, which gives Titian's likeness at the age of ninety ; at the fourth, Palma the elder's Martyrdom of St. Catherine. In the sacristy, opening out of the right transept, are a triptych altar-piece, by Giov. Bellini, and one or two good portraits. The large picture at the high altar is by Salviati. The monument on the right was erected to the Doge Fr. Foscari, who died in 1457 at the age of eighty-four, it is said of grief when he heard the bell of St. Mark announce the choice of his successor. The great monument on the left, with nineteen statues, is that of the Doge Nicolo Tron (d. 1475). In the chapel next to the great altar, on the left, is a good picture by Bernardino Licinio, the Virgin Enthroned. The next chapel contains a statue of St. John the Baptist, by Donatello, and the following, a fine painting at the altar, St. Ambrose and other saints, by Viva-

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rini and L. Basaiti. In the left transept notice Vivarini's triptych, and the beautiful carved wood, imitating the tracery of Gothic windows. In the left aisle, a fine pointed arch is placed at the entrance to St. Peter's chapel; and close by is an excellent painting by Titian, with good portraits of the Pesaro family. The huge theatrical monument to the Doge J. Pesaro was designed by Longhena. Near this is Canova's monument, hardly in better taste, though the sculpture is less exceptional. The design, however, was the sculptor's own.

In an adjoining building, formerly the convent of the Frari, is lodged an immense collection of archives. The place can be visited, and some of the autograph letters of the great men of former times, including Cromwell, can be seen. At the back of the Frari is S. Rocco (No. 34 in plan). At each side of the entrance are statues (David and St. Cecilia) by Marchiori, and a painting by Tintoretto. On the right side is a large painting, the Pool of Bethesda, by Tintoretto; and above, S. Rocco in his solitude, by the same artist. In the chapel, on the right of the high altar, a painting by Titian, Christ carrying his Cross. In the choir, four large paintings, by Tintoretto, illustrating the life of S. Rocco. On the ceiling of the apse, a fresco by Pordenone, who also painted the Four Evangelists on the pendentives, and the graceful children on the wall at each side of the altar. The small picture at the altar is by B. Vivarini. On the left side of the church, St. Martin and St. Christopher, by Pordenone. Near the church of S. Rocco, behind the church of the Frari, is the Scuola di S. Rocco, with an ornate façade, evidently incomplete laterally, designed by Scarpagnino, 1550. In a great hall on the ground-floor are several pictures by Tintoretto. Ascending a noble staircase, a picture of Titian and another by Tintoretto are seen on the landing. In the great upper hall are numerous pictures by Tintoretto on the walls and ceiling. In these vulgarly-designed, coarsely-executed, ill-lighted, and dirty pictures, the artist is not seen to advantage. The statues at the altar are by G. Campagna, as well as the two unfinished ones. Around the hall are some curious caricatures in wood, and there is an imitation of books on their shelves in the same material. Tintoretto's portrait, taken in his sixty-sixth year, is over the door leading to the room called the *Albergo*, where what is called the artist's masterpiece, a Crucifixion, is hung, as well as two other large pictures by him. The wainscot is carved in a bold and effective manner. In a small room called the *Cancellaria* are an *Ecce Homo*, attributed to Titian, and S. Rocco, by B. Strozzi.

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE.

At No. 10, farther on, on the same side, is the Palazzo Tiepolo-Sturmer. Opposite the Palazzo Tiepolo-Sturmer is the Post-Office (24 in plan); behind it the hotel Leone Bianco (*f* in plan), and next it the Palazzo Farsetti (27 in plan), the seat of the municipal authorities. We now pass the palaces of Loredany, Dandolo, Bembo, and Manin (26 in plan), and arrive at the Ponte del Rialto, built in 1588 upon 12,000 piles. The span of the arch is 91 feet, and the breadth 72. It is divided into three roadways for foot-passengers by two rows of shops. On the road between the Ponte del Rialto and the Piazza S. Marco is the church of S. Salvatore (35 in plan), surmounted by flat domes resting on circular vaulting. At the second altar on the right the statues are by Girolamo Campagna; third altar, a poor Annunciation, by Titian; in the right transept, the monument of Cath. Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus (d. 1510). In the chapel at the left of the choir is a fine Last Supper, by Giov. Bellini. In this church are the monuments of several Doges. From the Rialto, on the south bank of the canal, is (No. 9 in plan) the Palazzo Corner della Regina, now one of the Government pawn establishments. No. 8, the Palazzo Pesaro, open from 9 to 4; fee, 1 fr., and 25 c. to the door-keeper. No. 7, the Palazzo Correr, containing a museum, open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4. It contains an interesting collection of old arms and armour, ceramic ware, glass, bronzes, carved ivory and wood, gems, etc. As to the pictures, of which there are about 200, attributed to well-known painters, the less that is said the better. There is also a collection of MSS. and autograph letters. In the same building is another miscellaneous collection, formed by Signor Zoppetti. It includes two cases filled with paintings, drawings, and models by Canova. That sculptor's first work is here, a basket of fruit. Amongst the curiosities is the door of the saloon of the last Bucentaur. Nearly opposite the Correr Museum is the Palazzo Vendramin Calergi (37 in plan), magnificently fitted up, and containing some good pictures. Fee for door-keeper, 25 c.; exhibitor, for 1 or 2 persons, 1 fr. Close to the railway station is the church Gli Scalzi, a sumptuous church, of which the greatest ornament is the Madonna, by Giov. Bellini, behind the high altar. Behind the steamboat port, and near the Hotel Danieli, is the church of S. Zaccaria, covered with large paintings of no interest. North from S. Marco is (No. 28) the Palazzo Grimani. In the court is a colossal statue of Marcus Agrippa, which was originally in the vesti-

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE.

bule of the Pantheon at Rome. This statue is of Greek workmanship, and much admired. Beyond is (No. 6) the church of **S. Giovanni e Paolo**, full of monuments to the Doges and chief men of Venice. Over the chief door a large monument to the Doge Aloise Mocenigo and his wife. In the right aisle notice the tomb of the Doge Pietro Mocenigo, with fifteen statues, 15th century; monument to Marco Antonio Bragadino, the heroic defender of Famagosta in Cyprus. He was flayed alive by the Turks, and his skin, after having been stuffed with hay, was carried in triumph through Constantinople, and afterwards sent to his family, who caused it to be interred here. A great monument of the Valier family, reaching from the floor to the roof, 18th century. In the chapel of S. Domenico five large bronze alti-relievi, and one of wood, relating to the miracles of the saint. In the right transept a window of good painted glass, badly restored; an equestrian statue of gilded wood of an Orsini, 16th century; a picture, by Rocco Marconi, of Christ between St. Andrew and St. Paul. In the two chapels to the right of the choir are wall-paintings, by Bonifazio and Tintoretto. In the chapel of the high altar are two Gothic monuments to Doges, and one to the Doge Andrea Vendramin, which is ranked as one of the most successful works of the Venetian school. In the chapel next to the choir, on the left, are pictures of saints, by Bonifazio. The left transept contains a marble group of Victor Cappello receiving a baton from St. Helena (15th century); above the door, monument to the Doge Ant. Vernier. In the left aisle are the busts of Titian and the two Palmas, over the door leading into the sacristy, which contains two large neglected pictures by Leandro Bassano. Through the sacristy access may be obtained to the Chapel of the Rosary, destroyed by fire in 1867, when Titian's famous picture of the Martyrdom of the Monk Peter, and other good paintings, were burnt. The fire also irremediably injured many excellent marble reliefs. The left aisle of the church contains several monuments, from which may be selected that of Thomas Mocenigo, and that of Nicolo Marcello, as interesting in different styles. Nearer the great door is a statue of St. Jerome, by A. Vittoria.

In the square between this church and the canal are the pretty but somewhat fantastic façade of the Scuola di S. Marco (now an hospital), and a fine equestrian bronze statue of the Condottiere Colleoni of Bergamo (d. 1475), designed by A. del Verrochio.

Farther north still is (No. 5) the Chiesa de' Gesuiti, a handsome

ROUTE 24A.—VENICE.

edifice, elegantly incrusted with mosaics of verde antique, etc., resembling in their effect green damask hangings. It contains a picture of the Martyrdom of S. Lorenzo, by Titian; and, in the sacristy, the Presentation, by Tintoretto.

At the south-eastern extremity of Venice is the Arsenal. At the principal entrance are the winged lion of Venice, and a colossal one in white marble, taken from the Piræus at Athens; also a lioness, taken from Corinth; and another, having the word "Attica" marked upon it. The object most worthy of notice, within the walls, is the ancient armoury.

Beyond the Arsenal is the Public Garden, a favourite resort on Sundays and feast-days. Gondola from S. Marco, $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.

EXCURSIONS.—**San Lazzaro**, the island of the Armenian convent, may be reached in a gondola in three-quarters of an hour from the mole. The monks receive strangers with politeness, and one of them conducts parties through the library, where Lord Byron's signature, and the table at which he studied Armenian, are shown, and then through the neat gardens, to the church. Amongst their treasures is a MS. copy of the Evangelists, nearly 1000 years old.

The Lido of Malamocco, a long narrow slip of cultivated soil, with a few houses and some forts upon it, is only a short distance from San Lazzaro. Here is a bathing establishment. On this beach Lord Byron used to gallop and fire pistols with his friend and companion Shelley.

S. Michele.—The cemetery of the city is here. The church (built in the 15th century) and monastery are in the charge of Capuchin monks.

Murano.—This island has a considerable population, and some noted glassworks upon it. The churches of S. Pietro Martyr and S. Donato contain some good pictures.

Burano also supports a good population. Lace is made here.

Torcello, about 6 miles from Venice, is said to be the first island that was settled by the fugitive Veneti. There are two ancient churches, the cathedral and S. Fosca, which deserve the attention of the antiquarian for their interesting peculiarities.

Chioggia, an island about 14 miles south of Venice, with 14,000 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen and their families, can be visited

ROUTE 24a.

by steamer. The dress and complexion of the people have afforded studies to artists, as well as their fishing craft.

Venice is connected with Trieste by a railway 133 miles in length, which the quick trains travel over in eight hours and a half. The line passes near Treviso and Udine.

ROUTE 24b.

TURIN TO BRINDISI

Distance 682 Miles.

From London to Brindisi, see under that head in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

TURIN
MILES FROM

BRINDISI
MILES TO

TURIN (see page 462). *Hotels*: Europe, in the Place Chateau; Ligurie, in the Via Nuova; Trombetta, in the Rue St. François-de-Paule.

^{35½} ASTI (pop. 31,000). *Hotels*: Leon d'Oro; Albergo Reale. ^{646½}
This, the ancient Hasta Pompeia, is the birthplace of Alfieri (Jan. 17, 1749), chiefly celebrated as the author who raised the Italian tragic drama from its previous state of degradation. The vineyards here produce excellent sparkling wines, and the tertiary strata in the neighbourhood are famous for fossils.

^{56½} ALESSANDRIA, formerly called Alexandria Statelliorum ^{625½}
(pop. 60,000). *Hotels*: Universo; Albergo Nuovo; Italia.

Alessandria is strongly fortified. In the neighbourhood is Marengo, the scene of the battle of the 14th June 1800.

⁷⁰ TORTONA. ⁶¹²

¹¹⁷ PIACENZA (pop. 32,000). *Hotels*: San Marco; Croce Bianca; ⁵⁶⁵
Italia. Junction with line to Milan, 43 miles north. See Route 24a, page 467.

Sights.—Cathedral; Sa. Maria di Campagna; Palazzo Farnese.

TURIN
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24B.—LORETO.

BRINDISI
MILES TO

¹⁰⁹ BOLOGNA (pop. 110,000). *Hotels*: Grand Hotel, San Marco; ⁴⁷⁴ Italia. 77 miles south-west by rail from Padua, and 92 miles north-east by rail from Florence.

Bologna possesses a high name in the history of art as the seat of a school whose most famous artists were the three Caracci, Domenichino, and Guido. Fine examples of their works, and of those of their predecessors and pupils, are to be seen in the churches, and especially in the Picture Gallery of the town, where, among other masterpieces, is the renowned St. Cecilia, by Raffaello. Bologna is famous for quinces.

²⁷¹ RIMINI (pop. 20,000). *Hotels*: Tre Re; Posta. Rimini, the ⁴⁰⁵ *Araminium* of the ancients, and once a considerable city, still exhibits remains of former magnificence.

³³⁵ ANCONA (pop. 30,000). *Hotels*: Pace; Albergo Reale; Gran ³⁴⁷ Bretagna; Europa.

This is a commercial town, with a fine harbour and a magnificent quay. The Triumphal Arch, erected by the Roman Senate in honour of the Emperor Trajan, is finely proportioned, and composed of larger blocks of marble than we find in any other ancient Roman edifice. Oblong shell-fish called *ballari*, or *dattili del mare*, are found alive in large stones on this coast: they were deemed a great delicacy by the ancient Romans.—*Starke's Guide*. Steamboat to Trieste.

³⁵⁰ LORETO (pop. 8000). *Hotels*: Campana; Posta. The road ³³² between Ancona and Loreto traverses a beautiful plain, watered by the rivers Musone and Aspidio. The magnificent church of the Madonna contains, immediately under the cupola, the *Santissima Casa*, cased with Carrara marble finely sculptured, and containing a picture of the Nativity by Annibale Caracci, and a Holy Family by Raphael, together with numerous treasures of various descriptions. The Piazza, fronting the church of the Madonna, merits notice, as does the subterranean "Pharmacia," with 300 majolica gallipots, painted after designs by Raffaello, M. Angelo, and others.—*Starke's Guide*.

From Loreto to Brindisi the line skirts the Adriatic, passing numerous small towns.

⁶⁸² BRINDISI (pop. 12,000). *Hotels*: Grand Hotel des Indes Orientales, a first-class hotel; Ferrovia; Angleterra.

ROUTE 34B.—BRUNDISIUM.

This, the ancient Brundisium, and the termination of the Appian Way, possesses a spacious and well-protected harbour. "Here the Roman generals assembled the fleets and armies with which they crossed the Adriatic, and on their return it was here that they landed. Here Sulla, B.C. 83, landed with his army on his return from the Mithridatic war, and in A.C. 57 it witnessed the return of Cicero from exile. During the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Brundisium was the scene of important military operations, and, after the death of Caesar, it was here the youthful Octavius first assumed the name of Caesar. All classical readers are intimately acquainted with the journey of Horace to Brundisium, B.C. 41, when he accompanied Mecenas and Cocceius to conclude an amicable arrangement between Antony and Octavius. Virgil, while on his way to Rome, died here, B.C. 19, in the 51st year of his age; and his ashes probably rest here, though his tomb is shown at Naples. In all directions the eye is caught by a lofty pillar of cipolino marble, nearly fifty feet high, whose capital is adorned with figures of sea-gods, and in the centre of each side appear the faces of Jupiter, Neptune, Mars, and Minerva. An inscription states that it was erected by Lupas Protaspata in the 11th century; but this is, no doubt, a myth, as it must be of a more ancient date."—*Ramag's Italy*.

ROUTE 24c.

PARIS TO GENEVA,

BY AIX-LES-BAINS AND ANNECY.

Distance 414 miles.

Start from the railway station of the Chemins de Fer de Paris a Lyon, and in their Time-tables see under "Paris a Lyon," which follow till Macon; then under "Macon a Geneve" till Culoz; then under "Culoz a Saint Michel" to Aix-les-Bains; and then under "Aix-les-Bains to Annecy." The diligence must be taken from Annecy to Geneva. For the whole journey see the Railway and Index Map; and from Macon see the map of the Rhone and Savoy, p. 457.

GENEVA
MILES TO

PARIS. This Route is the same as Route 24 the length of ⁴¹⁴
Aix-les-Bains, pp. 455-458.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24C.—ANNECY.

GENEVA
MILES TO

362 AIX-LES-BAINS. See page 456.

32

363½ LOVAGNY. This is the place to alight at to visit the "Galerie^{30½} des Gorges" of the torrent Fier, about 10 minutes distant. From the station take the road to the left, cross a bridge, and walk on to the chalet, where refreshments are sold, and tickets, 1 franc each, to visit the gorge, which is of the same nature, though much superior, to the galleries of Pfäfers. The gallery, or rather balcony, is 1162 feet long, and on an average 72 feet above the torrent. It rests on iron brackets driven into the face of vertical cliffs 310 feet high, and on an average 8 feet apart.

367 ANNECY (pop. 12,000). *Hotels*: Angleterre, opposite the³⁷ Post and contiguous to the Diligence office, and not far from the station. Verdun, at the end of the town, near the public gardens and the lake, and not far from the steamboat pier.

The steamboat sails from the side of the public gardens opposite the convent of St. Joseph. It makes the tour of the lake three times daily.

A diligence runs daily from Annecy to Bonneville, 23 miles north-east, passing the villages of Plot and La Roche. See Geneva to Chamonix.

A diligence leaves Annecy daily for Albertville, 28 miles southwards, on the road to Italy by the Little St. Bernard. See page 462.

This ancient town, with narrow arcaded streets, is situated on the north-west end of Lake Annecy. The two most prominent buildings in Annecy, as seen from the lake, are the Barracks, and the Castle of Tresun, in which St. François de Sales, the founder of the Order of the Visitation, was born, August 21, 1567. Opposite the steamboat pier is another prominent edifice, the Church and Convent of St. Joseph, both modern, but containing in the garden behind, the first chapel erected by St. Francis, dating from 1610. The house Madame Chantale his friend inhabited, adjoins this chapel.

The mortal remains of St. Francis are in a shrine above the high altar in the Church of the Visitation, at the western side of the Rue Royale. The house in which he resided is in No. 18 Rue St. Claire, entrance at the left-hand corner within the court. The house in which Madame de Warrens first received Rousseau stood in the parallel street,

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 24c.—ANNECY.

GENEVA
MILES TO

behind the Rue de l'Evêché, on the site of that house next the Episcopal palace, with railings in front.

The best promenade is the garden around the Hotel de Ville at the head of the lake. It contains a statue, by Marochetti, of the great French chemist Claude Louis Berthollet, born at Talloires in 1748.

The Lake of Annecy is 9 miles long, 2 broad, and 1455 feet above the sea level. It is surrounded by vine-clad and wooded mountains, of which the highest is La Tournette, on the eastern shore, 6260 feet above the lake. To ascend it land at the village of Talloires, where there is a comfortable inn, the Hotel de l'Abbaye.

Near the shore of the lake, on the side of a hill about 2 miles east from Annecy, is the house in which Eugene Sue spent the last years of his life. It is one-storeyed, with garret windows, and behind a small square tower. On the morning of August 1, 1857, he took his last walk on the hill, returning from which fatigued he went to bed, and died two days afterwards. The remains of Rousseau's house are seen a little farther south, above the village of Veyrier.

South from Veyrier, also on the lake, is the village of Menthon, the birthplace of St. Bernard, the founder of the hospices of the Great and the Little St. Bernard. He is buried on the right-hand side of the choir in the cathedral of Lausanne. At the south extremity of the lake is the village of Doussard, at the entrance into the dark gorge of the Combe Noire. Here a coach awaits passengers for Taverge and Albertville, 18 miles south from Doussard. From Albertville to the Pass of the Little St. Bernard, see page 462.

In this neighbourhood the best mountain to ascend for the view is Semnoz, 4148 feet above the lake. The ascent is made from the village of Leschaux, 10 miles south from Annecy, or 14 miles north-east from Aix-les-Bains.

Leschaux is 1603 feet above the lake, whence a railway, with a gradient of 37 per cent, is to ascend 1807 feet, within 738 feet of the top of Mont Semnoz, on which is to be built a comfortable hotel.

From Annecy the rest of the journey is by diligence.

²⁰⁰ BROGNY. The first village passed in the diligence from ²⁴ Annecy.

In 1342, Jean Allarmet, the swineherd, was born here, who became successively Bishop of Geneva, Viviers, and Ostia, Archbishop of Arles, and then a Cardinal.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 25.

GENEVA
MILES TO

¹³⁹⁶ PONT DE LA CAILLE. A small village near the suspension bridge, 212 yards long, across Les Ussets, and 665 feet above the bed of the torrent. Higher up, in a ravine, are the baths of Caille. ¹⁸

^{327½} CRUSEILLES (pop. 2000, and 2576 feet above the sea level). ^{16½}
The road from Cruseilles passes over the top of Mont Sion, 2586 feet, and then descends to Chable.

^{407½} ST. JULIEN (pop. 2000, and 1535 feet above the sea). ^{6½}
French custom-house station.

⁴¹⁴ GENEVA. See "Switzerland," Route G, and page 366 of this work.

ROUTE 25.

PARIS TO TURIN,

By MELUN, FONTAINEBLEAU, SENS, Nuits, DIJON, CHALON, MACON, LYON, VOIRON, VOREPPE, GRENOBLE, and LES MARCHES Junction; at which station Route 25 joins Route 24, or Paris to Turin by Culoz Junction.

See Index and Railway Map, and Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

This is the route to take for the baths of Allevard and the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse. Also for Grenoble, which is the nearest railway station to Mont Pelvoux and the other lofty mountains in the Dauphiny.

Time-tables.—See under "Paris et Lyon à Grenoble," and under "Valence à Grenoble et Chambéry," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon," sold at all the stations on the line.

The best resting-places on the road are Fontainebleau, Dijon, Macon, Lyon, and Grenoble.

PARIS
MILES FROM

TURIN
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de ⁵⁷⁹ Paris à Lyon in the Boulevard Mazas, and purchase a copy of their Time-tables.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 25.

TURIN
MILES TO

28	MELUN (pop. 12,000). See Excursion 7 from Paris, page 117.	551
37	FONTAINEBLEAU (pop. 12,000). See Excursion 7 from Paris, page 118.	548
49	MONTEREAU Junction (pop. 8000). See Route 14, page 347.	530
70	SENS (pop. 11,100). Page 347.	509
93½	LAROCHE. Junction with branch line to Auxerre. Page 348.	482½
123	TONNERRE (pop. 6500). Page 349.	456
127½	TANLAY. Page 350.	451½
142	NUITS Junction. Page 350.	437
151	MONTBARD (pop. 3000). Page 351.	428
198	DIJON (pop. 41,000). Good refreshment-rooms. Page 352.	383
After Dijon the line passes the stations Gevrey-Chambertin, Vougeot, Nuits, and Beaune, whose vineyards produce the first-class Burgundy wines. See Route 16, page 359.		
238	CHAGNY Junction. From this station to Macon, see Route 16, page 360.	351
274	MACON (pop. 20,000). Large refreshment-rooms. Here carriages are generally changed. See Route 16, page 362. For the rest of the journey—that is, from Macon to Turin—consult the Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.	305
318	LYON. See Route 30, Part 1, page 515.	261
326½	ST. PRIEST (pop. 2800). In the old castle here Charles VII. confined his son Louis XI., then the Dauphin.	253½
344	BOURGOIN (pop. 5200). Inns: Europe; Parc. Situated among 16,000 acres of bogs, producing large quantities of peat.	235
354	LA TOUR-DU-PIN (pop. 3200). Inn: Poste. Picturesquely situated on the Bourbre.	225
358	ST. ANDRÉ-LE-GAZ. A coach at this station awaits passengers for Chambéry, 32 miles east, passing by Les Echelles, whence the Chartreuse may be visited.	221

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 25.—VOIRON.

TURIN
MILES TO

³⁶³ VIRIEU (pop. 2000). With a large old feudal castle, containing remarkable tapestry. ²¹⁶

³⁶⁷ CHABONS (pop. 2000). Five miles distant is Lac Paladru, ²¹⁸ 3 miles long and 160 feet deep, surrounded by wooded slopes studded with villages. At the north end of the lake is the town of Paladru (pop. 1000).

³⁷¹ RIVES (4000). *Inn*: Poste. Situated about a mile from the ²⁰⁸ station, on the Fure. It has some of the largest paper-mills in France, as well as some considerable forges. A great proportion of the inhabitants employ themselves in the weaving of silk and linen by hand-loom. The parish church was built in the 14th century. Here are the ruins of the castle of Chateaubourg, destroyed by Richelieu in 1626.

Branch line from Rives to St. Rambert, 35 miles west, on the Lyons and Marseilles line. See page 521, Route 30.

³⁷³ VOIRON (pop. 12,000). *Hotels*: Louvre; Cours; Poste. ²⁰¹

At this station coaches and gigs await passengers for the Grande Chartreuse, 15 miles distant, by the village of St. Laurent du Pont, which is 9 miles from Voiron, and 6 from the Grande Chartreuse. Fare the whole way from 4 to 5 francs.

Voiron is a busy town, on the river Morge, with important silk, linen, and cloth manufactories. Here the monks of the Grande Chartreuse have large premises for the sale of their famous cordials, which they distil, not in the monastery itself, but in a large building a little beyond St. Laurent. The road from Voiron to the Grande Chartreuse joins the road from Voreppe just before reaching the village of St. Laurent-du-Pont, distant from both stations 9 miles. Pop. 2000. *Inns*: Princes; Nord. After leaving St. Laurent we pass on our right the distillery of the monks, and then ascend by a narrow gorge, among fine woods and perpendicular cliffs, to the convent, consisting of an immense square building, garnished with pavilions, situated on a narrow plateau 3200 feet above the sea level, at the base of the Grand Som, which towers 3470 feet higher, easily ascended from this place in about three hours. This monastery, the head establishment of the Carthusian friars, was founded by St. Bruno, the originator of the order, in 1084. At first it consisted only of a small chapel, with

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 25.—GRANDE CHARTEUSE.

TURIN
MILES TO

six poor cells, the habitations of St. Bruno and his followers, built in what was then an almost inaccessible spot among rocks and forests.

The Grande Chartreuse now contains from 70 to 75 monks, each provided with a suite of three small upper and two lower chambers, and a small garden. They pray five hours every day, the rest of their time being occupied in cultivating their gardens, and working at any of the handicrafts they understand, and in the preparation of their simple vegetable fare.

On Thursdays they take together a three hours' walk in the surrounding woods, during which time they may converse; and on feast days they all dine together, when also they may converse. Animal food and linen clothing are prohibited. At 7 A.M. they attend mass, excepting on Sundays, when the hour is 8 A.M. Vespers are said at 4 P.M., and matins at a quarter to 12 midnight. Visitors who wish to see the monks should endeavour to be at the chapel door at any of these hours. For gentlemen guests there is ample accommodation in the convent, clean beds, three large dining-rooms, good wholesome food and excellent water. The men-servants, of whom there are 59, inhabit the top storey; the wives, however, of these servants not being allowed to enter the convent, dwell in a house a few yards distant kept by nuns. It is in this house also that ladies who accompany gentlemen must lodge, as no female is allowed to enter the monastery.

Their principal revenue is derived from the sale of the liqueurs they distil at St. Laurent, and which are sold both wholesale and retail at Voiron, at the following prices:—

Liqueur verte, 8 francs the litre bottle.

Liqueur jaune, 6 francs the litre bottle.

Liqueur blanche, 4 francs the litre bottle.

The Grande Chartreuse is approached also from Grenoble by a good road; distance 19 miles.

381½ MOIRANS. Junction with branch line to Valence, 50 miles **197½** south-west, passing at about half-way

St. Marcellin (pop. 4000). *Inns*: Poste; Courriers, etc. From St. Marcellin a coach runs daily to the picturesque village of Pont-en-Royan, on the Saone, 11 miles south, whence another coach runs to Die by the Grands Goulets and Chapelle. For Valence and Die, see Route 30, Part 1, Paris to Marseilles, page 522.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 25.—GRENOBLE.

TURIN
MILES TO

³⁸⁵ VOREPPE (pop. 3000). Passengers for the Grande Chartreuse ¹⁹⁴ may alight here also. It is 15 miles distant.

³⁹⁴ GRENOBLE (pop. 41,000, and 1854 feet above the sea level). ¹⁸⁵

Hotels: Monnet, Europe, Trois Dauphins et de Commerce, Ambassadeurs—all in the Place de Grenette. From this "Place" start the diligences for the neighbouring towns, such as Sassenage, 4 miles west, famous for caves, waterfalls, and cheese; Claise, 5 miles south, with a fine bridge over the Drac; and Monestier, about 10 miles farther south; Vizille, on the Romanche, a little town 11 miles south from Grenoble, with a fine old chateau, whence the diligence goes other 10 miles southwards to La Motte-les-Bains, in the ravine of the Drac. The bathing establishment is in a large chateau. See end of Route 31. Diligence daily to Gap, by Vizille, La Mure, Corps, and Aspres. See Route 31. From Gap a diligence runs to Briançon, 56 miles distant, whence another runs daily to Susa in Italy, 34 miles distant, by the Pass of Mount Genève. See Routes 26A and 27.

Grenoble is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Isère, by far the greater part being on the left bank, while on the right bank there is nothing but a narrow strip hemmed in between the river and the cliffs, on which stands the citadel of the Bastille, whose summit is 915 feet above the river, and from which there is a magnificent prospect of the surrounding country. To enter the citadel permission must be obtained from the military authorities at the "Bureau du Commandant de Place."

Although Grenoble is of great antiquity, all that remains of its early history are some fragments of the walls built by Diocletian. The most interesting of the public buildings is the Palais des Dauphins, now containing the Hotel de Ville, and part of the Palais de Justice. In the square in front is a bronze statue of Bayard, one of the most illustrious heroes of the chivalrous age, and by his contemporaries esteemed the model of soldiers and of men of honour. He fell in the battle of Romagnano in 1524, and was buried in the church of the Minimes, 1½ mile from Grenoble, whence, in 1823, his ashes were removed to the church of St. André, founded in the 13th century. He was born in the neighbouring castle of Pontcharrá. In a part of the college church are the Public Library and Picture Gallery, while the Museums of Natural History, Botany, and Mineralogy, are in the buildings at the

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 25.—GRENOBLE.

TURIN
MILES TO

entrance into the Botanic Gardens. From an eminence in these gardens are extensive views.

The public promenade is in the Jardin de Ville. Of the many walks in and about the town, however, the best for the stranger to take is the road leading up to the Fort La Bastille, as from it there is not only an excellent view of the city, but also of the valley of Graisivaudan.

The church of Notre Dame contains, on the right of the choir, a beautiful canopied stone tabernacle executed in the 15th century. Under the church of St. Laurent, built in the 11th century, is a crypt of the 6th century supported on marble columns.

The chief manufacture of Grenoble is kid gloves, of which it produces annually the value of £680,000.

For the journey between Grenoble and Aix, by Gap, see Route 31, "Marseilles to Grenoble."

For the journey between Grenoble and Briançon, by Le Bourg d'Oisans and La Grave, see Route 26, which is the route to take to approach Mont Pelvoux and Les Ecrins.

From Briançon to Turin by Mont Genève, see Route 27.

³⁹⁶ GIERES. At this station omnibuses await passengers for the ¹⁸¹ baths of Uriage, 4 miles distant. An omnibus runs also between Grenoble and Uriage, 8 miles distant.

The bathing establishment is comfortable and commodious, and is pleasantly situated in a narrow wooded valley, about 400 feet higher than Grenoble. The water is 79° Fahr., and contains common salt, sulphates of magnesia and soda, and carbonate of lime.

⁴⁰¹ DOMENE (pop. 2000). *Inn*: Hotel de Commerce. From ¹⁷⁸ this village is generally made the laborious ascent of the Pic de Belle-donne, 9780 feet above the sea level. Guides necessary. The first night is generally spent at the village of Revel. Two days required.

⁴¹² GONCELIN (pop. 500). Station for Allevard-les-Bains, 6½ ¹⁶⁷ miles distant, by an excellent road through a beautiful country, in comfortable omnibuses awaiting passengers at the station. Here also a coach awaits passengers for Touret, a town in the opposite direction, upon the right side of the Isère.

Allevard (pop. 4000, and 1560 feet above the sea level) on the Breda. This village possesses a large and excellent bathing establishment, supplied by sulphurous springs especially efficacious in cutaneous diseases,

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 25.—ALLEVARD.

TURIN
MILES TO

and in diseases of the respiratory organs. The temperature of the water is 61° Fahr.

Hotels.—Hotel des Bains, connected with the bathing establishment, and fronting the garden. Behind the Hotel des Bains are the Univers and the Chalet. At the entrance into the town the Louvre and the Dauphiné. Contiguous to the diligence office the Hotel des Alpes, and Commerce. Contiguous to the "Temple Protestant," the Hotel du Rhone.

Allevard possesses also important ironworks, where the rich carbonate of iron ores from the neighbouring mountains are smelted.

Among the easiest of the many delightful walks around Allevard is the road that leads up the gorge of the Breda to what is called the "Fin du Monde, 1 mile distant, where masses of rock render it impracticable to proceed farther. To reach it walk up the left bank to a bridge at the upper ironworks. Do not cross it, but continue on the left bank, and ascend the road to the right. Finger-posts indicate the rest of the way. At one part of the road travellers are requested to pay a toll of 10 sous each.

There are a great many other excursions into the valleys and up the mountains, either by carriage or on horseback, for which there is a tariff by the authorities of the place.

The most remarkable of these excursions, and at the same time the most difficult, is to the Sept Laux or Lakes, 7144 feet above the sea level, and the Glacier of Gleyzin, 9480 feet above the sea level. Time required to go, 14 hours constant walking. This series of lakes, above 30 in all, lies in a wild gloomy ravine, shut in on all sides by low bare peaks. They are fed by springs, and are not accumulations of stagnant water derived from the melting snow. The banks are surrounded with fragments of rock, covered with snow nearly the whole year, while the highest of the lakes, Lake Blane, is almost always frozen over. Some of them contain trout, and a sluggish frog inhabits the marshy margins.

⁴¹⁸ PONTCHARRA station. An omnibus awaits passengers for ¹⁶¹ the village of Pontcharrá (pop. 3000). *Inn*: Domenjon, 1½ mile from the station.

From Pontcharrá the coach proceeds 5 miles eastward, to the village of La Rochette, in a beautiful valley. Near Pontcharrá, and seen distinctly from the station, is the castle in which Bayard was born.

From the station coaches also run to the villages of Barreaux and Chapareillan, situated towards the west.

⁴³⁶ LES MARCHES. Junction with direct line from Paris to ¹⁵³ Turin. See page 460.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 26.

TURIN
MILES TO

428½	MONTMELIAN (pop. 1500). <i>Inn</i> : Voyageurs.	150½
438	CHAMOUSSET (pop. 1000). On the confluence of the Isère with the Arc.	141
Here passengers alight bound to Courmayeur or Aosta by the Little St. Bernard. See page 462.		
464½	SAINT-JEAN DE MAURIENNE (pop. 320). See page 460.	114½
471	SAINT MICHEL. See page 460.	108
481	MODANE. See page 460.	98
492	BARDONNECHE. See page 461.	87
545	SUSA. See page 461.	34
579	TURIN. See page 461.	

ROUTE 26.

GRENOBLE TO BRIANÇON, by BOURG D'OISANS.

Distance 70 Miles.

The diligence starts from the Place Grenette in Grenoble ; fare, 18 francs.

See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

GRENOBLE
MILES FROM

BRIANÇON
MILES TO

	GRENOBLE. See page 499.	70
11	VIZILLE (pop. 4400. <i>Inns</i> : Europe, etc. An ill-built manufacturing town, with an old castle restored, now used as a manufactory. Here the road to Marseilles diverges southwards. See Vizille, in Route 31, Marseilles to Grenoble.	59
15	SÉCHILLENNE (pop. 1300, and 1182 feet above the sea level), with copper, lead, and zinc mines. From Séchillienne it takes 6 hours to reach the top of Mont Taillefer, 9390 feet above the sea level.	55

GRENOBLE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 26.

BRIANCON
MILES TO

^{10½} RIOUPEROUX. A hamlet, with smelting-furnaces, in a ^{49½} narrow defile among rocks.

²² LIVET, on the Romanèche, at the foot of the Grand Galbert, ⁴⁸ 8420 feet. A little farther on is the Pointe de l'Infernet, 8184 feet, at the entrance of a defile leading to the Bella Donna.

³¹ LE BOURG D'OISANS (pop. 3200, and 2190 feet above the ³⁹ sea level). *Inns*: Milan and France. Situated near the Romanèche, in a flat, grassy plain, out of which rise perpendicular walls of rock above 1000 feet high, containing gold mines. Many interesting mountain excursions may be made from this town.

To visit the Ecrin group of mountains, take the road leading southward from Le Bourg d'Oisans, by Venosc, 7½ miles from Le Bourg, on a tableau rich in wild flowers; and St. Christophe, 4½ miles farther (pop. 500, and 4820 feet above the sea level). Other 10 miles brings the traveller to La Bérarde, 5702 feet above the sea level, on the slopes of the Ecrin.

^{38½} LE FRENEY (pop. 600, and 3085 feet above the sea level), ^{31½} on both sides of the Romanèche, in an important mineral region.

^{40½} LE DAUPHIN. A poor hamlet amidst masses of rocks. ^{29½}

"From this place until the summit of the Col de Lautaret was passed, every gap in the mountains showed a glittering glacier or a soaring peak."—*Whymper's Alps*. 4½ miles from Le Dauphin is the hamlet of Les Fréaux, whence a steep ascent brings us to

^{46½} LA GRAVE (pop. 1500, and 5000 feet above the sea level), ^{23½} another poor village, where cow-dung is the chief combustible, although here the winter may be said to last nine months. The church, a picturesque structure in the Romanesque style, stands on an eminence in front of the glacier which streams from Mont La Meije (13,080 feet). The first heights command a view of a small tributary ravine which pours its torrent over a precipice of granite, forming a beautiful cascade just above the hamlet of Les Fréaux. There are here important mines in the granitic formation, near its junction with the sedimentary rocks. The galleries from which the ore is extracted open in the face of naked cliffs in spots apparently inaccessible to all but birds. It is in these mines that the crystals for which the Dauphin

GRENOBLE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 25.—BRIANÇON.

BRIANÇON
MILES TO

is so celebrated amongst mineralogists are found. (See "The Dauphiné," by J. D. Forbes.) "The ridge called La Meije runs from E.S.E. to W.N.W., and is crowned by numerous aiguilles of tolerably equal elevation. The two highest are towards the eastern and western ends of the ridge, and are rather more than a mile apart. Any attempts to ascend the highest or western aiguille must be made from the northern side. The view of this mountain from the village of La Grave can hardly be praised too highly; it is one of the very finest road views in the Alps, and one cannot speak in exaggerated terms of its jagged ridges, torrential glaciers, and tremendous precipices. The perpendicular cliff, extending from the Glacier des Etançons to the summit of the Meije, is about 3200 feet high."—*Eduard Whymper's Scrambles amongst the Alps*, page 191.

^{21½} VILLARD D'ARÈNE (pop. 500). A miserable hamlet, ^{21½} 1370 feet below the summit of the Col Lantaret, 6790 feet, over which the road passes. On the top is a hospice. From this Col there is a view of great grandeur down the gorge of Malaval, and towards the lofty towering Meije, fancifully compared to a gigantic nut-cracker menacing heaven with its jaws. 8 miles farther, on the other side of the Col, is Lauzet.

^{60½} LE MONESTIER (pop. 3000). *Inns*: Europe; France. ^{8½} A large village on the Guisanne, at the foot of St. Marguerite, with a mineral bath establishment supplied by hot sulphurous springs. Between Le Monestier and Briançon the road passes the villages of Les Guibertès, La Salle, and Saint Chaffrey.

⁷⁰ BRIANÇON (pop. 6000, and 4335 feet above the sea level). *Hotels*: Ours; Paix. This, the Brigantium of the Romans, is surrounded by three walls and defended by seven forts. It is situated in the centre of four valleys, on the Durance, crossed by a bridge 180 feet above its bed. To visit the fortifications permission must be obtained from the commandant of the fortress. The highest of them is on Mont Infernet, 7810 feet.

The great excursion from Briançon is the ascent of the Pelvoux group, whose highest peak is 12,975 feet. It can only be effected, however, in favourable weather, and with experienced guides. A wheel-

ROUTE 26A.—LA BESSÉE.

road extends by the village of La Bessée to Val Louise, whence a path ascends by the hamlets of Claux and Aléfroide.

Adjoining Mont Pelvoux, on the north side, is the group des Ecrins, whose highest summits are 13,461 feet and 13,055 feet.

The Ecrin group is ascended from the village of La Bérarde, 5702 feet above the sea level, and 22 miles south-east by a bad road from Bourg D'Oisans.—See "The Western Alps," by John Ball, page 80 ; and "The Alps of Dauphiné and Savoy," by J. D. Forbes.

ROUTE 26A.

BRIANÇON TO GAP.

56 miles southward by diligence. Time 11 hours.

BRIANÇON
MILES FROM

See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

GAP
MILES TO

BRIANÇON. See page 504.

The road from Briançon passes by the fort of the Trois Têtes, then by the villages of Chamandrin, where it crosses the Guisanne, 2 miles from Briançon ; and then St. Martin de Queyrière (pop. 1500), 6½ miles from Briançon ; after which it passes the Lac du Monde, and arrives at the entrance to the Val Louise, where is situated

^{10½} LA BESSÉE-SUR-DURANCE (pop. 1500), and 3420 feet ^{45½} above the sea level. *Inn*, where the coach stops. Here passengers alight bound for Mont Pelvoux, and proceed to the town of Val Louise (pop. 1400), about 8 miles westward, situated among hills clothed to the top by warm green pine wood, near the junction of the valley of Entraigues with the valley of Aléfroide. "All the points of Mont Pelvoux are well seen from La Besseé."—*Whymper's Alps*, p. 20.

After La Besseé, the diligence runs south by the hamlets of La Roche (pop. 1200), 14½ miles from Besançon and St. Crepin (pop. 1400), 16½ miles from Besançon, and then reaches the village of

²⁰ MONT DAUPHIN (pop. 1000). *Inn*, where the coach halts. ³⁶

BRIANCON
MILES FROM

ROUTE 26A.—MONT DAUPHIN.

GAP
MILES TO

This village, built in the form of a cross, is situated at the foot of a fortress constructed by Vauban, at the confluence of the Guil with the Durance. A mule-road extends from Mont Dauphin to the town of Paesana, 52 miles east, by the hamlets of Queyras and Abries, the Col de la Traversette, and the hamlet of Crissolo. From Paesana a carriage road of 14 miles extends eastwards to Saluzzo railway station. See Ball's "Western Alps," page 22. To ascend Monte Viso (12,643 feet) it is best to approach it from Saluzzo by Sampeyre and the Vallon delle Forciolline. See Ball's "Western Alps," page 27.

21 PLAN DE PHAZY (pop. 1000), a poor village, with a bathing 35 establishment supplied by four hot mineral springs. The coach stops at the inn, and the horses are changed.

31 EMBRUN (pop. 4500, and 3014 above the sea level). Inns; 35 Milan; Poste. This, the ancient Ebrodunum, on a plateau by the side of the Durance, was in the time of the Romans an important military station. It now manufactures cloth, silk, and velvet. Its handsome parish church, Notre Dame, is supposed to have been built in the time of Charlemagne.

38 SAVINES (pop. 1400), on the Durance. From Savines the 18 road to Barcelonnette goes first south-west by the villages of Pontis, Sauze, and Breaulle; thence south-east up the river Ubaye—entire distance, about 28 miles.

43½ COL DE LA SERRE-DU-PIN. 12½

45½ CHORGES (pop. 2000). Here the horses are changed. This, 10½ the ancient capital of the Caturiges, occupies a marshy unhealthy situation. The parish church was originally a temple to Diana. In the "Place" is a marble pedestal with the name of Nero. Throughout the town, and all around, are numerous fragments of Roman buildings. The chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Rencontre, in the valley of Chorges, is visited annually by numerous pilgrims.

49½ LA BATIE NEUVE (pop. 1000). 6½

56 GAP, 2895 feet above the sea level. See page 558, in Route 31
Marseilles to Grenoble.

ROUTE 27.

BRIANÇON TO TURIN, by the Pass of MONT GENÈVRE.

Diligence from Briançon to Susa, 34 miles eastwards, whence rail to Turin, other 34 miles. See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, p. 457.

BRIANÇON
MILES FROM

TURIN
MILES TO

BRIANÇON. See page 504.

3 LA VACHETTE.

7 BOURG-MONT-GENÈVRE, the Mons Jovis of the Romans (pop. 400), on the plateau of the pass, 6102 feet above the sea level.

13 CESANNE, a poor Italian village, 4420 feet high. A road leads from Cesanne to Penèrolo or Pignerol, 41 miles eastwards by the valley of the Chisone. See Ball's "Western Alps," page 36.

17 OULX, on the junction of the Dora with the Bardonneche, 3515 feet above the sea, in a valley rich in rare plants.

23 SALABERTRAND.

24½ EXILLES.

34 SUSAS (pop. 4000). *Hotels* : France ; Poste ; Savoy. See page 461.

68 TURIN. See Route 24, Paris to Turin by Mont Cenis Tunnel, page 461.

ROUTE 28.

PARIS TO LYONS,

By MOULINS, ROANNE, and ST. ETIENNE, including Branch to LE PUY.

Distance 349 Miles. Time, 8 hours.

See Railway and Index Map, and Map of the Rhone and Savoy, p. 457.

PARIS
MILES FROM

LYONS
MILES TO

PARIS. For time-tables, see under "Paris, Roanne, à Lyon," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon," and start from their station in the Boulevard Mazas.

PARIS MILES FROM	ROUTE 28.—ROANNE.	LYONS MILES TO
<u>28</u>	MELUN. See Excursion 7 from Paris, page 117.	<u>321</u>
<u>37</u>	FONTAINEBLEAU. „ „ „ 118.	<u>312</u>
<u>73</u>	MONTARGIS. See page 125. And for this route, the length of St. Germain des Fosses, see Excursion 9, Paris to Vichy, page 125.	<u>278</u>
<u>158</u>	NEVERS. „ „ „ 126.	<u>191</u>
<u>195</u>	MOULINS. „ „ „ 126.	<u>154</u>
<u>230</u>	ST. GERMAIN DES FOSSÉS. At this station there is a great deal of traffic, and the carriages are generally changed.	<u>139</u>
<u>231</u>	LA PALISSE (pop. 3000), on the Bèbre.	<u>118</u>
The ruined castle on the eminence overlooking the town was built in the 14th century.		
<u>235½</u>	ARFEUILLES (pop. 3200). Fine waterfall, and castle of Montmorillon, 15th century.	<u>113½</u>
<u>262</u>	ROANNE (pop. 20,000). <i>Hotels</i> : Centre; Commerce; Nord.	<u>87</u>
A busy, well-built, manufacturing town, on the Loire and the canal of Digoin, possessing many interesting Roman remains. Among the buildings the most noteworthy are—the church of St. Etienne, built in the 15th century; the ruins of the ancient feudal castle, and the college built by the Jesuit Cotton, the confessor of Henri IV. The cotton-mills employ 1200 workmen, and the annual value of the produce is £1,120,000.		
After Roanne the line to St. Etienne and Le Puy passes through a picturesque country, among the Cevennes and their offshoots.		
<u>262</u>	FEURS (pop. 3000). <i>Inn</i> : Poste. This, the ancient Forum Segusianorum, contains several antiquities, and a church partly of the 12th century. In the neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring, called La Fontaine des Quatre.	<u>87</u>
<u>297½</u>	SAINT GALMIER (pop. 5100), on the Coise. Possessing springs of mineral water of considerable repute.	
<u>312</u>	SAINT ETIENNE (pop. 100,000). <i>Hotels</i> : Nord; St. Etienne; Poste; Europe; Arts; France.	<u>37</u>

ROUTE 28.—ST. ETIENNE.

A smoky, manufacturing town on the Furens ; cold, wet, and muddy in winter, and very dusty in summer. It was founded by the Romans in B.C. 56, under the name of Furanum, and from a very early date became famous for its forges and manufacture of *firearms, ribbons, and cables*, for which it still holds the first place in France. But although celebrated for the manufacture of ribbons, it is one of the worst places to buy them in retail, as all the best and newest patterns are sent to Paris.

At the foot of the Rue Roanne, easily reached by the omnibus that starts every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour from the Hotel de Ville, is the musket-manufactory of the government ; and in exactly the opposite direction, up the Rues de Foy and Saint Louis, is (to the right) the Palais des Arts, containing the library, picture gallery, and museum. In a room by themselves are the ribbons and their manufacture. The specimens are in cases hung on the walls, but they rival more the cunning handiwork of the Chinese than the glowing tints of the rainbow. In the centre stands a ribbon-loom.

On the same hill as the Palais des Arts is the Mairie, reached by 53 steps, passing an artificial grotto. Behind the Mairie, in the Rue St. Barbe, are some of the many weavers of ribbons, who exhibit their looms with pleasure to visitors. On the summit of this hill is a Capuchin convent and church, surmounted with a gilded image of the Virgin. The road from this convent, down the hill, passes the church of St. Etienne, built in the 12th century.

The easiest way to obtain a general view of St. Etienne is to take the omnibus running from the Hotel de Ville to Thiollière ; and the other running from the same place, and in the same direction, to Bellevue. St. Etienne annually manufactures ribbons to the value of £3,300,000, employing 40,000 workmen and 280,000 spindles (*broches*), of which 165,000 work *organzines* and *trames*, and 114,000 work the silk intended for *crapes* and *gauze* ribbons. The number of looms has been estimated in all at 65,000 for weaving silks, and 80,000 for ribbons. The coalfields occupy nearly 85 square miles, and employ 5000 miners.

EXCURSIONS.—Nearly 2 miles southwards is Valbenoite (pop. 7000), with large hardware manufactories, and the great reservoir of the city called the *Gouffre d'Enfer*, well worth visiting.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther by the same road is the picturesque village of Rochetaillée. This is also the road to take to ascend Mont Pilat. A

ROUTE 28.—LE PUY.

carriage-road reaches the length of Bessat, 10 miles from St. Etienne. Thence a path leads to the farm of the Perdrix, 7 miles farther, where pass the night. Mont Pilat has two peaks : the Trois Dents, 4480 feet high, and the Crête de la Perdrix, 4705 feet high.

From St. Etienne a branch line extends 20 miles N.W. to Montbrison (pop. 6000. *Inns* : Commerce ; Poste), situated on the slope of a hill, near the river Vizezy. The parish church, Notre Dame, was built in the 14th century by Guy IV., whose tomb it contains. From Clermont-Ferrand to Montbrison by Thiers, see Route 32, under Clermont ; distance, 70 miles. See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

Another branch line extends 53 miles S.W. from St. Etienne through the Cevennes mountains, to Le Puy (pop. 20,000). *Hotels* : Ambassadeurs ; Europe ; Nord. This curious town occupies the greater part of the hill called by the Romans Anicum, and afterwards Podium.

From one of the widest of its steep and wretchedly paved streets, the Rue des Tables, commences an unadorned flight of steps, which lead up to the tetrastyle portal of the Basilica. The fortieth step extends to the entrance, and 41 more continue in a straight line under the portal. Thence a series of other 32 steps leads round by the side into the building ; which has a sombre aspect. Adjoining is a more ancient church, St. Jean, built in the 5th and 6th centuries. The street between these two buildings leads up to the summit of Mount Podium, occupied by a mass of volcanic breccia, called the "Rocher Corneille," 440 feet above the Place Martouret, and ascended from the Basilica by a steep road and 166 steps. Here, on a stone pedestal 23 feet high, stands the statue of Notre Dame de France, 52 feet high, and weighing 100 tons, made of the metal of 213 cannons taken at Sebastopol. The foot of the Virgin is 6 feet long, her hands nearly 5, and her hair 22 feet. The circumference of the head of the child Jesus in her arms is 14 feet. In the interior, a spiral staircase of 90 steps leads up to the shoulders, whence an iron ladder of 16 steps extends to the crown of her head. From little openings in this colossal figure the most enchanting views present themselves. From the orifice in her right side is seen (2½ miles north-west) the village of Polignac, likewise on a hill, 2645 feet above the sea level, clustering round its old castle, and immediately below the isolated rock "Aiguilhes ;" and from the orifice in the left side (1½ mile south-east), Ours-Mons, particularly mentioned by Mr. Scrope in his admirable work on the geology of this district. Behind the Rocher Corneille rises the isolated volcanic dyke called the Aiguilhes, whose resemblance to a needle is rendered still more striking by the tower of the church of St. Michel, built in 984, on the summit. It is 265 feet high, 518 feet in circumference at the base, and 45 at the top, and is ascended by 263 steps,—wild wall-flower growing in abundance all over the rock among lichens, mosses, and sedums.

In the town are two large squares—the Place Martouret, containing the

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 23.—LE PUY.

LYONS
MILES TO

Préfecture and the Palais de Justice; and the Place de Breuil, with the Hotel de Ville. Behind the Place Martouret, in a large building, is the Musée Crozatier, containing a plan in relief of the "Bassin du Puy," and in the case with the minerals of the department the human fossil remains found on the hill St. Denis, near the Orgues d'Espaly, on the Borne route.

The museum also possesses remnants of ancient sculpture, and Celtic flints and axes found in the neighbourhood. The ivory hunting horn of St. Hubert, the spurs of Raymond Count of Toulouse, a fragment of the fresco painting which formerly covered the cathedral, and copies of the others before they were destroyed. Among the pictures are some by Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Tintoretto, Teniers, Poussin, Le Brun, and a sketch by Ingres. A special room is dedicated to the display of lace, one of the chief manufactures of Le Puy.

Among the many excursions may be mentioned the Roche-Rouge, another isolated mass of basalt, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the stream Gayne. From the Roche-Rouge a romantic road leads by Lantriac, Laussonne, and Les Etables, and thence by a gentle ascent of 2 hours to the summit of Mont Mezaine, 5750 feet above the sea level, 22 miles from Le Puy. Another pleasant excursion is to St. Vidal, 4 miles westwards.

The Route de Borne reaches at about 2 miles from Le Puy a gap in the hill: on the left are the basaltic prisms called the Orgues of Espaly; and on the right the hill of St. Denis.

Till the railway is completed diligences run between Le Puy and the station of St. Georges d'Aurac, distance 26 miles west. See Route 32.

Diligences run between Le Puy and Mende, 75 miles southwards (time, 11 hours) over a mountainous and uninteresting country. See Route 32, under Villefort and Alais.

After leaving St. Etienne the train passes through a long tunnel and arrives at

314 TERRE NOIRE (pop. 5000), with numerous forges. 34

334 GIVORS (pop. 10,000), at the mouth of the Gier, on the 15 Rhone. Givors and the towns between it and St. Etienne are situated in a country abounding with iron and coal, giving employment to large forges and important manufactories. At Givors station passengers bound for the South of France, and not caring to go round by Lyons, should take the small junction line to Chasse, 12 minutes' distant on the other side of the Rhone.

347 OULLINS (pop. 7000). One of the holiday resorts of the 2

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 29.

LYONS
MILES TO

people from Lyons. The parish church contains the tomb of Jacquard, the inventor of the Jacquard loom.

349 LYONS. Arrive at the Station Perrache. Route 30, page 515.

ROUTE 29.

PARIS TO LYONS,

BY MOULINS, ROANNE, AND TARARE.

See Index and Railway Map, and Map of the Rhone and Savoy, p. 457.

Distance 318 miles. Time, 17½ hours.

PARIS
MILES FROMLYONS
MILES TO

PARIS. This Route is the same as the preceding as far as Roanne. For Time-tables see under "Paris, Nevers, Roanne, Tarare, et Lyon," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon."

282 ROANNE. See Route 28, page 508. 56

267 L'HOPITAL. 51

279 AMPLEPUIS (pop. 7,000). A manufacturing town. 39

288 TARARE (pop. 16,000), on the Tardine. *Hotels*: Europe; 30
Commerce. Famous in France for the manufacture of muslins. Silks and merinoes are also made here.

297½ L'ARBRESTE (pop. 3310). *Inn*: Lion d'Or. On the con- 20½
fluence of the Brevenne with the Tardine. Church of the 15th century, and quarries.

305 ST. GERMAIN AU MONT D'OR. Junction with Route from 13
Paris to Lyons by Dijon. See Route 30.

Arrive at Lyons either at the Vaise station, 315 miles from Paris; or at the Perrache station, 318 miles from Paris.

For description of Lyons, see Route 30, page 515.

ROUTE 30.

PARIS TO MARSEILLES, NICE, AND MENTON.

Distance 692 miles.

In Two Parts :

ROUTE 30—PART 1.—PARIS to MARSEILLES. Distance 537 miles.

ROUTE 30—PART 2.—MARSEILLES to MENTON. Distance 155 miles.

See Railway and Index Map on fly-leaf.

ROUTE 30—PART 1.

PARIS TO MARSEILLES,

By SENS, JOIGNY, DIJON, MACON, LYONS, VALENCE, AVIGNON, AND
ARLES. Distance 537 miles.

Best resting-places, Sens, Dijon, Macon, Lyons, and Avignon. For "London to Marseilles," see under that head in the "Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway." And from "Paris to Marseilles," see under "Paris et Lyon à Marseilles," "in the Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée." For explanations of Time-tables see page xi. of this work.

PARIS
MILES FROM

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de ⁵³⁷Paris à Lyon, in No. 20 Boulevard Mazas. See S.E. corner of the plan of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine. At the station purchase one of their Time-tables; and from Paris to Lyons use the table under that head. Afterwards follow the table under Paris et Lyon à Marseille.

¹⁴ BRUNOY (pop. 12,000). See Excursion 7 from Paris, page ⁵²³117.

³⁷ FONTAINEBLEAU (pop. 12,000). See Excursion 7 from ⁵⁰⁰Paris, page 118.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

70 SENS (pop. 11,100). Good resting-place. Hotel de l'Ecu. 467
See Route 14, page 347.

123 TONNERRE (pop. 6500). On the Armançon. See Route 14, 414
page 349.

151 MONTBARD (pop. 3000). *Inn*: Hotel de la Porte. 386
Here is the chateau of the naturalist Buffon. See page 351.

196 DIJON (pop. 42,000). *Hotels*: Cloche; Parc; Jura; La- 341
goutte. Good resting-place. See Route 14, page 352—Paris to Neu-
chatel. From the next five stations—Gevrey-Chambertin, Vougeot,
Nuits, Beaune, and Meursault—the railway skirts the vineyards which
yield the first-class Burgundies. See Route 16, page 359—Paris to
Geneva.

235 CHALON-SUR-SAONE (pop. 20,000). *Hotels*: Parc, etc. 301
See page 361.

274 MACON (pop. 20,000). A very important railway station, 263
with large refreshment-rooms. Junction with line from Geneva, 141
miles eastwards. See route 16, page 362. Also with line from Turin
255 miles south by Mount Cenis tunnel. See Route 24, page 456. *Hotel*:
Europe, on the Quai du Nord. This is an excellent resting-place. For
description see Route 16, page 362—Paris to Geneva. From Macon
use the Map of the Rhone and Savoy.

283 ROMANECHE (pop. 3000). Producing a first-class Macon 254
wine, called Moulin-a-Vent.

288½ BELLEVILLE (pop. 4000). Near the Saone. Headquarters 248½
of the Beaujolais wines. Manufactories of silk and velvet. Parish
church belongs to the 11th century.

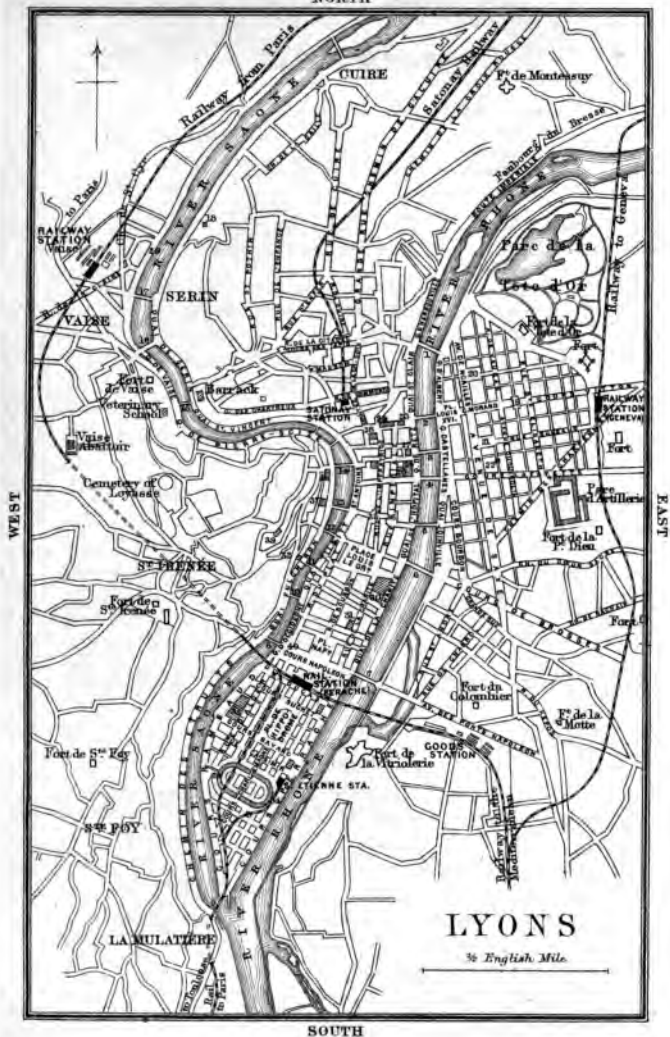
From Belleville a branch line goes 10 miles westwards to Beaujeu,
on the Ardieres.

It contains a parish church, St. Nicolas, 13th century, and some
curious private houses.

297 VILLEFRANCHE (pop. 13,000). On the river Morgon, near 240
the Saone. *Hotel*: Provence. The parish church, Notre Dame des
Marais, was commenced in the 14th century. Important linen
manufactories.



SOUTH



PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—LYONS.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

³⁰⁶ ST. GERMAIN AU MONT D'OR. Junction with Route 29, ³²¹ Paris to Lyon by Roanne and Tarare, page 512.

³¹⁸ LYON or LYONS (pop. 371,000). For route to Lyons, by ³¹⁹ Moulins, Roanne, and St. Etienne, see Route 28; and by Roanne and Tarare, Route 29.

The principal railway station is the Perrache, see southern end of partial plan; and on the same plan at the north end is the Satonnay station. On the west side of the general plan of the city is the Vais or Paris station; and on the east the Geneva station.

Omnibuses convey passengers to and from the stations. Fare, 30c.; with luggage, 80c.

KEY TO THE NUMERALS ON THE GENERAL PLAN OF LYONS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Pont St. Clair. | 15. Pont Serin. | 27. Imperial Lyceum. |
| 2. Pont Marand. | 16. Pont du Port-Mouton. | 28. Palais St. Pierre. |
| 3. Pont du College. | 17. Pont de la Gare. | 29. Vaise Basin. |
| 4. Pont Lafayette. | 18. Tour de la Belle Alle- | 30. Charity Hospital. |
| 5. Pont de l'Hotel Dieu. | manda. | 31. Old Mint. |
| 6. Pont de la Guillotière. | 19. Place Kléber. | 32. St. George's Church. |
| 7. and 8. Ponts Napoléon. | 20. Place des Hospices. | 33. Arsenal. |
| 9. Pont du la Mulatière. | 21. Place St. Pothin. | 34. Perrache Basin. |
| 10. Pont d'Ainay. | 22. Monument to those | 35. Place de la Préfecture. |
| 11. Pont St. George. | who fell at the siege. | 36. Place Impériale. |
| 12. Pont Tilsit. | 23. Grand Theatre. | 37. Palais de Justice. |
| 13. Pont du Palais de | 24. Hotel de Villa. | 38. Protestant Church. |
| Justice. | 25. Market. | 39. Hos. de l'Antiquaille. |
| 14. Pont du Change. | 26. Exchange. | 40. Place Suchet. |

Steamers.—"Les Mouches" steamboat omnibuses plying up and down the Saone every 14 minutes. Fare, 5 sous. Office—Place de la Charité, No. 12.

"Les Guespes," between Lyons and the Ile Barbe. Office—Quai Saint Antoine.

Compagnie les Parisiens. Between Lyons and Chalons, daily. Office—Quai St. Antoine.

Thibaudier and Cie. Steamers between Lyons and Valence. Office—No. 7 Place de la Charité. Place of Sailing—Quai Tilsit.

Steamers between Lyons and Macon. Office—Quai St. Antoine. See Central Plan.

Head Post-Office, where Poste-restante letters are delivered, in the Place de la Charité. See Central Plan.

Cabs.—The cabs (coupés) are 1½ franc the course, and 1½ franc

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—LYONS.

per hour. After the first hour the price is 1.25. The *fiacres* (rather more roomy) are 1½ franc the course, and 2 francs the hour. From midnight to 7 A.M. the prices are about one-third higher.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel de Lyon ; Europe ; Collet ; Ermitage ; Provence et des Ambassadeurs ; Universe ; Nord ; France ; Rome ; and near the Perrache station, the Hotel St. Vincent.

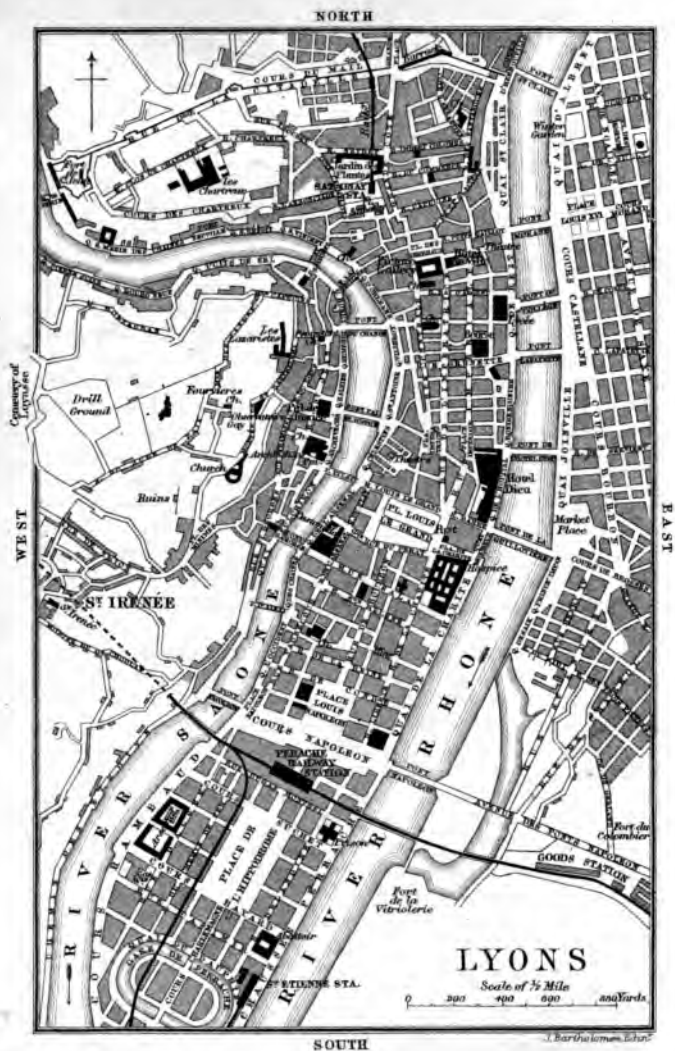
Protestant Churches.—Temple Protestant ; Anglican Chapel.

Theatres.—Le Grand Theatre ; le T. de Celestins ; T. du Gymnase Dramatique ; T. des Variétés ; T. du Cercle des Familles. There are also public ball and concert rooms, and *Cafés Chantants*.

Lyons, a strongly fortified town, is intersected by two of the largest rivers in France, the Rhone and the Saone, which form, as they approach each other, the isthmus upon which the finest portion of the city is built, and of which we give a separate plan.

To the east, or on the left bank of the Rhone, is the modern part of the city ; while to the west, or on the right bank of the Saone, is the old town, on the slopes of hills crowned with strong forts. On one of the summits is the *Observatoire Gay*, 630 feet above the Saone ; and 1035 above the sea the church *Notre-Dame-de-Fourvières*, from whose steeple, 171 feet high, as well as from the Observatory, a splendid view is obtained of the town and surrounding country. The road up to it leads through pleasure-grounds containing Roman remains.

The most important of the squares is the *Place des Terreaux* (see north end of Central Plan), bounded on the east side by the *Hotel de Ville*, built in 1655, and cost £320,000. The front is 160 feet in width, flanked with a square tower and dome at either end, and in the centre is a clock-tower, surmounted by a cupola which rises to the height of 157 feet. The depth of the building is 383 yards. Behind the *Hotel de Ville* is the Grand Theatre. The handsome edifice on the south side is the *Palais des Arts*, built in 1667, and formerly a Benedictine abbey. It contains the Picture and Sculpture Galleries, the Natural History Museum, the Archæological Museum, the *Musée Lapidaire*, and the Library of the Arts and Sciences, containing 162,000 volumes and 40,000 engravings. Open always to strangers ; to the public on Sundays, Thursdays, and holidays, from 11 to 3 ; excepting the library, which is open on week days and closed on Sundays and holidays.



ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—LYONS.

In the Musée Archéologique are Roman antiquities of great interest, among which is an address to the Roman Senate by the Emperor Claudius engraved on bronze. The Musée Lapidaire is one of the best in Europe, and the sepulchral inscriptions form a series of epitaphs in many instances most tender and affecting. Reading these Latin records of the love of kindred among the ancient heathen—from the Augustan age upward—one would incline to believe the Romans of that day were “feeling after” Christianity. The gospel was first preached in Lyons A.D. 177. At the eastern corner of this edifice is a branch of the General Post-Office, but poste-restante letters are delivered only at the head office in the Place Louis le Grand or Belle Cour, reached from this point by the Rue de l’Imperatrice, having parallel to it the Rue Imperiale and the Rue Centrale, the three finest streets in the city. To the north-east of the Place des Terreaux, by the Rue de la Glacière, is the “Etablissement de la Condition,” where the bales of silk brought to Lyons are sent to be dried. They are placed on an iron grating, and subjected for twenty-four hours to a temperature of from 64° to 72° Fahrenheit, and are weighed both before and after this operation. The same is done to the wool. In this neighbourhood, behind the Quai St. Clair, are the churches of St. Polycarp, built in 1760, and St. Bruno, built in 1688.

In the Rue Imperiale is the Bourse, a profusely ornamented edifice, inaugurated in 1860. Opposite is the church St. Bonaventure, founded in the 14th century, but recently restored. North-east is the building containing the college and public library, with 150,000 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts. Those two large buildings farther down the Rhone are the Hotel-Dieu, a town hospital, and the Hospice de la Charité or poors’-house. The former is said to be the oldest hospital in France, and to have been founded in the 6th century by Childebert. It contains 1200 beds. The hospice was founded in 1531, on the occasion of a great famine. Behind is St. François, built in 1688, but recently beautified and enlarged. Down the river, on the Cours Napoléon, is the Government Tobacco Manufactory, and in the neighbourhood large barracks.

Near the bridge of Ainay, over the Saone, is the church St. Martin d’Ainay, of considerable archæological interest.

The original church and monastery of Ainay were built by St. Badulphe, during the reign of Constantine, on the site of a temple of

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—LYONS.

Cæsar Augustus, but having been destroyed by the Saracens in the 8th century, it was rebuilt in 1070, and consecrated in 1106 by Pope Pascal II. The style belongs to what is called modern Greek, introduced into France under Charlemagne. The columns which support the dome were two from the original Roman temple, sawn into four. The cupola, the roof of the choir, and the steeple, are the most modern parts. The portal seems to belong to the 13th century. In the Rue Centrale, which connects the Place des Terreaux with the Place de l'Imperatrice, are the churches of St. Pierre, a modern building with a portal of the 9th century, all that remains of the original church, whose place it occupies; and St. Nizier, readily recognised by the two tall spires over the entrance. This church as it now stands belongs to the 15th century, excepting the portal, which is of the 16th, and the crypt built by St. Pothin in the 4th century. The church contains good altars, pictures, and statues.

On the other side of the Saône, near the Pont du Change, is the "Temple Protestant," built in 1749. From the "Temple" the road to the right by the Montées des Anges and Capucins (see Central Plan) ascends to the Observatory and to the church of Notre Dame on the summit of the hill Fourvières. The church is said to occupy the site of the Forum Vetus, built by Trajan. It contains a miracle-working image, visited annually by 120,000 pilgrims. This hill contains many Roman ruins; the best are a little to the south between Forts St. Irénée and Foy. (See General Plan.)

In this neighbourhood is the Church of St. Irénée, a modern building, erected over a crypt, in which the Christians during the 2d century used to worship. (See Partial Plan.)

That block of buildings on the right bank of the Saône, at the Pont Tilait, is the Cathedral St. Jean; the Archbishop's Palace, and the Mané-canterie; and the next building farther up is the Palais de Justice, fronting the bridge of the same name. The Cathedral, finished towards the end of the 15th century, is a Gothic edifice, remarkable alike for the delicacy and simplicity of its sculpture. It contains a clock by Nicolas Lippinus of Basel, 1598; beautifully carved stalls from the abbatial church of Cluny; a fine marble pulpit; and some good pictures. The Palais de Justice occupies a most prominent position on the river bank of the Saone, with its fine colonnade of 24 Corinthian columns fronting the river.

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—LYONS.

Lyons contains numerous institutions for the aged, blind, deaf and dumb; three large theatres; botanic gardens; and many miles of handsome quays along the sides of both rivers. Nine bridges span the Rhone, and 14 the Saône. The Pont de la Guillotière is of stone, and 540 yards long.

The principal promenades are the Place Louis le Grand or Bellecour, 15 acres in extent; the Cours Napoléon (see Partial Map), and the beautiful park of the Tête d'Or (see north-east corner of General Plan).

The fortifications of Lyons consist of 17 detached forts arranged in a circle of 12½ miles round the town.

Lyons employs 100,000 looms in the manufacture of silk; and here, as at St. Etienne, the manufacture is principally performed on the domestic system in the dwellings of the master weavers, each of whom has usually from two to six or eight looms, which, with their fittings, are generally his own property. Himself and as many of his family as can work are employed on these looms, and frequently also one or more *compagnons*, or journeymen, who inhabit chiefly the suburb of La Croix Rousse, to the north of the town, and that of Fourvières, on the right bank of the Saône.

The silk merchants, of whom there are about 900 in Lyons, supply the silk and patterns to the owners of looms, who are entrusted with the task of producing the web in a finished state.

The dyeing of the silk is also an important branch of manufacture. Many experiments had been made to bring this art to perfection, and in particular to discover a dye of perfect black that would retain its colour. This a common dyer of Lyons at last invented, for which he received a pension, besides being made a member of the Legion of Honour. Prior to this the black dye which was used changed in a few days to a brown, and came off the stuff when it was hard pressed by the hand. Another improvement which was made consisted in procuring a silk of a permanent white colour. The eggs of the worm which produced this silk were brought from China, not, however, with the desired success. The worm was afterwards purchased from a merchant of Alais, and distributed in the southern departments of the country. The produce of white silk is now very considerable, and of great importance in the manufacture of gauzes, crapes, and tulles.

Lyons has also numerous printing establishments, foundries, glass-works, potteries, tanyards, breweries, chemical works, boat-building

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—VIENNE.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

yards, etc., but these are all insignificant compared with its chief branch of industry.

Excursions from Lyons.—To the *Ile Barbe*, in the middle of the Saône, containing ruins of a church and château. The wells in the latter are said to have been sunk in the time of Charlemagne. The chapel is of the 12th century.

To reach the *Ile Barbe*, take the omnibus from the Quai d'Orleans, between the Pont du Change and the Pont Feuillée. (See Partial Plan).

At the villages Francheville, Bonnard, and Chaponost, south from Lyons, are ruins of Roman aqueducts. The omnibus for Francheville starts from the Quai de Bondy on the Saône, opposite the Quai Orleans. (See Partial Plan).

The *Mont Ceindre*, 4 miles from Lyons, is a favourite and very picturesque promenade. The hill is one of the three summits of the Mont d'Or. On the top is an old hermitage, and the view from it is superb. To reach Mont Ceindre take the omnibus from the Pont au Change (Nemours) to St. Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or.

Oullins is a pretty suburb with a water-cure establishment. Near Oullins is the Chateau of Long-Chêne, purchased by Napoleon III., and converted by him into a convalescent hospital. The omnibus for Oullins starts from No. 8 Place de la Charité.

333 VIENNE (pop. 20,000). *Hotels*: Ombrey; Nord; Poste. **199**
Steamers sail between Lyons and Vienne.

In this, the capital of the first kingdom of Burgundy, nearly every wall stands upon some vestiges of the original occupiers of the soil, the Allobroges. Traces of a theatre and amphitheatre, of arcades and arches, aqueducts and altars, survive to indicate that the citizens living here in the days of Cicero were no strangers to the luxury and wealth preceding even the Augustan age. The most interesting of these are the *Maison Carree* an oblong temple of the Corinthian order, dedicated to Augustus and his wife Livia, 55 feet high and 88 feet long by 70 broad, situated in the centre of the town. Towards the south, between the Rhone and the Marseilles road, is the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, called also the Tomb of Pilate, a quadrangular pyramid 52 feet high, on a square basement surrounded with arcades; and near the Roman road a Triumphant Arch 49 feet high. Pontius Pilate (it is said) was banished to Vienne by Tiberius, and that he committed suicide by

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

throwing himself from the old tower, called the "Tour de Mauconseil," into the Rhone.

On a terrace, approached from the main street by a flight of steps, stands the beautiful Gothic cathedral of St. Maurice, 315 feet long, and the roof of the nave 88 feet high. It contains some fine glass, and the mausoleum of Cardinal Montmorin, who died in 1723. The Rhone here is crossed by a suspension bridge, and its banks lined with quays, which afford pleasant promenades. As for Vienne itself, it is rather a dirty manufacturing town, with modern buildings without order or taste in the midst of ancient edifices. On the other side of the Rhone is St. Colombe, with a square tower built by Philippe de Valois to form the head of the bridge which stood for three centuries. Vienne was the stronghold of Christianity in the 4th century.

³⁵¹ LE PEAGE DE ROUSSILLON. In the neighbourhood is ¹⁹⁶ the Château de Roussillon, from which Charles IX. issued the decree in 1564, that in future the year was to commence with the first of January.

^{356½} ST. RAMBERT D'ALBAN. Refreshment-room. Junction ^{190½} with branch line to Rives, 35 miles east, on the Lyons, Grenoble, and Turin route. See Route 25, p. 497. Branch also to Annonay, 12½ miles westwards.

Annonay (pop. 20,000. *Hotels*: Midi, etc.), on the confluence of the Deume with the Cance. An irregularly built manufacturing town, of which the principal product is paper, long considered the best in France. In the Place du College stands an obelisk to the memory of Joseph Montgolfier, a native of this town, who was the first to ascend in a balloon (June 5, 1783). In the neighbourhood are the picturesque ruins of St. Denis.

³⁶⁴ SAINT VALLIER (pop. 4000.) *Inn*: Ecu. On the junction ¹⁷³ of the Galaure with the Rhone. In the town is the restored castle of Diane de Poitiers, and in the neighbourhood, up the valley watered by the Galaure, the Passe de la Roche Taillée, the ruins of a chateau of the Dauphins, and the chapel of Notre Dame de Vals.

³⁶⁸ TAIN (pop. 3000). *Inn*: Poste. The Tegna of the Romans, ¹⁶⁹ and the station for Tournon (pop. 5600), on the other side of the Rhone, crossed here by two suspension bridges. The castle, on an eminence above Tournon, is used as a prison. It contains a fine Gothic

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—LIVRON.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

chapel. The college was founded in 1536, and was the first in France managed by the Jesuits. St. Peray is a pleasant little village opposite Valence. The wines from the vineyards of St. Peray are the best of those grown on the banks of the Rhone, and were known to the Romans under the name of *vinum helveticum*.

²⁸⁴ VALENCE (pop. 21,000). *Hotels*: Poste; Croix d'Or. A ¹⁵³ modernised town on the Rhone, with its ramparts converted into promenades. The cathedral Saint Appollinaire was built in the 11th century on the ruins of a former church. In the Grande Rue, at the end near the cathedral, is the "Maison Renaissance," and on the esplanade the statue of General Champieonnet.

Junction with branch line to Moirans, 50 miles north-east, on Route 25, Paris and Lyons to Turin. See page 498.

Coach to Die, 42 miles east—time, 6 hours; thence to Gap, 52 miles farther. See *Map of the Rhone and Savoy*, page 457. Die (pop. 4000. *Inns*: St. Dominique; Alps, etc.) is situated on the Drome, in a delightful valley at the foot of Mount de Glandas, 1310 feet high. Die has numerous Roman remains, of which the most notable is the triumphal arch called La Porte St. Michel. Not far from Die is a pyramidal mass of rock called Le Mont Aiguille, or Le Mont Inaccessible, 6880 feet, on the top of which Ibius is said to have surprised the gods and goddesses. It was ascended for the first time in June 26, 1492, by Antoine de Ville. Since then the ascent has been frequently made.

The vineyards around Die produce an excellent white wine called Clairette de Die.

For Gap, see Route 31, Marseilles to Grenoble, page 555. Gap is conveniently situated for visiting the principal places in the Dauphiné, such as Monts Pelvoux and Viso.—See *Map of the Rhone and Savoy*, page 457.

²⁸⁵ LIVRON. Junction with branch line to Privas, 21 miles ¹⁴³ west.

Privas (pop. 8000). *Inns*: Croix d'Or, etc. Built on a hill at the junction of three streams, and having to the west Mont Toulon, 1300 feet high. At Privas railway station coaches await passengers for Aubenas—distance, 15 miles; time, 3½ hours. From Aubenas excursions of great interest may be taken by diligence. See *Map of the Rhone and Savoy*, p. 457. Aubenas (pop. 8000). *Hotel*: Union. On a hill which rises in the midst of a country covered with vines, mulberry and olive trees, and watered by the Ardèche and the Volane. On the summit are the church and the fine old castle, now containing the college, hospital, and some other public institutions. Aubenas is the centre of an important

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—VALS.

trade in silk, butter, and cheese. At Vesseaux, in the neighbourhood, the best chestnuts are grown, which, as they find their way to Paris through Lyons, are known in the Paris market as Lyons chestnuts.

Four miles north from Aubenas, by a beautiful road, is the village of Vals (pop. 2000), on the Volane, famous for its Mineral Waters, thus noticed by a correspondent in the *Pall Mall*:—"The bulk of the profession are not, we believe, well acquainted with the qualities of these valuable alkaline waters. The Magdaleine of Vals is remarkable not only for the large proportion of the bicarbonates which it contains, but for its large proportion of fixed carbonic acid and its proportion of iron. It is not only an extremely efficacious and agreeable water for calculous, rheumatic, or intestinal disorders, but it may fairly claim to be considered an alterative tonic. The combination of alkalies with iron in an effervescent mineral water is precisely that which the practical physician most often seeks, and for which he most often finds a use. It has made the reputation of the famous waters of Vichy; but in many important respects the waters of Vals may claim a superiority; for they are more powerful as alkaline waters, more highly charged with gas, and therefore more palatable, and have the advantage of containing iron, and therefore of helping to enrich the blood. There are five springs of importance; and the waters, while possessing much in common, have special features. The water of the Rigoletti contains the largest proportion of the iron; and the waters of the Dominique, described by the analysis of Ossian Henry as containing a sensible amount of arseniate of iron, have a special reputation in old intermittent fevers, chronic skin affections, and the like." A few miles west from Vals is the village and remarkable crater of Jaujac.

5 miles farther north from Vals, or 9 miles from Aubenas and 16 miles from Privas, is Antraigues (pop. 2000), situated on the side of three basaltic rocks, at whose base flow three impetuous mountain torrents—the Bise, Mas, and Volane. From the heights behind the town there is a magnificent view. In the neighbourhood is the extinct crater the Coupe d'Aizac, covered with a beautiful reddish lava.

11 miles westwards from Vals, or 16 miles from Aubenas, is Monpezat (pop. 3000), surrounded by extinct craters and lava currents. 12 miles south-west from Aubenas, and 26 miles from Privas, is Largentière (pop. 4000), on the stream Ligne, in a romantic valley between high mountains. It owes its name to the argentiferous mines which were worked here from the 10th to the 15th century. The parish church, commenced in the 13th century, exemplifies both the Roman and Gothic styles. On the summit of the hill rise to a great height two towers of the old castle coeval with the foundation of the town.

20 miles southwards from Largentière is the pretty little village of Vallon (pop. 3000). In the neighbourhood are some fine caves, and the natural bridge, Pont de l'Are, over the Ardeches, composed of a greyish block of marble, 98 feet high and 162 feet wide.

PARIS MILES FROM ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—MONTE LIMAR. MARSEILLES MILES TO

⁴¹⁸ MONTE LIMAR (pop. 11,300). *Hotels*: Poste; Princes. Re-¹²⁵freshment-room at station.

Beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, among vineyards and mulberry trees, on the confluence of the Roubion and Jabron and the Rhone. Originally a city of the Segalauni, it became a Roman settlement under the name of Montilium, changed afterwards to Monteil-Aimart, and then to Montelimart. Of its ancient fortifications it still retains four gateways, with towers. An omnibus runs between Montelimar and Bondonneau, 2 miles distant, famous for its cold mineral waters.

Montelimar is the station to take to visit Rochemaure (pop. 1300), a picturesque little village built among the basaltic cliffs on the other side of the Rhone. The ruins of the old castle occupy the summit of a rock 320 feet high, whence there is a magnificent view. In the neighbourhood is the extinct volcano of Chenavari, with fine basaltic columns.

At Montelimar coaches also await passengers for Aubenas—time, 4½ hours.

⁴²⁰ DONZÈRE. Station for Grignan, 11 miles east. In the ¹¹⁷ruined chateau of Grignan, formerly one of the finest in France, Madame de Sévigné died at the age of 70, and was buried in the parish church, where a black marble slab bears the following inscription:—
Ci Git MARIE DE RABVIN CHANTAL, MARQUISE DE SÉVIGNÉ. DECEDÉE Le 18 AVRIL 1696.

⁴³² LA CROISIÈRE. Coaches await passengers at the station for ¹⁰⁵Pont St. Esprit, 30 minutes' drive westwards, and for Nyons, 4 hours eastwards.

Pont St. Esprit (pop. 5000). *Inn*: Europe. On the right bank of the Rhone, crossed here by a stone bridge of 19 large and four small arches, 2750 feet long, or three times the length of London bridge. It was commenced in 1265 and finished in 1309.

Nyons (pop. 4000) on the Aignes, at the head of a fertile valley, which owes its fruitfulness to a remarkable wind called the Pontias. Nyons is of Celtic origin, and is mentioned by Ptolemy as the city of the Voconces.

⁴⁴⁴ ORANGE (pop. 11,000). *Hotels*: Poste; Princes. Situated on ⁹³the Meyne, 3 miles east from the Rhone. On the high road at the entrance into the town is the **Triumphal Arch**, 75 feet high, erected

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ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—ORANGE

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to Tiberius for his victory over Sacrovir and Florus, A.D. 21, and built in the Corinthian order, of a deep yellow limestone. At the opposite end of the town is the Roman Theatre, built in a semicircular form against the hill that overlooks the town, and separated from it by a wall 121 feet high, 334 feet long, and 13 thick. The semicircular wall is composed of five stages, and in the centre is a large archway supported on Corinthian columns. It had accommodation for 6500 spectators. Adjoining was the Hippodrome, to the left on leaving the theatre. Here a flight of steps leads to the top of the hill, crowned with a statue of the Virgin. Vast numbers of silkworms are reared in Orange.

16 miles north-east from Orange is Vaison (pop. 4000), with a Roman bridge over the Auvèze, and many ancient ruins. South from Vaison is Malaucene, 12½ miles from the top of Mont Ventoux, 3270 feet high. See also under Carpentras. Coach to Gap—time, 16 hours. See under Valence, p. 522.

455 SORGUES. Junction with branch line to Carpentras, 10½ 53 miles eastwards, on the Auzon (pop. 11,000). *Hotels*: Europe and Univers.

Carpentras is surrounded by delightful walks. Of its old fortifications it retains still the Porte d'Orange, surmounted by a tower 120 feet high, constructed in the 14th century. The Cathedral, St. Siffrein, was begun in 1405, and finished in 1519. Adjoining is the Palais de Justice, formerly the episcopal palace. In the court is a triumphal arch erected by Diocletian, between 284 and 305. The Hotel-Dieu was built in 1760 by Bishop Malachie d'Inquimbert, to whom the town owes also the museum and library. Carpentras is another convenient place from which to visit Mont Ventoux, 6273 feet above the sea level. It is the culminating point of the Lure mountains, an offshoot from the Alps.

6½ miles south-east from Carpentras is Venasque, containing the shrine of the image of Notre-Dame-de-Vie.

461 AVIGNON (pop. 38,000). *Hotels*: Luxembourg; Europe; Palais 76 Royal.

Till July 26, 1793, Avignon belonged to the Papal See, when it was forcibly taken possession of by the Republican army under General Cartaux, who owed his victory to the skill of his captain of artillery, the young commandant Napoleon, who afterwards remained nearly a month in this town for the establishment of his health, in a house in the Rue Calade, opposite the Musée-Calvet, where he wrote "Le Souper de

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—AVIGNON.

Beaucaire." Avignon is situated on the Rhone, and surrounded by strong embrasured walls, garnished with 39 lofty towers, and consists of narrow, and in many places, steep, but clean streets.

The highest part of the town is the *Rocher des Doms*, laid out as a public garden, with the statue in bronze of Althen, who introduced in 1766 the culture of the "garance," the *Rubia tinctoria*, for dyeing red. Here is also the Cathedral Notre-Dame-des-Doms, 194 feet above the Rhone, approached by a stair called the Pater, because originally it had as many steps as there are words in the Lord's Prayer. This church has undergone many changes, and belongs to various periods. The portal and lower part of the tower are of the 10th century, and are due to Fulcherius. The nave is two centuries later. The apse was added in 1671. The most remarkable part of the structure is the cupola, terminating in an octagonal lantern, and supported on pendentive arches. It bears traces of frescoes painted in 1672. In the sanctuary is the marble throne used by the Popes, and in the sacristy the Gothic mausoleum of Jean XXII., and in one of the side chapels the tomb of Benoit XII. Adjoining is the Palace of the Popes, with massive colossal walls, which render it liker a citadel than a palace. It was commenced in 1319 by Jean XXII., remodelled and in part reconstructed by his successor Benoit XII., and continued by seven other sovereign pontiffs whose views of architecture seem to have differed as widely as did their lives and characters. The guide takes visitors to a vaulted chamber beside the *glacière* (ice-house), where he says the victims of the Inquisition were tortured. This, however, is erroneous, the said room having been nothing else than one of the kitchens. (See "Avignon et ses Environs," par J. Courtet.) Rienzi was a prisoner in this castle. The Musée-Calvet, No. 65 Rue Calade, deserves a visit. It contains a good Picture Gallery, and, at the upper end of the room, some of the best works of Horace Vernet, who was born at Avignon; also a marble bust of him by Thorwaldsen. In another room is a beautiful ivory crucifix by J. Guillermin, formerly in the Chapelle des Pénitents noirs, situated at the foot of the Rocher. Among the modern statues are La Cassandre by Pradier, and the Faune by Louis Brian. There are also a rich archæological museum, with beautiful specimens of bronzes, vases, lamps, ancient glass, etc.; a library of 70,000 volumes, 1200 MSS., and a collection of 22,000 medals.

On the other side of the Rhone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant by the Tour of Philippe-le-Bel, is Villeneuve-les-Avignon (pop. 4000). The parish church is a heavy Gothic structure of the 14th century, containing a "Descent from the Cross," attributed by some to Bellini. In the chapel of the Hospital is the tomb to the memory of Pope Innocent VI. originally in the Chartreux monastery. Although it has suffered considerable injury it is still a fine specimen of the decorative art of the 12th century. In the Public room (Parloir) of the Hospital, is a picture of the 15th century, representing the "Judgment Day," attributed to the Roi

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—VAUCLUSE.

René, but more probably only executed at his suggestion. In this same hall is a fine portrait of the Marchioness de Ganges, in the dress of a penitent, supposed to be by Mignard.

In the abbey church of the ruined Chartreux convent is the tomb of the Prince de Conti, and the remains of some frescoes of the same kind and period as those in the palace of the Popes.

Avignon is visited principally on account of the spring or *Fontaine de Vaucluse*, 18 miles eastwards by the village of l'Isle.

Take rail to l'Isle sur Sorgue, 15 miles eastwards, whence either walk or drive to the village of Vaucluse by Saumanes, with its old castle, inhabited in 1404 by the schismatic Pope Benoit III. For Time-table, see under "Avignon à Cavaillon" in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon," etc.

Vehicles are also hired at Avignon. Fare to Vaucluse and back, 12 to 18 fra. Time, 8 hours. Vaucluse (pop. 600). *Inn*: Pétrarque et Laure. The parish church, founded in the 10th century, contains the tomb of St. Veran. In the square stands an ugly little column to the memory of Petrarch. From the village a path leads up the ravine by the side of the Sorgue, among huge blocks of rock, to a stupendous basaltic cliff 1148 feet high, overhanging the source of the river Sorgue, the placid fountain of Vaucluse, about 30 yards in diameter—"a mirror of blue-black water, so pure, so still, that where it laps the pebbles you can scarcely say where air begins and water ends."—*Cornhill*, Dec. 1868. During floods, however, the cavern being no longer able to contain the increased volume, the water rushes over in a cascade into the bed below. The poet's modest house stood where the mill now stands, at the foot of the rock crowned by the ruins of the castle in which lived his friend Cardinal Philippe de Cabasole. Petrarch himself gives the following description of the site:—"On one side my garden is bounded by a deep river; on another, by a rugged mountain, a barrier against the noon-day heats, and which never refuses, not even at mid-day, to lend me its friendly shade; but the sweet air reaches me through all obstacles. In the distance, a surly wall makes me inaccessible to both man and beast. Figs, grapes, walnuts, almonds—these are my delights. My table is also graced with the fish that abound in my river; and it is one of my greatest pleasures to watch the fishermen draw their nets, and to draw them myself. All about me is changed. I used once to dress myself with care; now you would believe me a labourer or a shepherd. My house resembles that of Fabius or of Cato. I have but a valet and a dog. The house of my servant adjoins my own. I call him when I want him; and when I have no more need of him, he returns home."

On the 6th of April 1327, Francesco Petrarca saw in a church of Avignon, Laura, the daughter of Audibert de Noves, for whom he conceived a romantic but hopeless attachment. Incessantly haunted with the beautiful vision of the fair Laura, he visited in succession the south

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of France, Paris, and the Netherlands, and after an exile of eight months, returned to bury himself in the solitude of Vaucluse. Her tomb is in the church of the Cordeliers, in Avignon.

For the excursion to the *Pont du Gard*, see under Nîmes.

A coach runs between l'Isle station and Forcalquier, 44 miles east. See under Forcalquier, page 557.

⁴⁷⁴ TARASCON (pop. 13,000). *Hotel*: Empereurs. Junction ⁶³ with branch to Nîmes, 17 miles west. See Route 82, Paris to Marseilles by Nîmes, page 563. 31 miles west from Nîmes is Montpellier.

Tarascon is an unimportant town on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, and connected with it by a chain bridge 1450 feet long. In the church of St. Martha, built in the 12th century, is an ancient crypt just under the spire, with the tomb of Martha, the sister of Lazarus, whose mortal remains are said to repose here under the peaceful-looking marble effigy which marks the spot. The tradition of the place says she had come with her maid from Aix, at the request of the inhabitants, to kill a terrible dragon with a body as thick as a bull's, and having succeeded, the inhabitants, out of gratitude to her, after her death buried her in this place. A few steps from the church, by the side of the river, rises the massive strong square castle of the Roi René, now used as a prison. On the opposite side of the river, overlooking Beaucaire, are the more picturesque ruins of the castle of Montmorency, whose adjoining garden forms one of the many promenades of the people of Beaucaire. Beaucaire is a poor town with poor houses. The formerly famous fair, commencing on July 1, has become now of little importance. It is held in the broad avenue between the castle and the Rhone.

10 miles east from Tarascon, by diligence, is St. Remy (pop. 6800), a mile and a quarter from the site of Glanum, one of the commercial stations of the Phœnician traders from Marseilles, before it fell into the possession of the Romans, who have left here two remarkable monuments: a mausoleum, 55 feet high, in three stages, having on the architrave of the second, towards the north, the following inscriptions:—SEX. L. M. IULI. EI. C. F. PARETIBUS SUEIS. The other is a triumphal arch, of which only a small part remains.

About 3 miles from St Remy, and 12 from Tarascon, is Les Beaux, the ancient *Castrum de Baucis* (pop. 400). The stupendous ruins of the castle, commenced in 485, cover the north-east part of the rock on which the town is built. To the south-west, among what remains of the ancient city, is the very ancient church of St. Vincent. "The castle town of Les Beaux occupies a naked mountain of yellow sandstone, worn away by nature into bastions

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ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—ARLES.

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and buttresses, and coigns of vantage, sculptured by ancient art into palaces and chapels, battlements and dungeons. Now art and nature are confounded in one ruin. Blocks of masonry lie cheek by jowl with masses of the rough-hewn rock : fallen cavern vaults are heaped round fragments of fan-shaped spandrel and clustered column shaft ; the doors and windows of old pleasure rooms are hung with ivy and wild fig tapestry ; while winding staircases start midway upon the cliff, and lead to vacancy. High overhead, suspended in mid air, hang chambers—lady's bower or poet's singing room—now inaccessible, the haunt of hawks and swallows. Within this rocky honeycomb—'cette ville en monolithe,' as it has been aptly called, for it is literally scooped out of one mountain block—live about two hundred poor people, foddering their wretched goats at carved piscina and stately sideboards, erecting mud-beplastered hovels in the halls of feudal princes."—*Cornhill*, December 1868.

483 ARLES (pop. 27,000). *Hotels* : Forum ; Nord, opposite each 54 other.

Junction with branch to Cette, 75 miles west, passing Montpellier, 58 miles west.

Arles is situated on the Rhone, near the Camargue, in a marshy place, as its original name, *Arelas*, from the Celtic words "Ar lach," damp place, indicates. The first thing that arrests the eye of the tourist on stepping out of the hotel into the Place des Hommes are two granite columns of the Corinthian order, which belonged to the forum that formerly occupied this site. To the right of the Hotel de Ville (built in 1675), in the Place Royale, is the old church of St. Anne, now the archæological museum, with a collection of tombstones, urns, statues, friezes, and other Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood. Upon the other side of the square (Place Royale) is the Cathedral of St. Trophime, an ancient basilica, built in 601. It contains a good deal of sculpture and fresco paintings, and a handsome cloister. In the centre of the square is the Obelisque, 54 feet high, hewn by the Romans from the quarries of Esterel. It stood originally in the circus, of which no traces remain.

Just behind St. Trophime is the Theatre, originally 338 feet long. Of it there still remain five arcades, two Corinthian columns, the proscenium, orchestra, and some circular steps. It was in this theatre that the Venus, one of the finest statues in the Louvre, was found.

The Amphitheatre, a few yards beyond, is much more perfect, and is supposed to have been founded by Tiberius Nero, 43 years B.C.

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ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—ARLES.

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It is elliptic, 459 feet long, and 132 broad, and is surrounded by an arcade of 60 arches, with 43 tiers of seats, capable of containing 24,000 spectators. The Saracens, in the 8th century, added the four towers.

Towards the east, passing by the venerable basilica of Ste. Marie Majeure, whose massive walls and thick pillars attest its great age, is the *Alyscamp* or *Champs-Élysées*, the ancient Roman cemetery, robbed now of all its statues and valuables, of which a few are preserved in the museum. There are, however, still a sufficient number of monumental stones to supply ample evidence of what it was originally, the first and greatest necropolis in France. As our Lord himself is said to have appeared during the consecration, it was believed that it would be especially favoured by him at the resurrection, and hence the efforts made by so many to bury their friends here. According to tradition, coffins with their dead, and money for the funeral expenses, frequently floated down the Rhone of their own accord, to be buried in this favoured ground. In this cemetery is the church of St. Honorat, on the site of the chapel founded by Trophimus the Ephesian, a convert of St. Paul's.

"Two miles from Arles stand on a hill, above a desolate marsh, the ruins of the once famous abbey of Montmajour; its vast Italian buildings, of Palladian splendour, looking more forlorn in their decay than the older and austerer mediæval towers which rise up proud and patient, and defiantly erect beneath the curse of time."—*Cornhill*, December 1868.

The Camargue or Delta of the Rhone commences at the outskirts of Arles. It is a triangular plain of 180,000 acres, covered in parts with water, extending to the Mediterranean, and bounded by the Grand Rhone on the east, and the Petit Rhone on the west. It is principally used as grazing grounds for large herds of cattle and troops of horses, while for the small part cultivated (about one-eighth) labourers are hired by the week at Arles, in the "*Place des Hommes*;" hence the name.

11 miles west from Arles, by the rail to Montpellier, is St. Gilles. See Route 33, Part 1, page 573.

^{519½} ROGNAC. Junction with branch line to Meyrargues, 32½ ^{17½} miles eastwards; passing Aix, 16 miles eastwards. See Route 31, p. 556.

⁵³⁷ MARSEILLES (pop. 300,600).

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—MARSEILLES.

The Omnibuses of the different Hotels await passengers at the station.

General Post-Office, No. 53 Rue Grignan. Poste Restante office on the ground-floor, opposite the entrance-door. See Plan—street south from the Port.

Telegraphic Office, No. 10 Rue Pavé d'Amour.

Temple Protestant, No. 15 Rue Grignan.

English Chapel, No. 100 Rue Sylvabelle. See Plan—south from Rue Grignan and parallel to it.

Public Library, No. 19 Boulevard du Musée.

Steamboats.—The steamers of the Messageries Impériales have their office at No. 16 Rue Cannebière.

Ligne d'Alger.—Every Tuesday and Saturday for Algiers. For Stora, Bona, and Tunia, every Friday. For Valencia (Spain) and Oran every Friday.

Ligne d'Italie.—Every Thursday for Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, and Messina.

Ligne de Constantinople.—Every Saturday for Messina, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople.

Ligne d'Egypte.—On the 9th, 19th, and 29th of each month.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—offices in Marseilles, Rue Noailles, No. 9, opposite the Grand Hotel Noailles—To India and China, from Marseilles, 12th and 28th of every month, at 7 A.M.

The *Compagnie Marseillaise*, No. 6 Place Royale, have steamers for Constantinople, Alexandria, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, and Naples. Every evening for Cette, and every Wednesday for Nice and Cannes.

Marseilles Cab-fares.—At the railway station—Two-horse coach, one person, 1 fr. 75c. ; each person extra, 25c. ; packages, 25c. In the city—From 6 A.M. till 12 P.M.—The course, 1 fr. 50c. ; per hour, 3 fr. 25c. From 12 P.M. till 6 A.M.—The course, 2 fr. ; per hour, 3 fr.

Omnibuses.—From the omnibus office in Le Cours (see plan, at the top of the Port) omnibuses start to the Château des Fleurs and the Château Borely, by the Promenade du Prado (see south of plan), to the sea, by the Vallon de l'Oriol and the Corniche road (see west of plan). The Château des Fleurs and the Château Borely are the great Sunday and feast-day resorts.

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—MARSEILLES.

From the omnibus office in the Rue Cannebière omnibuses start to Endoume, Saint Loup, and the Catalan baths, where there is excellent sea-bathing (see western extremity of plan).

A line of omnibuses runs between the Port de la Joliette, the Zoological Gardens, and Longchamps, by the Rue Cannebière and the Boulevard Longchamps.

From the Cours Belzunce an omnibus starts for the village of Camoins—time, two hours—one of the prettiest spots in the neighbourhood, with a good mineral bathing establishment open all the year. The waters are cold and sulphureous, with iodine, and have great therapeutic qualities. Those who prefer to go to these baths by rail take a ticket for St. Menet, 8 miles east from Marseilles, where a coach awaits passengers for Camoins, nearly 2 miles distant.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix, Rue Noailles, 3 ; Grand Hotel Noailles, Rue Noailles, 22 ; Grand Hotel de Marseille, Rue Noailles, 28 ; Hotel du Petit-Louvre, Rue Cannebière, 16 et 18 ; Hotel du Luxembourg, Rue Saint-Ferréol, 25 ; Hotel des Colonies, Rue Vacon, 15, et Passage Saint-Ferréol ; Hotel de l'Univers et de Castille, Rue Jeune-Anacharsis, 1 et 3.

Small Boats.—Station, the head of the Port.—Boats to and from the Chateau d'If, 8 fr. Time, from 3 to 3½ hours.

Steamers make the round of the islands, starting from the same place—fare, ½ fr.—but do not land passengers.

Marseilles is a magnificent city, built on the slopes of the hills surrounding the harbour. It consists of two distinct parts. On the N. side of the Port is the old town—the ancient Massilia—consisting of an assemblage of densely-crowded mean houses, with narrow, dirty, crooked streets. The new town, on the other hand, consists of broad boulevards, straight and well-paved streets, spacious squares, splendid public edifices, and elegant houses. The busiest portion is around the dock called the Port (see centre of plan), containing an area of 72 acres. From the top or eastern end commences the magnificent Rue Cannebières, with its continuation of streets and boulevards extending to the handsome and imposing edifice called the Palais de Longchamps, built at the cost of £164,585. The centre part of the building is the Château d'Eau ; the north wing is devoted to the fine arts, and contains the picture and sculpture galleries ; while the south wing contains the museum of natural history. Behind are the zoolo-



ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—ROQUEFAVOUR.

gical gardens, 13 acres in extent; and the reservoirs for the water brought from a distance of 60 miles by the Canal de la Durance, through three chains of limestone mountains, pierced by 45 tunnels of the aggregate length of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and over numerous valleys by aqueducts, at the cost of £2,080,000. This canal throws into the town 198,000 gallons per minute, supplies 400 public fountains, 1800 pipes capable of throwing jets 90 feet high, and renders, by irrigation, what was formerly a barren sandy waste a fertile smiling plain. The most remarkable of the aqueducts of this canal is that of *Roquefavour*, over the ravine of the river Arc, 25 miles from Marseilles and 9 from Aix by rail. It is 270 feet high and 1312 feet long, on three tiers of arches, consisting of 57,000 cubic yards of masonry, and is nearly double the dimensions of the famous Pont du Gard. To visit it, take the train to Roquefavour, and for time-table see under "*Marseille et Rognac à Meyrargues*," in the "*Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon*, etc.

In the Rue Cannebière is the Bourse (marked 10 in the plan), a parallelogrammic building, 154 feet broad by 223 long. The principal hall is 60 feet by 94. Northwards from the Quai Napoléon, by the church St. Cannat, is the Rue Impériale, intersecting the old town and connecting the Port with the important suburb and docks of *La Joliette*. These docks comprise an area of 146 acres, surrounded with well-paved quays and large warehouses. Here also is the Cathedral, built in the form of a Latin cross, on a site 30 feet above the quay of *La Joliette*. The length of the nave is 154 feet, and that of the transept 165 feet. The width of the nave is 52 feet, and the height 82 feet. The height of the dome is 196 feet. The style is Byzantine, and it cost £300,000. Behind the cathedral are the Episcopal palace (marked 5 in the plan), the Seminary (marked 4), and the Hospice de la Charité (marked 7). Eastwards, at the Rue d'Aix, is the *Arc de Triomphe*, the only public monument Marseilles possesses. It is a beautiful imitation of the arch of Titus at Rome. On the Quai du Port is the Hotel de Ville (marked 1 in the plan), adorned with sculpture from the chisel of Puget, who was born at Marseilles.

From the magnificent streets Cannebière and Noailles, other fine streets ramify, such as the Rue de Rome and the Cours Liautaud. Just where the Cours Liautaud leaves the Rue Noailles is the Lycée or head grammar school, and in the neighbourhood (marked 11) *La Bibliothèque*

ROUTE 30.—PART 1.—MARSEILLES.

et L'Ecole des Beaux Arts. About half-way along the Rue de Rome, towards the Place Castellane, is the Préfecture (12 in the plan), built in the Renaissance style. And westwards, by the Cours Buonaparte, is the Palais de Justice (13 in the plan), in the Greek style. In the neighbourhood is the Jardin de Colline, a fine promenade. After a stroll round the Port and among the shops and bazaars of the Rues Cannebière and Noailles, the next best place to visit is the Chapel of Notre Dame de la Garde, built on the top of a hill 509 feet above the level of the sea. The style of the building is Roman-Byzantine. Over the apse is a dome 48 feet high, and over the portal a tower 148 feet high, crowned with an image of the Virgin. The interior of the church is lined with Carrara marble, while the pilasters and columns are of marbles from Africa and the Alps. A number of roads lead to Notre Dame, but the best way is by the Cours Buonaparte and the Boulevard Gazino. Of the churches the most remarkable is Saint Victor, all that remains of the monastery founded in 420 by Saint Cassien, ordained deacon of the church of Constantinople by Chrysostom. The most ancient part of the existing edifice is the crypt, where mass is said every Saturday. The castellated towers, which give it the appearance of a fortress, were added by Pope Urban V. This church is just behind the Bassin de Carenage, near Fort St. Nicolas. At the angle where the Allée de Meilhan meets the Cours de Villiers is one of the handsomest of the churches, called Saint Vincent de Paul, built in the style of the 13th century.

There are at Marseilles numerous charitable institutions. The Hôtel Dieu, founded in 1188, is one of the oldest hospitals in France, and is capable of accommodating 750 patients. The Hôpital de la Charité, for the aged, orphans, etc., contains generally from 600 to 680 persons. Situated to the north of the city is the lazaretto, one of the most perfect establishments of the sort in Europe.

In the neighbourhood of Marseilles are mines of lignite, employing 1500 workmen, and producing 37,000 tons annually; and there are also smelting-works for iron, copper, and argentiferous lead.

EXCURSIONS.—Besides the drive along the Promenade du Prado and back by the Marseilles-Corniche road, and a trip to Camoins-les-Bains, there are no short journeys by land which can properly be called excursions from Marseilles. The most famous spot in the vicinity is the island of If, with its old chateau built by Francis I., and long used as a State

ROUTE 30.—PART 2.

prison. Boats for this excursion lie at the head of the Port. The landing-place on the island is at some low shelving rocks, and after having ascended by a stair to the terrace, we find, to the right, the entrance to the chateau, and a few yards forward to the left a restaurant. A man conducts visitors over the castle, of which the most interesting parts are those connected with the imprisonment of Monte Cristo.

For Aix and its Baths, see Route 31—Marseilles to Grenoble, by Aix, Sisteron, and Gap, page 555.

ROUTE 30.—PART 2.

MARSEILLES TO MENTON,

By HYÈRES, CANNES, AND NICE.

Distance 155 miles. Time, 9½ hours.

See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

MARSEILLES
MILES FROMMENTON
MILES TO

MARSEILLES. For Time-table, see under "Marseilles, Toulon, ¹⁵⁵ Nice, et Menton," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon," etc., sold at this station.

⁸ ST. MENET. At this station a coach awaits passengers for ¹⁴⁷ the cold mineral baths of Camoins, 2 miles distant. See page 532.

^{10½} AUBAGNE (pop. 8000). *Hotel*: Notre Dame. On the left ^{144½} bank of the Huveaune, with the ruins of an old castle.

Junction here with branch to Valdonne, 10½ miles north.

¹⁷ CASSIS (pop. 2100). A port on the Mediterranean, with ¹³⁸ lighthouse and castle.

After passing through a tunnel we reach the bay of the Leques and the

²³ Station of LA CIOTAT (pop. 11,000), 2½ miles from the rail- ¹³² way, on the bay of the Leques, with pleasant walks and shipbuilding yards.

³⁶ OLLIOULES-ST. NAZAIRE. This station serves St. ¹¹⁹

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—TOULON.

MENTON
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Nazaire (pop. 2600), a port on the Mediterranean, and Ollioules (pop. 3500), a short way inland, in the valley of the Repp. *Gnaphaliums* (immortelles) are cultivated here on a large scale. In the neighbourhood is a wild picturesque country.

^{88½} LA SEYNE (pop. 12,000), a little distance from the station, ^{116½} on the Toulon roads, and opposite to that city; between which two places there is constant communication both by coach and steamboat. On the wharf, where the steamer lands its passengers, is the Hotel de la Mediterranée, commanding some fine views. About an hour's walk west from La Seyne is Six Fours, one of the most ancient towns in Provence, with a church of the 4th century. La Seyne has large ship-building yards.

⁴³ TOULON (pop. 78,000). 7 miles from Hyères station; 79 ¹¹³ miles from Cannes; 98 miles from Nice; and 113 miles from Menton.

Hotels.—Gibert, in the Place d'Armes; Victoria, Boulevard Napoleon; and in the Place des Trois Dauphins, the Croix d'Or, Nord, and Voyageurs. Handsome theatre.

Cabs.—The course, 1 fr.; the hour, 1 fr. 40 c.

Diligences for Ollioules start from the Place des Trois Dauphins. For Seyne, Reynier, and St. Nazaire, from Place St. Pierre. Also, a steamer leaves every hour for Seyne from that part of the quay opposite Rue Neuve. Time, 25 minutes; fare, 25 centimes. A few yards east, opposite the Rue Chaudronniers, steamers sail for the islands Porquerolles every other day, returning the same day.

Toulon occupies a piece of ground rising gradually from the sea to the lofty ridge of Mount Pharon, which runs east and west, and sends out lower branches, enclosing the town and harbour on either side. The harbour forms a large and secure roadstead, opening only towards the east. It contains, besides the Port Marchand, three large docks—viz. the old dock, or Darse Vieille; the naval dock, or Darse Vauban; and the dock Castignean, all communicating with each other by swing bridges, and surrounded with spacious quays. Among the houses which border the old dock is the Town Hall, adorned with two fine caryatides by the great French sculptor, Pierre Puget. The house he built for himself is a little to the east, No. 64 Rue Bourbon, of which the second storey is used as the "Temple Protestant." It was on the

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dock, "Darse Vieille" that the Republican army, under the command of Napoleon Buonaparte, compelled the English to retire from Toulon on the 19th December 1793, when a scene of confusion ensued such as has rarely been exhibited in modern warfare. Crowds of people of every rank, age, and sex, hurried on board the ships,—mothers clasping their helpless babes, and old men weighed down with the load of years, might be seen stretching their hands towards the harbour, shuddering at every sound behind them, and even rushing into the waves to escape the less merciful death which awaited them from their countrymen. Sir Sidney Smith, with honourable humanity, suspended the retreat until not a single individual who claimed his assistance remained on shore, though the total number borne away amounted to nearly fifteen thousand. In the wall of the house No. 89 Cours Lafayette is one of the balls that was fired on that occasion. On a hill to the east of the town, by the Baths of St. Louis, is Fort Lamalgue, the last held by the English. It was built in 1764 after designs of Vauban. Admission is readily granted, which ought to be taken advantage of, as a fine view of the whole place is obtained from the parapets. The principal fort, however, is the Fort Napoléon, called also Fort Caire, or Petit Gibraltar, to the west, on the peninsula of Sepet, the taking of which, during the siege, was the first exploit of Napoleon I. in 1793.

The most conspicuous features in the town are the arsenals, with the establishments connected with them, which are on a scale of almost unrivalled magnificence, occupying 87 acres of ground, and employing 10,000 workmen. On the north side of the naval harbour, or dock Vauban, are the arsenal and storehouses, dockyards, and shipbuilding slips, various workshops, and naval schools, and a rope manufactory, occupying a freestone building 2000 feet long. On the mole, between the old dock and the dock Vauban, are the Bagne, the Bagne hospital, and the other buildings connected with the Bagne. This Bagne, as well as the great hulk moored off the Arsenal Mourillon, is now only a dépôt for the unhappy criminals called *Forçats*, who here await the vessels to carry them to Cayenne. West from the dock Vauban is the dock Castigneau, with the bakery, ironworks, and ship-equipment departments. To visit the arsenals it is necessary to procure permission from the "Bureaux du Major-general de la Marine," situate in that large square called the "Champ de Bataille," at the western

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end of the old town, and just behind the Arsenal Maritime. In the "bazar" of the Forçats articles made by them are exposed for sale.

⁴⁸ HYÈRES or HIERS (pop. 11,000), connected with the main ¹⁰⁷ railway by a branch 5 miles long.

Hotels: Iles d'Or. Ambassadeurs; Europe; Parc; Orient.

The charges for board, lodging, and service, in the first floor of the best hotels is 13 fr. per day, and in the second floor 2 fr. less. This includes breakfast, lunch, dinner, and tea. It is, however, always advisable to make an arrangement with the landlord, as the prices are constantly varying.

Good furnished apartments, consisting of bed-room, sitting-room, and kitchen, are let for 1200 fr. for 6 months. A villa for the same time costs 3000 fr.

Hyères is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the sea, on the sunny side of a hill rising to the height of 1312 feet, and crowned with the ruins of the castle of the Dukes of Hyères. The streets are steep, narrow, and badly paved, with the exception of the few about the "Place des Palmiers," the promenade and lounge of the residents. It is, however, of small dimensions. Napoleon I. lodged in the house No. 7 of this square, after the siege of Toulon. A steep street leads from the Place des Palmiers up to the Place du Marché, adorned with a bust of Massillon. Opposite it is the Tour des Templiers, built in the 13th century, and now the Hotel de Ville. Adjoining, in No. 7 Rue Rubaton, is the house where Massillon, the greatest of the pulpit orators of France, was born on June 24, 1663. In the pulpit he appeared sedate, without gesture and parade. When he preached to the court at Versailles, Massillon produced such a powerful impression on Louis XIV. that he addressed to him, in presence of the whole court, the words, "Father, I have heard several great orators, and have been satisfied with them; but as for you, whenever I hear you, I am dissatisfied with myself." The language of Massillon, though noble, was simple, and always natural and just, without labour and without affectation. The first time that he delivered his celebrated sermon on the small number of the elect, was at Saint Eustache, when the whole auditory rose up, in the midst of the peroration, at once transported and dismayed. This prosopopeia, which still astonishes in the perusal, has been chosen by Voltaire in

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the article "Eloquence" in the *Encyclopédie*, as an example presenting "la figure la plus hardie, et l'un des plus beaux traits d'éloquence qu'on puisse lire chez les anciens et les modernes."

Up from the Place du Marché is the church of St. Paul, on a terrace, half-way to the chateau, reached from this by the road to the left by the villa of St. Clair.

At the lower part of the town, in the Place Royale, is the parish church of St. Louis, 13th century, a modest specimen of Byzantine architecture, with entrance below the level of the street. One of the best pictures represents St. Louis landing from the Holy Land on the beach of Ceinturon, in front of Hyères.

There are many pleasant drives in the neighbourhood, such as the Ermitage, a small church seen from all parts of Hyères; Costabelle, a sunny spot studded with villas, about 1 mile from Hyères towards the sea; the remains of the Gallo-Roman town Pomponiana, on the beach beyond the Ermitage; the Salins at the head of the Bay of Hyères; and Mount Oiseaux, 755 feet high, with its cave called the Grotte des Fées. To the east are extensive woods and several picturesque valleys.

The Iles d'Or are from 10 to 13 miles from the coast. Porquerolles contains 350 inhabitants, and Porteros 30. Titan has a penitentiary; and Bagueau a colony of rabbits.

The season at Hyères commences in October and terminates in May. The mean winter temperature is 48° Fahrenheit. The climate here is less stimulating and exciting than at Cannes and Nice.

^{34½} LES ARCS. Junction with branch to Draguignan, 8 miles ^{70½} north. Draguignan (pop. 10,000). *Inns*: France; Commerce, etc. Copper, oil, silk, and soap, are its principal productions.

⁹⁶ FREJUS pop. 3100). Hotel du Midi. From the station is ⁵⁷ seen the Roman amphitheatre of this very ancient town of narrow crooked streets, occupying an eminence overlooking the Mediterranean.

The Phœnician merchants of Massilia (Marseilles) founded the cities of Forum Julii or Frejus, Antipolis or Antibes, Nicæa or Nice, and Agatha or Agde. Among the other monuments, the most important are—the Porte doree, supposed to have been a triumphal arch. About a quarter of a mile from the amphitheatre is the Pantheon; a tower, in whose massive walls are niches, supposed to be for urns; and the Roman

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aqueduct, 20 miles long, which brought the waters of the Siagne into the town. At the entrance to the Cathedral is the "chapelle du Baptistère," an octagonal edifice, resting on eight dark granite columns with white marble Corinthian capitals. Agricola, the father-in-law of Tacitus, was born at Frejus.

100½ ST. RAPHAEL. Here Napoleon I. landed on his return 54½ from Egypt in 1799, and here he embarked when he sailed for Elba. Along this part of the coast are fine specimens of the *Pinus pinea*, or umbrella pine.

105 AGAY. This is the station from which to visit Sainte 50 Baume, one of the excursions from Cannes.

120½ CANNES (pop. 10,000). 34½

Hotels : Grand Hotel de Cannes ; Provence ; Princes et des Anglais ; Beau Sejour ; Beau Site—in all of which the board and lodging costs from 10 to 15 francs per day. Gonnet ; Beau Rivage ; Nord—from 9 to 12 francs per day. Other Hotels : Plage ; Genève ; Pavillon ; Louvre. In all of them be careful to settle the price beforehand.

Pensions.—Squar ; Brougham ; Christiana ; Jouan ; Italienne, etc., costing from 9 to 15 francs per day.

Of villas there are great numbers along the shore, ranging from 2000 to 12,000 francs the season, from October to May. For particulars apply to the house agent, Mr. Taylor.

There are two Episcopal chapels, as well as chapels belonging to the Methodists, Presbyterians, and French Protestants.

English Physicians.

Small light cabs, charging 1 franc the course, or 2 francs per hour.

Steamers sail every week for Marseilles—information regarding them given at the office near the entrance to the mole,

Branch line to Grasse, 12½ miles north, whence there is an interesting road of 68 miles by diligence to Digne. See Route 31A, under Digne.

Cannes is a busy pleasant town, stretching along the shore of the Mediterranean, with no dirty, crooked, steep streets, as in Nice, Hyères, and Menton. Handsome hotels occupy the centre, while large suburbs, composed of elegant villas with gardens, extend to the east and west. Among the villas in the western suburb is Lord Brougham's, a plain

ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—GRASSE.

building, beyond a large chateau with towers and battlements. Between the villas and the town rises a hill on which stands the parish church, Notre Dame d'Esperance, and the old chateau Mont-Chevalier. Behind, but on a much higher hill, is the new cemetery, where Lord Brougham was buried on the 24th of May 1868. To the east the villas extend to the gulf and village of Jouan, where Napoleon landed from Elba in 1815.

The season at Cannes commences with October and terminates in May. The climate is dry and stimulating, and apt to produce wakefulness. The mean winter temperature is 48° Fahrenheit. A good deal, however, of the Mistral or north-west wind blows during that season, while in spring irritating easterly winds prevail.

Delightful perfumes are distilled at Cannes from the flowers grown in the neighbourhood. The most delicate are extracted from the petals alone. A pound weight of the petals of the orange flower is worth a franc.

Those who take an interest in the manufacture should visit Grasse (pop. 12,400), only 12½ miles distant by branch line.

Hotels: Poste; Ministres; France. It is a pleasant town, with a remarkably fine climate and beautiful walks and views. Here 45 tons of rose leaves and 16 tons of orange blossom are distilled annually, and the value of oils and essences exported amounts to £440,000. Another source of wealth to the inhabitants of Grasse is the numerous swarms of bees which revel and labour in the fields of jessamine, roses, violets, geraniums, mignonette, mint, and heliotrope. From Grasse a diligence runs 13 miles north to St. Vallier, and thence, by Escragnolles to Castellane, 26 miles from St. Vallier. (See Digne to Cannes by diligence, in Route 31A, under Digne, page 559.)

One of the many agreeable excursions in the neighbourhood of Cannes is to the island of Sainte Marguerite, 4½ miles in circumference, and 1½ mile distant, covered entirely by a pine forest, except at Point Croisette, on which stands the fort founded by Richelieu, famous for having been one of the places of confinement of that mysterious person known as the Man of the Iron Mask. This mask was of black velvet, and constructed by springs in such a manner that the wearer never required to take it off, not even while eating. He was kept in the castle of Pignerol, from which he was taken (in 1681) to Exelles; thence (in 1687) to the island of St. Marguerite; and lastly (in 1698)

ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—ST. MARGUERITE.

to the Bastille in Paris. At each of these places he was attended by the same keeper, M. de St. Mars. When taken from place to place armed attendants on horseback were ready to despatch him if he made any attempt to escape, or even to show his face. During his captivity in the Bastille he was always treated with the greatest consideration. His fare was sumptuous, and his accommodation was the best that could be obtained in the prison. He had a great predilection for lace and extremely fine linen, which were supplied him; indeed he got whatever he asked. He read extensively, and was a good player on the guitar. The physician who attended him at the Bastille describes him as remarkably well made, with skin rather brown, and tone of voice interesting. While he was at St. Marguerite, he carved with a knife some words on a silver plate, which he threw from a window upon the shore. The plate was picked up by a fisherman, who brought it to the governor of the jail. The words must have contained a complete revelation of the mystery connected with the prisoner, for the governor of the jail (M. de St. Mars) detained the fisherman to ascertain whether he had shown the plate to any one. The fisherman assured him that he had not, but it was equally important that he should not have read the words himself; accordingly, the jailor did not let him go till he was certain of the man's inability to read at all. Upon setting him at liberty, M. de St. Mars said to him—"It is well for you that you cannot read!" Upon another occasion, the man with the mask had covered a shirt with writing, and got it somehow thrown into the water. It was picked up by a boy and brought to the governor. The boy was asked if he had read any of the writing, but he denied having done so. However, in a few days afterwards he was found dead in his bed. The mysterious individual at last died suddenly in the Bastille, after having attended mass, and was buried next day at 10 in the evening of November 20, 1703, in the cemetery of St. Paul's, under the name of Marchialy.

The island St. Honorat, 750 yards distant, is inhabited by some monks of the order of St. Francis. Adjoining is the restored church founded in the 7th century, and in different parts of the island several ancient chapels.

The other excursions are to La Croix des Gardes, and the new cemetery behind Cannes, containing the tomb of the great statesman Lord Brougham. His body was kept, as long as the law permitted, in the vault of the English church, as it was thought the English Govern-

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ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—ANTIBES.

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ment would send for it. A correspondent of a Scotch periodical thus describes its conveyance to the final resting-place, on Sunday, May 24, 1868 :—"This afternoon, at five o'clock, the remains of Henry, Lord Brougham, in a plain deal coffin covered with black cloth, and nailed down with plain black nails, without any ornament or superscription, were conveyed in a musty old hearse, dragged by two sorry horses, to the public cemetery of Cannes, and pushed into a vault so clumsily that part of the black cloth was torn off the coffin. An English clergyman read the customary prayers at the mouth of the vault, and then a brother of Lord Brougham's laid on the coffin one of those common wreaths of immortelles. At the conclusion a Frenchman stepped forward and read an empty eulogium, the gist of which was that Lord Brougham had been the means of bringing the English to Cannes. A motley collection of odd-looking vehicles followed the hearse, containing a few of Lord Brougham's relatives, and the remnant of those English whose avocations did not allow them to leave the place with the fashionable world. When we arrived at the cemetery we found a crowd of peasantry—men, women, and children. I followed the hearse the whole way, and also assisted to push it up the steepest part of the road. It was a hot and a long walk."

For the journey between Cannes, Grasse, Castellane, and Digne, see under Digne in Route 31A, "Les Mées to Barcelonnette," page 559. From Barcelonnette a road leads 62 miles eastwards by the Col Argentièrre to Coni or Cuneo. See Route 31B, page 562.

The journey from Cannes to Digne is through a fertile country. Digne is an excellent centre whence to make excursions in the French Alps or the Dauphiné.

¹²⁴ GOLFE JOUAN. *Hotel*: Golfe Jouan; and on the Cap ³¹ d'Antibes, the Grand Hotel. This village may be called a continuation of the villas of Cannes. Here Napoleon I. landed from Elba, on March 1, 1815.

¹²⁷ ANTIBES (pop. 6100). *Hotels*: Poste; France. A poor ²⁸ fortified port founded by the Greeks, but, with the exception of two old towers, without any mark of its antiquity. The streets are lined with tolerable houses. In the principal square the inhabitants have erected a monument to their valour.

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ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—NICE.

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Those wishing a bird's-eye view of the place should ascend the tower beside the church. The bellman's house is close by.

At the extremity of the jetty is a lighthouse, and opposite a fortress.

¹²⁸ VENCE-CAGNES. At this station coaches await passen- ²³
gers for Cagnes (pop. 8000), about 1 mile distant. It is built on the slope of a hill, and contains the old mansion of the Grimaldi. Six miles northwards by the same road is Vence, with an old cathedral, and several interesting antiquities. A coach runs to Vence from the station

¹³⁶ VAR. This station is on the left or Nice side of the river ¹⁹
Var, at the eastern end of the viaduct over the mouth of the river.

¹⁴⁰ NICE (pop. 60,500). ¹⁵

Post-Office.—Below the arcades in the square or Place Napoléon (near the top of the plan, on the left bank of the Paillon).

The Telegraph Office is on the Cours, at No. 14, and in the same street, Nos. 10 and 18, are the Offices of the Steamers for Marseilles, Corsica, Cette, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, and Naples. There is another line for Marseilles and Genoa alone—office, No. 2 Rue Ségurane.

Boats from the Quai to the steamers 30 centimes; each article of baggage 10 c. additional.

Steamers sail from the Port for Monaco at 11 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.; and leave Monaco for Nice at 1 P.M. and 10.30 P.M.

CAB-FARES.

	ONE-HORSE CAR.		TWO-HORSE CAR.	
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
By the course . .	75c.	1 fr. 25c.	1 fr.	1 fr. 50c.
By the hour . .	2 fr. 10c.	2 fr. 60c.	2 fr. 60c.	3 fr. 10c.

Omnibuses await passengers at the station.

[illegible]

WEST

ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—NICE.

Hotels.—On the Promenade des Anglais the two best are the Hotel des Anglais and the Hotel de Luxembourg, on each side of the Casino. The board and lodging in these two hotels, including service, costs from 17 fr. to 25 fr. per head per day. If expensive, they are also very comfortable. Then follow several other large hotels on this same promenade. (See Plan.) Fronting the public garden are Angleterre; Bretagne; and France. On the right bank of the Paillon is the Hotel Chauvat, and opposite, on the left bank or city side, a number of cheap hotels, such as the Ville du Lyon, Hotel des Dames. Among the other large hotels are—Etrangers; Europe; Univers; Nord; Paradis; Princes; Suisse; etc.

In the Boulevard Carabacél are several good boarding-houses, and the Hotels de Nice and Paris; and at the top of the hill, near the ruins of the convent of Cimiès, the Pension Villa Garin. In fact, the best part of the town and suburbs is composed of hotels and pensions, whose charges are from 6 fr. to 25 fr. per head per day.

There are also numerous villas and furnished apartments.

If money be no object, most visitors will prefer the hotels near the Casino; but where circumstances render it necessary to be economical, the best plan is, on arriving, to drive first to the Hotel et Pension Suisse (charge from 6 fr. to 10 fr. per day), at the Ponchettes, and when there to visit the other establishments, and select for themselves.

Information regarding hotels, pensions, apartments, shops, and everything necessary, is given gratis at the Anglo-American Agency, No. 4 Place Masséna; or at C. Jouglas's, No. 13 Rue Masséna.

Those taking apartments can have their dinner brought from any of the numerous cooking-houses. Besides price, it is well to bear in mind that the houses along the Paillon are exposed to the north-east wind, which comes down the valley with considerable force and keenness. The most sheltered suburbs are Carabacél (see Plan), about a mile from the sea, at the foot of the hill of Cimiès; and farther up, on the same hill, the villas and pensions of Cimiès. Both of these enjoy a milder, less variable, and less exciting climate than Nice itself.

There are Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, and French Protestant chapels. English physicians. Money-changers, Fiat and Orenco, 15 Quai St Jean Baptiste.

Nice is built on a plain, between the offshoots of the Maritime Alps and the Mediterranean, and traversed by a mountain torrent, the

ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—NICE.

Paillon, descending from the glaciers of the Col di Tenda, but which is dry during a large portion of the year, and, instead of water, presents a great bare bed of stones.

The town consists of three distinct parts :—1st, the new or fashionable quarter, stretching westwards from the Paillon, containing avenues and gardens, and broad and well-paved streets, bordered with large and elegant buildings, of which a large proportion are hotels and pensions. 2d, The Old Town, a perfect labyrinth of narrow, dirty, steep streets, radiating from the Cathedral as a sort of centre, and running up the sides of the Château hill, which separates it from, 3d, the Port, with its seafaring population, and about 15 acres of harbour. This Chateau is a marvellous little limestone hill, 315 feet high, completely isolated, and commanding most charming views. The carriage road to the top goes by the Avenue Montfort. To the east is Mount Boron, with Fort Montalban on the top, 950 feet above the sea ; approached by a carriage-road lined a great way up with villas.

Nice has no remarkable buildings. In the Port, No. 4 of the Quai Cassini, is the house in which Garibaldi was born, July 4, 1807. André Massena, Prince of Essling, and Marshal of France, was born on May 7, 1758, in a house now demolished, which stood on the Quai Saint-Jean Baptiste. In 1810 he was chosen by Napoleon to stop the advance of Wellington in Portugal, and was commissioned "to drive the English and their sepoy general into the sea." But the wary strategy and imperturbable firmness of the British general proved resistless, and Massena was compelled to save his military fame by a masterly retreat.

The museum, No. 6 Place Napoléon, next to the post-office. Open from 12 to 3 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The first hall contains a fine collection of the fungi growing in the department ; and separate, under a glass case, are specimens of those allowed to be sold in the market for food.

In the second hall there is a good collection of the shells of the Mediterranean.

There are several private collections in the town of plants and minerals.

The great walk in Nice is the Promenade des Anglais along the beach (see Plan), with its long row of magnificent hotels and splendid carriage-drive.

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The climate of Nice is dry and stimulating; the mean winter temperature 48° Fahrenheit; and the average number of rainy days in the same season 15. The prevalent winds are the north-east and north-west—that is to say, both the Bise and Mistral—against which delicate people must guard themselves as well as against the sudden changes of the temperature.

“Although the uncertainty of climate precludes Nice from being suitable for the majority of pulmonary complaints, the absence of moisture, and the combination of bright sunshine and saline breezes, render it eminently suitable for rheumatic and gouty affections, as also for the atonic forms of dyspepsia, and for many scrofulous complaints.”—*Climate of the South of France*, by C. S. Williams.

The Nice or Nicæa, where the earliest as well as the most important of the œcumenical councils was held by command of the Emperor Constantine in 325, is a town in Bithynia. At this council the Nicene creed was drawn up. The second council was held in 787, when the worship of images was declared to be lawful. Nicæa is now called Ishnik.

EXCURSIONS.—From Nice to Turin by the Col di Tenda, 6158 feet. Diligences leave three times in the week for Coni or Cuneo, 110 miles from Nice—time 22 hours; and from Coni, rail to Turin, 54 miles east, passing Savigliano, 32½ miles from Coni, where travellers wishing to ascend Monte Viso, 12,643 feet, should change carriages for the Saluzzo railway terminus. See under “Mont Dauphin,” in Route 26A—Briançon to Gap: Also under “Turin,” in Route 24—Paris to Turin by Mont Cenis Tunnel; and Route 31B—Barcelonnette to Coni. See Map of the Rhone and Savoy. Twelve hours from Nice by diligence, on the road of the Col di Tenda, are the baths of St. Dalmas, 3000 feet above the sea level. Seven hours from Nice is Bollene, 2500 feet above the sea level, with a comfortable hotel, and pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood. Omnibus by the Rue de France to the Bois du Var, an imitation of the Bois de Boulogne, at the mouth of the river.

To the top of Mont Boron, 952 feet, and Mont Alban, a little to the north and 130 feet higher. Mont Vinaigrier is 1215 feet high.

To Cimiez, either by Brancolar, 3½ miles, or straight up the hill, 2½ miles. Here are some Roman ruins, a watering establishment, a Franciscan church with curious wood carvings, fountains, etc.

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Farther north, by the Convent Saint Poras, and the calcareous spring, we reach St. André, with its cliffs, cypress avenue, and petrifying spring. This is likewise the road to Mont Cau, 2800 feet high, requiring for the ascent from 3 to 3½ hours.

The best of the drives is from Nice to Menton, distance 20 miles, by the Corniche or high road along the flanks of the mountains bordering the Mediterranean, the finest piece being between Turbie or Turbia and Menton.

¹⁴⁰ NICE. Start from the railway station.

¹⁵

^{142½} VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER (pop. 3400). *Hotel: Marine.* ^{12½}

Reached also by omnibus starting from the front of the Mairie. Time, 45 minutes; or on foot, one hour and a half. Go by the Place Napoléon, Rue Cassini, and the Nouvelle Route, bordered by beautiful villas.

Pleasant boating excursions may be taken here to places on the peninsulas of St. John and the Hospice. Conchologists and botanists will find interesting specimens on these peninsulas.

^{143½} BEAULIEU. A small village among rocks on that part of ^{11½} the Petite Afrique. Justly famed for its fine olive trees and rare plants.

¹⁴⁵ EZA or EZE (pop. 600).

¹⁰

¹⁴⁹ MONACO (pop. 1650). Reached also by the steamer in one ⁶ hour. Fare, 3 francs. Walked easily from Nice. On arriving from the steamer the road to the left leads up to the town, and the other to the right to the opposite point of the bay, occupied by the Hotel de Paris, and the Casino with its gambling-tables and gardens.

The town stands on the top of a promontory 300 feet above the sea, and is the capital of 52 square miles of territory governed by the Grimaldi family, in whose possession it has been since the 10th century. Overlooking the ramparts is the Palace, which occupies one entire side of the great square. Opposite is the principal hotel, and the commencement of the principal street, the Rue du Milieu. At the other end of the Rue du Milieu is another hotel, the Belle Vue, and the Cathedral belonging to the 13th century, containing an embroidered canopy used by Charles V., and the chapel of the Grimaldi's.

The Casino, the Hotel de Paris and restaurant, and the Maison

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ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—TURBIE.

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des Bains, all sumptuously fitted up, are at the eastern end of the bay, on the Monte Carlo. The Casino resembles the great gambling-establishments of Wiesbaden, Baden Baden, and Homburg, with its ball-rooms, concert rooms, and reading-rooms. The hotel possesses every convenience. Charge, 20 francs per day.

On the Corniche road, and on a hill 1620 feet high, overlooking Monaco, is Turbie (pop. 848), between Mount Agel and the Tête-de-Chien, 10 miles east from Nice and 8 miles west from Menton. At Turbie are the remains of a monument erected by the Roman Senate, to commemorate and to mark the boundary line between Italy and Gaul.

"The view of Monaco, as one looks down on it from the mountain road which leads to Turbie, is unquestionably the most picturesque among all the views of the Riviera. The whole coast-line lies before us, for a last look, as far as the hills above San Remo, headland after headland running out into blue water, white little towns nestling in the depths of sunny bays or clinging to the brown hillside, villas peeping from the dark olive masses, and sails gleaming against the glittering purple sea. The brilliancy of light, the purity and intensity of colour, the clear freshness of the mountain air, tempered by the warm sun-glow, make the long rise from Menton to Turbie hard to forget. Menton itself steals out again and again from under its huge red cliffs to look up at us; we pass by Roccabruna, half rock, half village, hanging high on the hillside; we leave the orange groves beneath us studded with golden fruit; even the silvery wayward olives fail us at last, the pines grow thin and stunted, till the mountain rises bare above us with only a red rock jutting here and there from its ashen-coloured front. Right in our road rises at last a vast fragment of Roman masonry, the tower of Turbie, while thousands of feet beneath us Monaco glows 'like a gem' in its setting of dark blue sea."—*Saturday Review*, September 1871.

^{152½} ROQUEBRUNE (pop. 6000). Formerly in the territory of ^{2½} Monaco. Here the Corniche road from Turbie (described above) meets the low road from Monaco.

¹⁵⁵ MENTON (pop. 8000). On the Corniche road and the Mediterranean, 15 miles east from Nice, one mile and a half from the Italian frontier, and 16 miles from San Remo.

Hotels and Pensions.—The charges of the hotels are from 10 to 15

ROUTE 30.—PART 2.—MENTON.

francs per head per day, and of the pensions from 8 to 12 francs. But here, as at Nice, it is necessary to make an arrangement beforehand. At the west entrance of the town are the hotels Turin and Pavilion, and the Pension Camous. In the town are the Méditerranée; Victoria; Angleterre; and at the eastern end, called the Quartier Gare-a-Vent, are the Grand Bretagne; Paix; Hotel and Pension Anglais; Hotel and Pension d'Italie; and many more. Villas let for from 5000 to 8000 fr. for the season; and the smallest furnished apartments for 1200 fr.

English physicians, clubs, French Protestant church, two chapels of the Church of England, and one of the Free Church of Scotland.

The nucleus or old town of Menton is built upon the sides of a steep hill, 130 feet high, facing the south, and crowned with the churchyard. The platform on which the church stands (Saint Michel) is reached by 95 steps in eight divisions, and all the streets about it are narrow, dirty, steep, and even slippery. But the new town stretches out a great way along the strip of level ground between the beach and the mountains. The public promenade is about 40 feet wide, and bends round the west bay from the town to Cape St. Martin.

"One of the chief enjoyments of Menton are its endless walks, and the expeditions which are taken for miles amongst the mountains and valleys. Among the most pleasant places to visit is St. Agnese, a town at the top of a precipitous crag in an infinite mountain solitude. At this strange town, hung, as it were, between heaven and earth, there is a vast change of air from Menton, its climate being that of Montreux in Switzerland. For those who are strong enough, quick walks by moonlight are bracing and pleasant; and it is a favourite exploit to walk by night to the Italian frontiers, there to see the full moon shine into the great gorge of St. Louis. Amongst the towns that excursions are made to are Gorbio, Roccabruna, and Castellare; but certainly the primary objects in going there are the exercise, the delicious air, and a general feeling of excitement that stirs one on; for there is something very dreary and forbidding in the interior of these mountain towns. Between Ventimiglia and Bordighera there are fields of purple anemones; near the Palazzo Orengo the narcissus grows; on the road to Gorbio are the scarlet anemones; at Cape St. Martin, an easy invalid's excursion, and a very lovely one, are the crocuses; at Roccabruna a curious sweet-scented fern; here the white hyacinths grow and there the blue; somewhere else the tulips and periwinkles, and vio-

ROUTE 30A.—SAN REMO.

lets and ferns abound in all the valleys. The primroses have a valley to themselves called Primrose Valley."—*Correspondent of the Standard*.

Climats.—Menton being protected by an amphitheatre of high hills from the northerly blasts, the winters here are milder than at any of the other winter stations of the south of France.

ROUTE 30A.

MENTON TO GENOA.

Distance 107 miles by rail.

MENTON
MILES FROM

See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

GENOA
MILES TO

MENTON. See page 549. The road from Menton to Genoa ¹⁰⁷ crosses the frontier at the bridge of St. Louis, spanning a ravine 260 feet deep; and the first Italian town reached is

¹¹ VENTIMIGLIA (pop. 9000), with a Gothic cathedral built on ⁹⁸ the site of a temple to Juno. There is much picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood. *Hotel*: Italia.

¹⁴ BORDIGHERA. *Hotel*: Angleterre. Famous for its palms, ⁹³ whose leaves are sent to Rome for the Easter ceremonies. The winter here is generally mild.

^{17½} SAN REMO (pop 14,000) consists of a lower and a pictur- ^{88½} esque upper town. *Hotels*: Grand Bretagne; Londres; Victoria; Angleterre; Hotel Royal; Pension Anglaise, etc. English Chapel.

"San Remo is one of the most popular of the health resorts of the Riviera. At no other point along the coast is the climate so mild and equable. The Apennines rise like a screen behind the amphitheatre of soft hills that enclose it—hills soft with olive woods, and dipping down into gardens of lemon and orange, and vineyards, dotted with palms. An isolated spur juts out from the centre of the semicircle, and from summit to base of it tumbles the oddest of Italian towns, a strange mass of arches and churches and steep lanes, rushing down like a stone cataract to the sea. On either side of the town lie deep ravines, with gay lemon gardens down below, and sombre olive trees along the sides. Protected as it is on every side but

MENTON
MILES FROM

ROUTE 30A.—SAVONA.

GENOA
MILES TO

that of the sea, it is free from the dreaded *mistrale* of Cannes, and from the sharp frost winds that sweep down the torrent-bed of Nizza. From sunset to sunrise, indeed, the air is sometimes bitterly cold, but the days themselves are pure summer days. What gives a special charm to San Remo, as to the other health-stations along the Corniche, is the fact that winter and spring are here the season of flowers. Roses nod at one over the garden-walls, violets peep shyly out along the terraces, a run uphill brings one across a bed of narcissus. Every homestead up the torrent-valleys is embosomed in the lustrous foliage of its lemon gardens. Every rivulet is choked with maiden-hair and delicate ferns. The golden globes of the orange are the ornament of every garden. The dark green masses of the olive, ruffled by strong winds into sheets of frosted silver, are the background of the whole. And right in front from headland to headland lie the bright waters of the Mediterranean, rising and sinking with a summer's swell, and glancing with a thousand colours even in the gloomiest weather."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 1871.

32½ PORTO MAURIZIO (pop. 7000). *Hotels*: Commerce; 74½
France. A seaport of considerable importance. Steamers sail between it and Genoa.

34½ ONEGLIA (pop. 9000). *Hotels*: London; Victoria. 87 72½
miles north from the lighthouse on the Cap delle Malle, the northern extremity of Corsica. The olive-oil made in the neighbourhood of Oneglia is highly esteemed.

48 ALASSIO (pop. 8000). Hotel de Londres, beautifully situ- 50
ated. The town extends along a sandy shore. Near it is the inhabited islet of

52 ALBENGA (pop. 6000), in an unhealthy situation. 55

63½ FINALMARINA (pop. 4500). Hotel de Venise. Between 44½
this and Savona there is some beautiful scenery.

79½ SAVONA (pop. 22,000). *Hotels*: Suisse; Poste; Universe. 27½
Savona is at the foot of a hill, and has very narrow streets. The Cathedral, built in 1604, possesses some valuable works of art. In San Domenico is a triptych by A. Dürer.

MENTON
MILES FROM

ROUTE 30A.—GENOA.

GENOA
MILES TO

⁹⁰ COGOLETO. The birthplace of Columbus. The house is in ¹⁷ the centre of the town.

⁹⁷ VOLTRI (pop. 12,000). *Hotel*: Suisse. With paper manu- ¹⁰ factories.

^{103½} CORNIGLIANO, a sheltered village, with numerous villas. ^{2½}

¹⁰⁷ GENOA (pop. 142,000). Elegant railway station and commodious refreshment-room. In front of the station is the monument to Columbus.

Omnibuses from the railway station and steamboat wharf to the hotels, 20 c. Landing charges from the steamer, 1 fr. each, which includes luggage, and 60 centimes more from the custom-house to the hotel.

Cabs or Citadines, 80 c. the course. 1½ fr. per hour. Row-boats, 1½ fr. per hour. Palaces open from 10 to 3.

Hotels: Grand Hotel de Genes; la Croix de Malte; Quatre Nations; France; Grande Bretagne; Victoria; Hotel National; Hotel Royal; and Hotel Smith in the Port.

Junction by rail with Turin, 104 miles north-west. Time, 4 hours. See page 461, in Route 24, Paris to Turin by Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Junction by rail with Alessandria and Vercelli, 94 miles north, on Route 24A, Turin to Venice, page 465.

Junction by rail to Alessandria, 47 miles north, on Route 24B, Turin to Brindisi, page 490.

Junction with line to Milan, 3 miles north. Time, 5 hours. See Route 24A, Turin to Venice, page 466.

Steamers to London and Liverpool, and to every part of the Mediterranean. Italian mail steamers sail from Genoa to Bombay, calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden. Time, 24 days. Apply to Rubattino and Co., Genoa.

Genoa is famous for gold and silver filigree work and coral ornaments. English Church, Via Assarotti; English Warehouse, No. 5 Via Nuovissima.

Genoa is situated on shelving ground, at the foot of lofty mountains, around the margin of a small bay. It is famous for the elegance of its private palaces, which are best seen by driving eastwards from the railway station up the Strada Balbi and its continuation,

ROUTE 30A.—GENOA.

the Strada Nuovissima, and Strada Nuova, to the Piazza delle Fontane Amoroze, containing the Post-Office, and then along the Strada Carlo Felice to the Cathedral, by the Palazzo Ducale and the Piazza Nuova.

Driving westwards from the railway station we have the Palazzo Doria, built in 1528, with some fine halls, and a garden extending to the beach. In No. 10 Strada Balbi is the Royal Palace (1 in plan). Opposite is the University. Next to the Royal Palace is the Palazzo Balbi (2 in plan), richly furnished, and containing valuable paintings, principally by the great Italian masters. Opposite is the Palazzo of J. P. Durazzo (No. 3 in plan). A little farther on, and same side, is the church of the Annunziata (16 in plan), the most richly decorated in Genoa. Above the door is Procaccini's masterpiece, a Last Supper. At No. 18 Strada Nuova is the P. Brignole Sale (5 in plan), gorgeously furnished, and containing valuable paintings. Nearly opposite is the Municipio (33 in plan). It contains an autograph and a bust of Columbus. Farther east (at 9 in plan), is the P. Ferdinando Spinola, with good paintings; and opposite (7 in plan) the splendidly furnished P. Serra. We now arrive at the Piazza delle Fontane Amoroze, with the Post-Office on the right hand, and opposite the Salita S. Caterina, leading up to the English Church and the Acqua Sola Gardens, the fashionable promenade of Genoa. In the Strada Carlo Felice is the P. Pallavicini (10 in plan), with paintings by the Italian masters (fee, 1 fr.) Tickets to be had here to visit the Villa Pallavicini at Pegli, 12 minutes distant by rail. Going southwards, we pass the theatre of Carlo Felice, and farther on, to the left, the church of S. Ambrozio, richly decorated with coloured marbles. In the south transept is an Assumption, by Guido. On the opposite side is a painting representing "the miracles of St. Ignatius," by Rubens, and a Circumcision, also by him, over the High Altar. The frescoes of the cupola are by Carlone. At 24 in plan is the P. Ducale, formerly the residence of the Doges, now occupied by the Prefetto as public offices. In the Strada Carlo Alberto is the Cathedral of S. Lorenzo, built of black and white marble in alternate bands. The chapel of St. John the Baptist contains his ashes, preserved in a silver shrine, under a canopy supported by four porphyry columns. This shrine was made in 1458. Only on one day in the year are women allowed to enter this chapel; for it was a woman that caused John to be beheaded. The roof of the choir has frescoes by Teverone. The marquetry of the



ROUTE 30A.—GENOA

stalls was executed about the middle of the 16th century. In the chapel of St. Anne is a painting by Luca Cambiaso ; on that to the right of the choir one by Baroccio. In the sacristy is preserved a vase, once famous under the name of the *Sacro Catino* (sacred vessel). It was found at Cæsarea, in Palestine, and tradition asserted that it had been presented by the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, and that out of it the Saviour had eaten the paschal lamb with his disciples. It was believed to be of emerald ; and a law was passed in 1476, declaring that if any one applied a hard substance to the vase he should suffer death. Considerable sums have been borrowed from the Jews by pledging it. It has, however, been found out that the material of the vessel is only glass.

From the cathedral drive down to the Dogana or Custom-house (25 on plan), with statues of Doges, etc., and to the Loggia de' Banchi or Exchange (26 in plan), consisting of a great hall designed by G. Alessi. No. 17 in plan is the church of S. Siro, rich with marbles, and frescoes on the roof by Carlone.

From Genoa rail to the pleasant sea-bathing quarters of Spezia, 68 miles east by the Riviera di Levante.

Spezia (pop. 10,000). *Hotels*: Croce di Malta ; di Odessa ; di Milano.

Spezia is situated on a beautiful bay. On the promontory that forms one side of the gulf is the small town of Porto Venere, famous for a beautiful black marble veined with yellow.

ROUTE 31.

MARSEILLES TO GRENOBLE,

By AIX, MEYRARGUES, FORCALQUIER, LES MÈES, SISTERON, GAP,
BONNET, AND LA MURE.

Distance, 188 miles northward.

Rail to Meyrargues, 50 miles north from Marseilles, the remainder by a series of diligences. See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

GRENOBLE
MILES TO

MARSEILLES. See page 532. For Time-tables between 188
"Marseille et Rognac à Meyrargues," see under that head in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon."

HAUTE-LOIRE
RIVER ROAD

ROUTE 31.—Aix

CHENOUÈRE
RIVER TO

11 **ROCKAT JUNCTION.** See Route 30, Part 1, Paris to **121**
Marcellin, page 331.

12 **ROQUEVAULT.** Magnificent aqueduct, well seen from the **122**
inn. For description, see under Marcellin, page 331.

13 **Aix** (pop. 30,000). *Hotels*: Princes; Nègre-Caste; Mule- **123**
Nain. Near the Hôtel des Princes, in the Cours Sextius, are the two
offices from which the diligences start.

Aix, formerly the capital of Provence, was founded 120 years B.C.
by the Consul Sextius Calvina, around the thermal springs which he
himself had discovered. Of the streets the best is the Cours Sextius,
which is also the public promenade. It is ornamented with fountains
and a statue of King René. The best churches are the Cathedral and
the church of St. Jean. Adjoining St. Jean is the building containing
the School of Design and a collection of pictures and antiquities. The
Musée de Fabregoules contains a better and larger collection.

The clock-tower near the fountain in the market-place was erected
in the middle ages. The mechanism is curious. Adjoining is the
Hôtel de Ville, containing the public library. Among the books is a
small six volume, No. 569, with copies of letters written by Queen
Mary Stuart. The first 15 pages relate to her early life. At page 645
commences a defence of her conduct, written by some warm partisan.
The Palais de Justice is a fine building, with a plain exterior.

The Thermal Bathing Establishment is open throughout the whole
year. It is both comfortable and moderate in its charges, and the
waters are most effective in the cure of rheumatism and of some cutane-
ous diseases. The building stands on the site formerly occupied by
the Roman baths. The temperature of the water is 95° Fahrenheit,
and contains carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides of soda and magnesia,
iron and iodine, together with an organic bituminous matter strongly
impregnated with glairine.

15 miles north-west from Aix is the village of Labarden (pop. 2000),
on the Touloubre, with one of the most remarkable castles in Provence.

14 **MEYRARGUES** (pop. 2000), occupying, with its fine castle of **124**
the 12th century, a beautiful position in a valley on the Durance.

From Meyrargues take the diligence. It either passes round by

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 31.—LES MÈES.

GRENOBLE
MILES TO

Peyrolles (pop. 1600), with an old castle, and vineyards producing a good wine, or crosses the Durance farther up by

^{54½} PERTUIS (pop. 5000), with silk mills and the ruins of old forti- ^{133½}
fications. A coach running between Avignon and Digne passes through
Pertuis. Pertuis is 42 miles east from Avignon, and 62 miles south
from Digne. This coach, on its way from Pertuis to Digne, passes
through Manosque (pop. 6000), 26 miles south from Pertuis. This
little town, situated among vineyards and groves of olive trees at the
foot of Mont D'Or, once belonged to the Knights of St. John.

⁶⁸ FORCALQUIER (pop. 3000, and 1805 feet above the sea ¹³²
level). This, the Forum Neronis of the Romans, called afterwards
Furnus Calcarius, is situated on the side of a hill, which is crowned
with the ruins of an old castle and a statue of the Virgin. 61 miles
west is Avignon, of which 44 must be traversed by diligences. The
Avignon diligence runs from Forcalquier to Digne, 35 miles north-east,
by Peyruis and Les Mées, page 528. For Digne see page 559; for
Avignon and Vaucluse, pages 525-528.

⁸¹ PEYRUIS (pop. 1000), situated near Mount Luce, from whose ¹⁰⁷
base rises the Sorgues.

⁹⁸ LES MÈES (pop. 2500). The diligence running between ¹⁰⁸
Avignon and Digne passes through Les Mées, which is 81 miles east
from Avignon and 15 miles west from Digne. From Digne a coach
road extends 52 miles northward to Barcelonnette, by Beaujeu, Seyne,
St. Vincent, and Lauzet. From Digne another road leads to Barce-
lonnette by St. Thomas, 17 miles east; Colmars, 14 miles farther
north-east; Allos, 4½ miles farther north; Le Foux, 4 miles farther
north; Mourjonan, 5 miles farther; and Barcelonnette, 5½ miles from
Mourjonan, or 50 miles from Digne. See Route 31A, Les Mées to
Barcelonnette, page 559.

Les Mées, situated on the confluence of the Bléone with the
Durance, is a busy little town, chiefly engaged in the wine trade.

⁹⁸ SISTERON (pop. 4500, and 1894 feet above the sea level). ⁹³
A large village, picturesquely situated under a strong citadel, at the
confluence of the Buëch with the Durance. The church of Notre Dame
and a massive tower built by the Counts of Provence merit notice.

¹¹⁰ MONETIER-ALLEMONT. A small village on the right ⁷⁸
bank of the Durance.

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 31.—AIX.

GRENOBLE
MILES TO

17 ROGNAC JUNCTION. See Route 30, Part 1, Paris to 171 Marseilles, page 530.

25 ROQUEFAVOUR. Magnificent aqueduct, well seen from the 163 line. For description, see under Marseilles, page 533.

33½ AIX (pop. 29,000). *Hotels*: Princes; Negre-Coste; Mule- 154½ Noire. Near the Hotel des Princes, in the Cours Sextius, are the two offices from which the diligences start.

Aix, formerly the capital of Provence, was founded 120 years B.C. by the Consul Sextius Calvinus, around the thermal springs which he himself had discovered. Of the streets the best is the Cours Sextius, which is also the public promenade. It is ornamented with fountains and a statue of King René. The best churches are the Cathedral and the church of St. Jean. Adjoining St. Jean is the building containing the School of Design and a collection of pictures and antiquities. The Musée de Fabregoules contains a better and larger collection.

The clock-tower near the fountain in the market-place was erected in the middle ages. The mechanism is curious. Adjoining is the Hotel de Ville, containing the public library. Among the books is a small 4to volume, No. 569, with copies of letters written by Queen Mary Stuart. The first 57 pages relate to her early life. At page 645 commences a defence of her conduct, written by some warm partisan. The Palais de Justice is a fine building, with a plain exterior.

The Thermal Bathing Establishment is open throughout the whole year. It is both comfortable and moderate in its charges, and the waters are most effective in the cure of rheumatism and of some cutaneous diseases. The building stands on the site formerly occupied by the Roman baths. The temperature of the water is 95° Fahrenheit, and contains carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides of soda and magnesia, iron and iodine, together with an organic bituminous matter strongly impregnated with glairine.

15 miles north-west from Aix is the village of Labarden (pop. 2000), on the Touloubre, with one of the most remarkable castles in Provence.

50 MEYRARGUES (pop. 2000), occupying, with its fine castle of 138 the 12th century, a beautiful position in a valley on the Durance.

From Meyrargues take the diligence. It either passes round by

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 31.—LES MÈES.

GRENOBLE
MILES TO

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foot of Mont D'Or, once belonged to the Knights of St. John.

⁶⁶ FORCALQUIER (pop. 3000, and 1805 feet above the sea ¹²³
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⁸⁶ LES MÈES (pop. 2500). The diligence running between ¹⁰⁸
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north-east; Allos, 4½ miles farther north; Le Foux, 4 miles farther
north; Mourjonan, 5 miles farther; and Barcelonnette, 5½ miles from
Mourjonan, or 50 miles from Digne. See Route 31A, Les Mées to
Barcelonnette, page 559.

Les Mées, situated on the confluence of the Bléone with the
Durance, is a busy little town, chiefly engaged in the wine trade.

⁹⁶ SISTERON (pop. 4500, and 1894 feet above the sea level). ⁹²
A large village, picturesquely situated under a strong citadel, at the
confluence of the Buëch with the Durance. The church of Notre Dame
and a massive tower built by the Counts of Provence merit notice.

¹¹⁰ MONETIER-ALLEMONT. A small village on the right ⁷⁸
bank of the Durance.

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 31.—AIX.

GRENOBLE
MILES TO

17 ROGNAC JUNCTION. See Route 30, Part 1, Paris to 171 Marseilles, page 530.

25 ROQUEFAVOUR. Magnificent aqueduct, well seen from the 163 line. For description, see under Marseilles, page 533.

33½ AIX (pop. 29,000). *Hotels* : Princes ; Negre-Coste ; Mule- 154½ Noire. Near the Hotel des Princes, in the Cours Sextius, are the two offices from which the diligences start.

Aix, formerly the capital of Provence, was founded 120 years B.C. by the Consul Sextius Calvinus, around the thermal springs which he himself had discovered. Of the streets the best is the Cours Sextius, which is also the public promenade. It is ornamented with fountains and a statue of King René. The best churches are the Cathedral and the church of St. Jean. Adjoining St. Jean is the building containing the School of Design and a collection of pictures and antiquities. The Musée de Fabregoules contains a better and larger collection.

The clock-tower near the fountain in the market-place was erected in the middle ages. The mechanism is curious. Adjoining is the Hotel de Ville, containing the public library. Among the books is a small 4to volume, No. 569, with copies of letters written by Queen Mary Stuart. The first 57 pages relate to her early life. At page 645 commences a defence of her conduct, written by some warm partisan. The Palais de Justice is a fine building, with a plain exterior.

The Thermal Bathing Establishment is open throughout the whole year. It is both comfortable and moderate in its charges, and the waters are most effective in the cure of rheumatism and of some cutaneous diseases. The building stands on the site formerly occupied by the Roman baths. The temperature of the water is 95° Fahrenheit, and contains carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides of soda and magnesia, iron and iodine, together with an organic bituminous matter strongly impregnated with glairine.

15 miles north-west from Aix is the village of Labarden (pop. 2000), on the Touloubre, with one of the most remarkable castles in Provence.

50 MEYRARGUES (pop. 2000), occupying, with its fine castle of 138 the 12th century, a beautiful position in a valley on the Durance.

From Meyrargues take the diligence. It either passes round by

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 31.—LES MÈES.

GRENOBLE
MILES TO

Peyrolles (pop. 1600), with an old castle, and vineyards producing a good wine, or crosses the Durance farther up by

^{54½} PERTUIS (pop. 5000), with silk mills and the ruins of old forti- ^{133½}fications. A coach running between Avignon and Digne passes through Pertuis. Pertuis is 42 miles east from Avignon, and 62 miles south from Digne. This coach, on its way from Pertuis to Digne, passes through Manosque (pop. 6000), 26 miles south from Pertuis. This little town, situated among vineyards and groves of olive trees at the foot of Mont D'Or, once belonged to the Knights of St. John.

⁶⁶ FORCALQUIER (pop. 3000, and 1805 feet above the sea ¹²²level). This, the Forum Neronis of the Romans, called afterwards Furnus Calcarius, is situated on the side of a hill, which is crowned with the ruins of an old castle and a statue of the Virgin. 61 miles west is Avignon, of which 44 must be traversed by diligences. The Avignon diligence runs from Forcalquier to Digne, 35 miles north-east, by Peyruis and Les Mées, page 528. For Digne see page 559; for Avignon and Vaucluse, pages 525-528.

⁸¹ PEYRUIS (pop. 1000), situated near Mount Luce, from whose ¹⁰⁷base rises the Sorgues.

⁸⁶ LES MÈES (pop. 2500). The diligence running between ¹⁰²Avignon and Digne passes through Les Mées, which is 81 miles east from Avignon and 15 miles west from Digne. From Digne a coach road extends 52 miles northward to Barcelonnette, by Beaujeu, Seyne, St. Vincent, and Lauzet. From Digne another road leads to Barcelonnette by St. Thomas, 17 miles east; Colmars, 14 miles farther north-east; Allos, 4½ miles farther north; Le Foux, 4 miles farther north; Mourjonan, 5 miles farther; and Barcelonnette, 5½ miles from Mourjonan, or 50 miles from Digne. See Route 31A, Les Mées to Barcelonnette, page 559.

Les Mées, situated on the confluence of the Bléone with the Durance, is a busy little town, chiefly engaged in the wine trade.

⁹⁶ SISTERON (pop. 4500, and 1894 feet above the sea level). ⁹²A large village, picturesquely situated under a strong citadel, at the confluence of the Buëch with the Durance. The church of Notre Dame and a massive tower built by the Counts of Provence merit notice.

¹¹⁰ MONETIER-ALLEMONT. A small village on the right ⁷⁸bank of the Durance.

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 31.—AIX.

GRENOBLE
MILES TO

17 ROGNAC JUNCTION. See Route 30, Part 1, Paris to 171 Marseilles, page 530.

25 ROQUEFAVOUR. Magnificent aqueduct, well seen from the 163 line. For description, see under Marseilles, page 533.

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MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 31.—LES MÈES.

GRENOBLE
MILES TO

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A large village, picturesquely situated under a strong citadel, at the
confluence of the Buëch with the Durance. The church of Notre Dame
and a massive tower built by the Counts of Provence merit notice.

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bank of the Durance.

ROUTE 32.—DORE-LES-BAINS.

Five miles from Clermont, by the Bordeaux road, is Mont Gerovia, 2240 feet high, on the summit of which stood the principal city of the Averni, unsuccessfully besieged by Cæsar, and from which he was driven with dreadful slaughter.

EXCURSIONS from Clermont in the direction of Le Puy de Dôme, 5 miles distant.

In Chamalières, 3-5ths of a mile from Clermont, are a number of paper-mills, and a church built in the 4th century. Beyond Chamalières is Saint-Mart, with a large bathing establishment, beautiful scenery, and the ruins of an old castle of the Duc d'Aquitaine, destroyed by Pepin in 761.

One mile and a quarter from Clermont is Royat, approached by omnibus from the Place de Jaude. Excellent mineral bath establishment. Temperature of water 96° Fahrenheit. *Hotels*: Mazet; Servant; Vallée; Royat; Termes; Mart; etc.

Three miles and three quarters from Clermont is Fontanat, a village of fountains, whence the road leads to the poor little village of Font-de-l'Arbre, from which ascend the Puy de Dome; or, if preferred, the road to Fontgieve may be taken as far as Baraque, and ascend by the south side which is easier. Guides can be procured at Font-de-l'Arbre and at Baraque, but they are not necessary.

The Puy-de-Dome is 4806 feet above the level of the sea, has no crater, and is covered with a long tufted grass, with here and there a rough spongy rock cropping out, of volcanic origin, and called trachyte, of which the variety found here, and almost here alone, has been named domite. It is greyish-white, fine-grained, compact, earthy, often friable, and with flakes of brown mica. It appears to be a decomposed trachyte, in which the feldspar has been affected but not the mica. The most perfect craters here are the Puy-de-Pariou, 3970 feet high, and the Nid de la Poule.

Mont Dore-les-Bains. During the season diligences start every morning and evening from the Place de Jaude, Clermont. Distance, 33 miles. Diligences run also between Issoire and Mont Dore-les-Bains, passing by St. Nectaire.

Hotels: Chabaury; Bellon; Cohadon-Bertrand; Brugière; etc.

The "Etablissement Thermal" of Mont Dore is very complete, and fitted up with every kind of apparatus and convenience, especially for applying the water to the cure of diseases of the lungs and larynx.

The temperature of the Fontaine de la Madeleine (by far the most copious) is 113° Fahrenheit, and it is considered to owe its therapeutical pro-

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 32.—MONT DORE.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

perty to the arsenate of soda it contains, which, however, is more abundant still in the waters of Bourboule, a village about 2 miles west.

The village of Mont Dore is situated 3412 feet above the sea level, in a narrow valley, among streams, cliffs, and mountains, of great interest to the geologist, botanist, and sportsman; while the mountain air and fine scenery aid greatly the therapeutic effects of the baths.

EXCURSIONS are made on horseback, in carriages, and in sedan chairs. The Grande Promenade takes 12 hours, is 56 miles, and the charge for a carriage with two horses is 40 francs. This road passes first the Grand Cascade, 110 feet high, then the Lac du Chambon; at the chateau and hamlet of Murols it turns southwards, passing Mont Bessoles; then by St. Victor to the village of Besse, containing a miracle-working image of the Virgin; thence to the Creux de Soucy and Lake Pavin; and then round by Chastreix, La Tour, and the rocks of Bozat.

The Puy de Sancy, the Gorge d'Enfer, the Cascade du Serpent, and all the other peaks, craters, rocks, and defiles of this neighbourhood, must be approached on foot or on horseback.

The ascent of the Pic de Sancy from Mont Dore takes 1½ hour on horseback, and costs from 3 to 5 francs.

The Puy or Pic de Sancy is 6190 feet above the sea level, and is the centre of a group, the predominating rock of which is trachytic porphyry.

14 miles eastwards from Mont Dore is the little village of Saint Nectaire, with a thermal establishment also, the waters of which are of the same temperature as those of Mont Dore, but contain four times more saline ingredients. Omnibuses daily between Mont Dore and Issoire by St. Nectaire.

Junction at Clermont with rail to Pont-de-Dore, 22 miles eastwards; thence to Thiers, 5½ miles more. From Thiers, diligence to Montbrison, 43 miles south-east, whence rail to St. Etienne. See Route 28, page 508.

Thiers (pop. 16,000.) *Hotel*: Aigle d'Or. In the midst of a wild and romantic country, and consisting of singularly painted but not inelegant houses. The inhabitants have carried on the manufacture of hardware, cutlery, and paper, for more than 300 years, which still gives employment to many thousands of persons in the town and neighbouring villages.

²⁰⁶ LE CENDRE. Diligences await here passengers for Billom, ²⁰⁴ 8 miles east (pop. 5000), with a water-cure establishment, the old parish church of Saint Cerneuf, and several ancient castles. 1½ mile farther is the chateau Sémier, with the trembling rock, supposed to have been used by the Druids for judicial trials. There is another remarkable "pierre branlante" at Uchon, in the arrondissement of Autun.

²³⁸ ISSOIRE (pop. 6200, and 1743 feet above the sea level). ²⁴²

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 32.—VILLEFORT.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

Hotel: Poste. The church of St. Paul, founded in the 10th century, is a remarkable specimen of the architecture of Auvergne. Below the choir is a crypt. Diligences start daily from the station for Mont Dore les Bains, 32 miles westwards, passing through St. Nectaire, 17½ miles distant. See pages 566 and 567.

²⁹⁸ ARVANT. *Hotel*: Du Midi. Junction with line to Tou- ²³²
louse. See Route 34, page 586.

³⁰⁴ BRIOUDE (pop. 5000). *Hotels*: Nord; France, etc. A ²²⁶
town of narrow crooked streets, on the Allier. The church of St. Julien, rebuilt in the 11th and 12th centuries, is a highly interesting specimen of Auvergne architecture. 18 miles eastwards by diligence is La Chaise Dieu (Casa Dei: pop. 2000), situated near the sources of the Sènoire, 3580 feet above the sea level. Here are the ruins of the famous fortified abbey founded by St. Robert in 1043; and the abbey church, rebuilt in 1343, one of the finest edifices in Auvergne. The choir contains 156 stalls, and the tomb and statue of Clement VI.

³¹⁹ ST. GEORGES D'AURAC. At the station diligences await ²¹¹
passengers for Le Puy, 26 miles east. See Route 28, page 510.

³²³ LANGEAC (pop. 4000). Numerous coal mines. For excu- ²⁰⁷
sions into the mountains of Lozère all the stations between Langeac and Alais are suitable, but specially St. Julien des Champs, Langogne, Villefort, and Alais.

³⁹⁰ VILLEFORT (pop. 2000), on the Devèze, at the foot of Mont ¹⁴⁰
Lozère. Diligences await passengers at this station for Mende, 25 miles west, passing through, at about half-way, Bagnols les Bains. The road is very picturesque. See Map of the Rhone and Savoy, p. 457.

Mende (pop. 7000). *Inns*: Manse; Chabert. A clean town on the Lot, at the foot of Mont Mimat. About half-way up this mountain is the Hermitage, with the cave of St. Privaas, from which he was rolled down in a barrel stuck full of knives, for refusing to sacrifice to the heathen divinities. 5 miles from Mende, at Lanuejols, is a fine Roman tomb.

Bagnols les Bains (pop. 500). *Inns*: Lacombe; Des Bains; Midi. Here is a thermal establishment supplied by an unctuous and clear water, temperature 100° Fahrenheit, efficacious in rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, bruises, etc. In the neighbourhood are pleasant excursions, good fishing in the Lot, and plenty of game in the mountains.

From Villefort to Alais the line penetrates a very mountainous

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 32.—ALAIS.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

country by numerous tunnels and viaducts. At La Grande Combe, with the two stations of La Levade and La Pise, the important coal, iron, and zinc mines commence, which extend to Alais.

⁴¹⁹ ALAIS (pop. 21,000), on the Gardon. *Hotels*: Commerce; ¹¹¹ Luxembourg; Champagne; Nord. Situated, like Sainte Cecile, La Levade, La Pise, and Tamaris, among coal-fields, ironworks, and manufactories. This is the best station from which to enter the mountainous regions of Lozère, traversed easily, by diligences running in correspondence with each other. One main line goes round by Anduze, St. Jean du Gard, Florac, Mende, and Puy.

Florac, 18 miles from Mende and about 23 miles from Alais, is a pleasant little town (pop. 2500) on the slopes of Mont Causméjan, with a limpid stream running down the principal street. It possesses a "Temple Protestant," and a house of the Knights of St. John, now converted into a nunnery. St. Germain de Calberte, near Alais, occupies a picturesque situation.

At Pont de Montvert (pop. 1500) the famous religious wars, known by the name of the "Camisards," broke out in 1702. Meyrucis (pop. 2300), 18 miles south-west from Florac, with, in the neighbourhood, on a hill between Hyalzas and Meyrucis, four large caves, where important fossils have been found.

Marvejols (pop. 5000), on the Colange, in a charming and fertile valley. Javols, 13 miles north from Marvejols (pop. 1000), the most ancient city in this part of France, and the former capital of Gabalum, once possessing a Roman circus, temple, and palace, over which the plough has passed long since. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

At Alais, junction with branch line to Besseges, 19 miles distant (pop. 10,000), with important coal mines.

⁴³² NOZIERES. At this station a coach awaits passengers for ⁹⁸ Uzès, 1 hour and 45 minutes distant. The famous Pont du Gard is within a short distance of Uzès. See under Nîmes. Those with luggage can leave it at the station.

⁴⁵⁰ NÎMES (pop. 61,000). Junction with rail to Lunel, 17 ⁸⁰ miles west; Montpellier, 31 miles west; and Cette, 48½. See Route 33—Part 1, page 574. For the time-table of this branch line see under "Tarascon à Cette," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon." Junction also with branch to Tarascon, 17 miles east, Route 31—Part 1, page 528. An omnibus awaits passengers at the foot of the station stairs of Nîmes.

Hotels: On the Esplanade, the Luxembourg; on the Place des

ROUTE 32.—NIMES.

Arènes, opposite the amphitheatre, the Cheval Blanc and the Univers; in the town, the Midi; Manivet; Deux Mondes; Commerce.

Nîmes is one of the finest towns in France. A broad and beautiful avenue—the Avenue des Feuchères—leads from the station to the Esplanade, a large open space, having to the right the modern church of St. Perpétue and the Hotel Luxembourg; in the centre, a handsome fountain adorned with five marble statues by Pradier; and, towards the north-west corner, the Palais de Justice and the Amphitheatre. This Roman Amphitheatre, the most perfect extant, is elliptical in form, of which the great axis measures 437 feet, and the lesser 333 feet. The great diameter is 228 feet, and the small diameter 126 feet. Height, 70 feet. Two tiers of 60 porticoes, each separated by Roman Doric columns, surround the building. Above runs an attic, from which project the consoles, on which the beams that sustained the awning rested. Within the arches, on each storey, a corridor runs entirely round the building; that in the upper storey being smaller than the lower. Access is gained to the interior by four entrances facing the four points of the compass, and from them passages lead to the centre, and stairs to the upper seats. The interior contained 32 rows of seats, capable of accommodating 17,000 spectators. The date of this building is unknown. Antoninus Pius, Titus, and Adrian, have each been conjectured to have been its founder.

Due north-west, by the Boulevard Madelaine, we reach the Place de la Comédie, with, on the left, the theatre, and on the right La Maison Carree, a beautiful specimen of a temple of the Augustan period, 75 feet long by 39 broad and 39 high, erected to Caius and Lucius Cæsar, the sons of Augustus, in A.D. 4, as the inscription on the frieze was discovered to indicate. It stands on a raised platform, encompassed by a quadrilateral peristyle of 30 Roman Corinthian columns, surmounted by a plain architrave, scroll frieze, sculptured dentils, and a fluted cornice. The columns are all attached, excepting the ten which support the pediment. The interior is used as a picture gallery, and the area within the railings as a museum of the Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood.

A short way south-west by west brings us to the public gardens, though the proper approach to them is by the wide Boulevard du Cours Neuf. They are adorned with vases and statues, interspersed with shrubs and flowers, and overshadowed by elms and plane trees. At one side is a Temple of the Nymphs, built in the year of Rome 729,

ROUTE 32.—NIMES.

or 24 B.C. Opposite are the Roman Baths, under a colonnade of Roman Doric fluted columns, and farther up the Fontaine or reservoir. At the end of the gardens is a wooded hill, on the top of which stands the *Tourmagne*, an ancient octagonal tower 90 feet high, ascended by a winding staircase, and commanding a grand prospect.

Besides these, the town has a cathedral, built in the 11th century, but considerably altered in subsequent times; several elegant churches; an episcopal palace and seminary; a college, public library, court of justice, barracks, hospital, etc.

Nimes was formerly surrounded by a wall, built in the year of Rome 738, or B.C. 16, 7 feet high, with 10 gates, of which we have still the "*Porte d'Auguste*," fronting originally the road to Rome, now at the angle made by the *Boulevard des Calquières* with the *Boulevard du Grand Cours*. The first boulevard passes nearly in front of the *Luxembourg Hotel*, and meets at right angles the latter, which conducts directly to the public gardens.

The other remaining gate is called the *Porte de France*, at the extremity of the *Rue Carrière*, a short way south of the amphitheatre.

The ancient name of Nimes is *Nemausus*, one of the cities of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and the capital of the *Volcæ Arecomici*. As early as the reign of Augustus it was a "*colonia*," and possessed in the days of Strabo the "*Jus Latii*," and therefore was independent of the Roman governors. Its most notable product then was cheese, which was exported to Rome; now it is raw silk, for which it is the principal emporium in the south of France. The silks of Nimes are generally imitations of those of Lyons, and of inferior quality. Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France, and Guizot, the minister of Louis Philippe, were born at Nimes.

EXCURSIONS.—The number of diligences at and in the vicinity of the amphitheatre suggests to the tourist a cheap way of making many pleasant excursions. Of those in the neighbourhood the most famous is to the *Pont du Gard*, 13 miles north-east by the road to Avignon. This trip may be done in two ways—1st, take the diligence which starts from the end of the *Boulevard des Calquières*, near the *Hotel Luxembourg*, for Remoulins, as far as Lafousse or Lafoux, with a good inn, where alight and walk on to the *Pont du Gard*. Afterwards, either return to Nimes or take the coach for Avignon, passing Lafoux; or 2d, hire a carriage at Nimes. A one-horse coach, there and back, costs 14

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 32.—PONT DU GARD.

MARSEILLES
MILES TO

fr. ; two horses, 20 fr. The Pont du Gard was built by the Romans in the reign of Augustus, and formed part of the aqueduct, 25 miles long, which, from the neighbourhood of Uzès, brought the waters of the Eure and Airan to the reservoir (fontaine) in the garden of Nîmes, for supplying the baths. This aqueduct, which spans the valley or banks of the river Gardon, consists of three rows of arches, whose total height above the bed of the river is 156 feet. The two lower storeys are formed of hewn stones, placed together without the aid of any cement ; but the masonwork underneath the channel of the third or top storey is of rough stones cemented, by which all filtration was prevented. The first or lowest row consists of six arches, with a span of sixty feet each, except the largest, which has 75 feet. The second row consists of 11 arches of the same dimensions as the first, and the third of 35 arches of 15 feet span. In the striking boldness of its design this bridge exhibits a decided improvement and superiority over all the other Roman aqueducts. The arches are wider, and the piers in proportion lighter ; and had the same principle been extended so as to have formed only a single row from top to bottom, it would have equalled in the skill and disposition of its materials any of the more judicious and elegant structures of modern times. See "Marseilles," "Aqueduct of Roquefavour, page 533."

⁴⁶⁷ TARASCON, 17 miles east from Nîmes. Junction here with ⁶³ line from Lyons to Marseilles. See Route 30—Part 1, Paris to Marseilles, page 528.

⁴⁷⁶ ARLES (pop. 27,000). See Route 30—Part 1, page 529. ⁵⁴ Junction here with line to Montpellier, 44 miles west. See page 573 in Route 33—Marseilles to Bordeaux.

^{512½} ROGNAC. Junction with line to Aix, 16 miles eastwards. ^{17½} See Route 31, page 530.

⁵³⁰ MARSEILLES (pop. 300,600). See page 530. For Marseilles to Menton, see Route 30—Part 2, page 535. For Marseilles to Montpellier and Toulouse, see Route 33.

ROUTE 33.

MARSEILLES TO BORDEAUX,

BY ARLES, LUNEL, MONTPELLIER, CETTE, NARBONNE, CARCASSONNE,
TOULOUSE, MONTAUBAN, AND AGEN.

Distance 408 Miles.

See Index and Railway Map.

In Two Parts :—

PART 1 ; MARSEILLES TO TOULOUSE. Distance 248 Miles.

PART 2 ; TOULOUSE TO BORDEAUX. Distance 160 Miles.

ROUTE 33—PART 1.

Marseilles to Toulouse.—For Time-tables as far as Cette, see under “ Arles à Lunel et Cette,” in the “ Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon ;” and from Cette to Toulouse in the “ Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi,” under “ Bordeaux à Cette.” At Cette passengers change carriages and enter the railway system of the Chemins de Fer du Midi.

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

MARSEILLES. See Route 30—Part 1, p. 530. Between Mar- 348
seilles and Narbonne consult the Map of the Rhone and Savoy, page 457.

18 ROGNAC. Junction to Meyrargues, by Aix. See page 530. 230

54 ARLES (pop. 27,000). See Route 30—Part 1, page 529. 194
Junction with line to Paris by Lyon.

65 ST. GILLES. Famed for its Abbey Church, founded in 1116, 183
and considered a masterpiece of Byzantine architecture. “ The whole
façade is one mass of intricate decoration. Norman arches, and carved
lions mingling fantastically with Greek scrolls of fruits and flowers,
with Corinthian columns jutting out upon the church steps, and with the
old conventional wave border, called Etruscan. From the midst of florid
fret and foliage peer lean mild faces of saints and madonnas ; symbols of
evangelists, with half-human, half-animal eyes and wings, are interwoven

MARSEILLES ROUTE 33.—PART 1.—AIGUES-MORTES. TOULOUSE
MILES FROM MILES TO

with the leafy bowers of cupids; grave apostles stand erect beneath acanthus-wreaths that ought to crisp the forehead of a laughing Faun or Bacchus. And yet so full, exuberant, and deftly-chosen are these various elements, that there remains no sense of incongruity or discord. The Gothic spirit had much trouble to disentangle itself from Roman reminiscences; and, fortunately for the picturesqueness of St. Gilles, it did not succeed."—*Cornhill*, December, 1868.

⁸⁰ LUNEL (pop. 7000). Junction with line to Nîmes, 17 miles ¹⁶⁸ eastwards. See page 569.

A poor town in an unhealthy plain, with first-class vineyards in the neighbourhood, producing a generous white wine of from 17° to 18°. This is the station at which to stop to visit Aigues-Mortes, 10½ miles southwards.

Aigues-Mortes, stagnant waters (pop. 4000), is 4 miles from the Mediterranean, and 4 feet above it, and connected with it by a navigable canal. *Inns*: Saint Louis, etc.

This town, of great historical interest, is surrounded by the most perfect old embrasured wall in France, built in the form of a parallelogram 596 yards long by 149 yards broad. It is 36 feet high, and is flanked by 15 towers. On the western side rises the famous round tower of Constance, 96 feet high and 72 in diameter, containing two vaulted superimposed circular chambers, used by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. as prisons for their Protestant subjects of both sexes, who here suffered such cruelties that the Dutch and Swiss governments were roused to interfere in their behalf, and even Frederic the Great, in April 11, 1749, interceded for them, but in vain. From the platform at the top of this tower is a highly interesting view of the flat country at the mouth of the Rhone, whence the traveller may judge for himself whether the sea has, or has not, receded from the town since the time of Saint Louis,—we think not. Both the tower of Constance and the walls are the work of Saint Louis, who had a predilection for Aigues-Mortes, as he considered it the most suitable place in his kingdom for which to embark for Palestine. On 25th August 1248, after having heard mass in the church Notre-Dame-des-Sablons (fronting his statue), he and his Queen Marguerite sailed from Aigues-Mortes on their first expedition to Palestine. On the 3d of July 1270, he again sailed from the same place; and on that same year, on the anniversary day of his first expedition, the 25th of August, he perished among the ruins of Carthage.

⁸⁴ MONTPELLIER (pop. 56,000). Junction with branch to ¹⁸⁴ Vias by Paulhan, 44 miles distant.

Omnibuses at the station. *Hotels*: Nevet; Banel; Ambassadeurs;

ROUTE 33.—PART 1.—MONTPELLIER.

St. Denis. French Protestant church near the railway station. One of the best towns at which to break the journey in travelling along this coast.

The most modern part of the town is the Boulevard de la Comédie, leading from the railway station to the Place de la Comédie, and the Hotel Nevet, with the delightful walk in front, called the Esplanade, bounded by the citadel. At the north-west angle of the esplanade a stair leads down to a line of boulevards passing up by the "Hôpital Général" to the Botanic Gardens, the earliest institution of this kind in France, and for some years under the superintendence of the celebrated De Candolle. The garden is divided into three parts: at the north extremity is the Jardin des Plantes, a nursery; at the south, in a hollow and surrounded by trees, the Jardin Botanique, with the hot-houses; and between these two divisions, the Arboretum. The whole embraces an area of nine acres. Opposite the Botanic Garden is the likewise *once* famous Ecole de Médecine; and adjoining, the Cathedral, a Gothic edifice of the 12th century, recently greatly enlarged. Overlooking the Botanic Gardens is the truly beautiful promenade, the Place du Peyrou, occupying an eminence on the western side of the town. In cold weather invalids and nurses with their children frequent the lower terrace of this "Place," called the Promenade basse du Midi. Water is brought into the city by the aqueduct of St. Clermont, 5 miles long, which terminates at the western end of the Peyrou, at the Château d'Eau, a hexagonal Corinthian building. Adjoining the Porte de Peyrou is the Palais de Justice; and eastwards, by crooked and badly-paved streets the Mairie and the Markets. A short way north from the Hotel Nevet, by the Rues Ste. Foi and Fabre, is a block of buildings comprising the College and the Musée Fabre, containing a valuable collection of paintings and statues. In the Ecole de Médecine there are an anatomical museum, and a library with 30,000 volumes and 6000 manuscripts.

Five miles distant, or three-quarters of an hour by omnibus, towards the Mediterranean, is Palavas, the sea-bathing quarters of Montpellier. At Palavas is the lagoon of Pérol, covering a surface of 3000 acres, and yielding annually 2000 tons of salt. 4 miles from Montpellier, in another direction, is the mineral thermal establishment of Foncaude; waters saline, and good for indigestion, nervous affections, etc. 11 miles north from Montpellier is the Pic du Loup, rising from the village

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 1.—CETTE.

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

of St. Mathieu to the height of 680 feet, from which there is an extensive view. On the top is a chapel visited by pilgrims.

^{96½} FRONTIGNAN (pop. 3000). Possessing 570 acres of vine-^{151½} yards producing a rich amber-coloured wine; and extensive salt marshes yielding annually above 50,000 tons of salt.

¹¹¹ CETTE (pop. 25,000). At this point the Chemins de Fer de ¹³⁷ Paris à Lyon system joins the Chemins de Fer du Midi, and consequently carriages have to be changed here. For Certe to Toulouse and Bordeaux, see Table "Bordeaux à Certe" in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi." Certe is 271 miles east from Pau, 266 from Bordeaux, and 84 from Perpignan. An omnibus and coaches await passengers at the station.

Hotels: Grand Galion; Bains; Souche. Also a large sea-bathing establishment.

The Port of Certe is protected by a breakwater 548 yards long, which encloses a harbour of 210 acres furnished with two jetties: the western, constructed by Vauban, is 656 yards long, and the eastern 548 yards. This busy port, besides having an extensive carrying trade, has a large wine-manufactory, where above 100,000 pipes of imitations of all the well-known wines are made annually. The salt marshes produce 15,000 tons of salt annually. From the midst of the town rises Mount Setius to the height of 590 feet, commanding a glorious view of the Mediterranean and the surrounding country, including the two great lagoons of Thau and Vic. 2½ miles by water or 8 miles by land from Certe is Balaruc, on a peninsula in Lake Thau, possessing a bathing establishment, open all the year, supplied by powerful saline springs, rich in carbonic acid gas, and from 118° to 120° Fahrenheit, recommended for chronic rheumatism, scrofula, etc. A steamer leaves the Port of Certe three times daily for the village of Balaruc, calling also at the other villages on the lake. Those who prefer it can have a coach from the office of the "Administration des Omnibus," No. 2 Quai du Sud. Charge for a two-horse coach, 8 francs.

¹²² LES ONGLOUS. Here the Canal du Midi enters the Etang ¹²⁶ de Thau.

^{125½} AGDE (pop. 10,000). *Inns*: Poste; Cheval Blanc. An old ^{122½} town, consisting of a labyrinth of dirty streets, on the Canal du Midi,

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 1.—BÉZIERS.

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

3 miles from the sea. The church, which is seen distinctly from the station, has an ugly grim tower and lofty black massive walls.

¹²⁷ VIAS. Junction with branch to Lodeve (pop. 11,000), 37 ¹²¹ miles north. On this same branch, at the station of Paulhan (pop. 1400), 18 miles north from Vias, another branch leads 25½ miles due east to Montpellier.

¹³⁹ BÉZIERS (pop. 2800). On the top of a hill 250 feet high, ¹⁰⁹ overlooking the station and the Canal du Midi. *Hotels*: Riquet; Commerce; Paix; Poste; Nord—all on the fine Allées Riquet. In a conspicuous part of this delightful promenade stands the statue of the most famous son of Béziers, P. P. Riquet, the engineer of the Canal de Languedoc, or Canal du Midi, as it is also called, begun in the reign of Louis XIV. and completed in 1668. It is the greatest undertaking of this kind that has been executed in France. Its general breadth is sixty feet, its depth six and a half feet. It has 114 locks and sluices, and in its highest part it is 600 feet above the level of the sea. As a scientific work it did honour to an age as yet little advanced in engineering; but in a pecuniary point of view it was unproductive, the tolls never having paid the interest of the very large sum (upwards of £1,200,000 sterling) expended upon it. The canal begins at Toulouse on the Garonne, descends the valley of the Aude at Carcassonne, which it leaves at Ginesta to pass by Béziers, where it traverses the river d'Orb. Passing through Hérault and near Agde, it ends at the Port des Onglous, on the Étang de Thau, whence it is continued to the port of Cette by the canal of Cette, and thus unites the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

West from the Allées Riquet is the cathedral Saint Nazaire, with a façade which might be taken for the entrance into a fort, were it not for the rose window 35 feet in diameter between the two towers. The interior of the apse is covered with ornament, and the roof supported on marble composite columns, while the rest of the church is plain, and the capitals early Gothic. At Béziers, in 1219, there was a terrible slaughter of the Albigenes. When the abbot of Cîteaux was about to storm the town, his followers asked him by what sign they might recognise the Catholics. He replied, "Kill all; let God deliver his own."

At Béziers, junction with branch to Estrechoux, 33 miles due north.

MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 1.—NARBONNE.

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

with large coalfields. North from Latour station is Graissessac, also with coalfields. On the same line is Bédarieux, 27 miles distant, in the vicinity of which is a thermal establishment open all the year. The waters are chalybeate, acidulous, and gaseous, and well suited for delicate constitutions.

¹⁵⁵ NARBONNE (pop. 18,000), 5 miles from the sea on the ⁹³ Aude. Junction with line to Perpignan, 40 miles south. See Route 48. *Hotels*: France; Daurade. The modern town of Narbonne occupies the site of the ancient Narbo Martius, founded in 118 B.C. None of the ancient buildings exist, Louis XII. and Francis I. having employed what remained of them in the construction of the city walls, which are pierced by four gates. The church of St. Just, founded in 1272, is the principal building. It is a vast massive structure, well seen from the railway. From the top of the square tower is a fine view of the Cevennes to the north, and of the Pyrenees to the south. The church of St. Paul was commenced in 1220. The Hotel de Ville and the Museum are both in the old episcopal palace.

Narbonne is famous for honey. It was the birthplace of the Latin poet Varro Atacinus and of the Emperor Aurelius Carus.

From Narbonne consult the Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

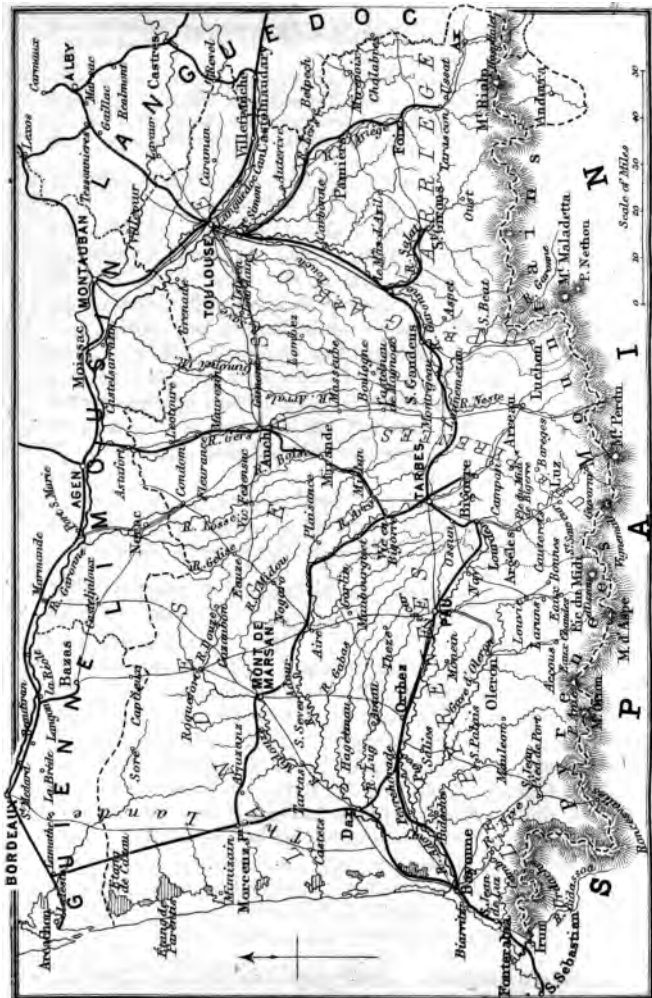
¹⁹¹ CARCASSONNE (pop. 23,000), on the Aude and the Canal ⁵⁷ du Midi. *Inns*: Bernard; St. Jean-Baptiste; Bonnet. In the low town near the canal.

Carcassonne consists of two parts, the high and low town. The former, perched on the top of a hill, is composed of low, mean, ancient houses, encompassed by a wall, well seen from the railway. Attached to it is the castle, a unique specimen of the style of fortifications of the 11th and 12th centuries, which has been carefully restored under the able direction of M. Violet Leduc. In the low or modern town are some good streets and churches. In the Jardin de la Préfecture is a column erected in the 3d century. The region of the olive tree ceases at Carcassonne. Till the railway is completed a coach runs southwards to Limoux, 15 miles; Alet, 20½ miles; Couiza, 25 miles (from which, 7 miles east, the Baths of Rennes); and to Quillan, 32 miles. See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

²¹³ CASTELNAUDARY (pop. 6100). Junction with branch to ³⁵

RAILWAYS OF THE PYRENEES

FROM BORDEAUX, BAYONN & PAU TO TOULOU & FOIX.



MARSEILLES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 1.

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

Castres, 34 miles north ; Albi, 64 miles north ; and Carmaux, 72 miles north. From Castres another branch goes 10 miles east to Mazamet. For Time-tables, see under Castelnaudary à Carmaux in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi." For description of Albi, see Route 34, page 590.

²³⁷ VILLEFRANCHE DE LAURAGAIS (pop. 3000).

²¹

²⁴⁸ TOULOUSE. See Route 34, page 591.

ROUTE 33.—PART 2.

TOULOUSE TO BORDEAUX.

Distance 160 miles. Time by express 5½ hours.

See Map of Railways of the Pyrenees.

TOULOUSE
MILES FROMBORDEAUX
MILES TO

TOULOUSE. See Route 34, page 591. For time-tables, see ¹⁸⁰ under "Bordeaux à Cette," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi."

²⁸ MONTAUBAN (pop. 26,000). *Hotels*: Europe ; France. A ¹²⁸ quiet town on the Tescou and the Tarn, famous for the gallant part it acted during the religious wars, and for the brave manner it bore the persecutions brought upon it by the profession of Protestantism. Nominally it is still the stronghold of the French Protestant Church, which possesses here, in a large building on the Tarn, near the bridge, a theological college, containing students' rooms and one of their "temples."

Almost adjoining is a larger and more imposing edifice, the *Seminaire Catholique*, for similar purposes for students of the Romish profession. Indeed the Catholics seem by their buildings to have eclipsed Protestantism in Montauban, as everywhere Roman Catholic churches, convents, and nunneries, meet the eye, while the Protestant places of worship are with difficulty found. In the centre of the town is the cathedral, a plain modern building in the Italian style. In the sacristy is the painting by Ingres of the "Vow" of Louis XIII.—the king is offering his crown and sceptre to the Virgin. In the Hotel

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 2.—MARMANDE.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

de Ville, a large brick building by the side of the river, is a collection of the paintings and sketches of Ingres, who was a native of Montauban. The principal square, the Place Royale, is arcaded all round, with a street leading out of each corner through a porch. From the promenade are views of the surrounding plains, extending to the Pyrenees.

^{49½} MOISSAC (pop. 10,000). *Hotel*: Nord. ^{110½}

An ancient town on the right bank of the Tarn, which, along with Montauban, joined the Albigenses, and thereby brought upon itself the implacable fury of Simon de Montfort. It was famous for its abbey, founded by Clovis, or, as some say, by Clotaire II., which at one time maintained 800 monks. Nothing remains now but the beautiful cloister constructed in the 11th century, and the church of St. Pierre, which was almost entirely rebuilt in the 15th century.

^{75½} AGEN (pop. 20,000). On the Garonne. Junction with line ^{84½} to Paris, 405 miles northwards, and with line to Bigorre, 109 miles south. See Route 35, under Agen, page 599.

⁸⁷ PORT STE. MARIE (pop. 3000). On the Garonne. Station ⁷³ for Nerac, 11 miles southwards, and Condom, 14 miles farther south. Nerac (pop. 8000), on the river Bayse, with pleasant walks along its banks. The kings of Navarre held their court in this town. It contains the ruins of the castle of Nazareth and of the castle of Henri IV.

¹¹¹ MARMANDE (pop. 9000). On the Garonne. *Hotels*: Mes- ⁴⁹ sageries; Centre.

A clean little town, having at the opposite end from the station the parish church, built in the 13th century, but, like most of the restored churches, evincing that age only on the exterior where the weather beaten stones and crumbling mouldings have not been retouched. The organ stands over the great portal, and glowing behind it in purple and carmine is the great rose window, 24 feet in diameter. The chapel nearest the altar on the south side has a beautifully carved walnut-wood altar. On the same side is the cloister, of the 14th or 15th century, in rather a dilapidated state.

¹²² LA RÉOLE (pop. 5000). On the Garonne. A flourishing ³⁸

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 2.—LANGON.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

port, founded before the Roman invasion, once the rival and implacable enemy of Bordeaux.

The parish church of St. Pierre exemplifies the various epochs of Gothic architecture. Steamer to Bordeaux.

132 ST. MACAIRE (pop. 1500).

28

134 LANGON (pop. 5000). *Inns*: Cheval Blanc; Lion d'Or.

26

Langon and St. Macaire occupy opposite sides of the Garonne, crossed by a suspension bridge. Although both are of ancient date, Langon has, by prosperity in the white wine trade, been able to modernise itself, and to build a handsome church by the river side. St. Macaire and its church, on the other hand, are, with the exception of the suburbs, just as they were 300 years ago. The miserable "Grande Place" is arcaded, and contains some 13th, 14th, and 15th century houses. The parish church, St. Sauveur, is of the 12th century, and the low hexagonal tower by its side of about the same date. The roof of the sanctuary is painted.

3½ miles from St. Macaire station by omnibus (1 franc) is the village of Verdelaïs, consisting of one short street, lined with shops full of images of Notre Dame de Verdelaïs for sale, the Diana of the Verdelaïsians, and of the thousands of pilgrims who flock to her shrine. This image, which had lain hidden for years, was found through the instrumentality of a mule, the deep impression of whose foot is shown to this day on the stone under which the said image lay concealed, and which the animal, with more than mulish stubbornness, refused to quit until the miracle-working image had been unearthed. This stone is preserved under the aisle to the left on entering.

The chapel is modern, with good painted glass, on which, as well as on the marble tablets on the pillars, are recounted the miracles performed by the image. To the right, on going to the church, is a Calvary. On the road up the hill are fifteen chapels, and a large crucifix on the summit, from which there is a fine view.

Inns at Verdelaïs: Notre Dame; St. Pierre; Esperance.

From Langon a branch line goes 12½ miles southwards, through a pine forest, to Bazas (pop. 5000). *Hotel*: Cheval Blanc. A curious old town on the Beuve, 220 feet above the sea level. The cathedral is of the 13th century. The façade fronting the "Place" is profusely decorated with sculpture. From one side rises a square tower crowned with a crocketed spire. Simple and clustered pillars support the groined roof of the nave. The windows of the aisles and clerestory are refulgent with beautiful colours, blending the light which streams through them with their glorious

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 2.—PREIGNAC.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

hues. The peculiar form of the delicate tracery of the large rose, and the way in which it is worked in wreaths through among the flame-like colours of the glass, make this window resemble a piece of burning fire intermingled with smoke. The water in both of the stoups reflects the nave.

The Palais de Justice faces the promenade.

137 PREIGNAC (pop. 3000).

23

This is the station at which to alight to visit Bommes (pop. 700), 4 miles south ; and *Sauterne*, 2 miles beyond (pop. 950) ; both famous for their white wine called *Sauternes*, of which the finest is produced in the great first-class vineyard (1^{re} grand crû) of 222 acres, belonging to the Château d'Yquem. Of simple first-class vineyards there are : the Château Guirant at Sauternes ; and at Bommes the Château Vigneau, the Château Peyragney, La Tour Blanche, and Rabaut. They are all from the white grapes called *Semillon* and *Sauvignon*. "The Chateau Yquem is a fine old building, half feudal half Renaissance in style ; sturdy loop-holed corner towers ; barbicans and machicolated gateways, intermingled with sculptured portals ; mullioned windows and mansard roofs, with a charming air of neglect about its terraced lawn, its grass-grown court, its antique stone well with a couple of slender columns supporting some finely twisted iron-work, its orange tree avenue, and its unoccupied, tapestry-hung, quaintly furnished rooms, where everything breathes of a past century. From the principal front of the chateau there is an extensive view across the Ciron valley, and miles upon miles of vineyards, in the direction of Bordeaux, several of the church spires of which are to be seen. A row of fig trees partially screens the view of the capacious wine-cellars on the side of the chateau looking on to the court, where are stored away many hundred tuns of wine, ranging in value from £240 to £800 the tun, or from 6s. to 20s. the bottle.

"At Chateau Yquem the vintage ordinarily lasts a full month, during which time no less than 150 cutters are employed, a large proportion of whom are children. They all belong to the district, as a kind of previous education is requisite to discriminate whether each individual grape has arrived at a proper degree of maturity. In order to give excessive softness combined with a rich liqueur flavour to the wine, the grapes, which are excessively sweet and juicy, are allowed to dry on the stalks before being gathered, thus preserved as it were by the rays of the sun, until they become covered with a kind of down, which gives to them almost a mouldy appearance. During this period the grape, under the influence of the sun, ferments within its own skin, and thereby attains the requisite degree of ripeness or rottenness. It is now that the vintage commences, and the cutters, in their broad-brim straw hats, go from bunch to bunch carefully detaching only the *graines roties*, or those grapes that have dried after arriving at proper maturity. Should they by accident detach any *graines*

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 2.—YQUEM.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

grillées—grapes which have dried before thoroughly ripening—these are put aside in the separate compartment of their baskets provided for that purpose. From this first gathering a wine of extreme softness and density, called *crème de tete*, is produced.

“By the time this gathering is terminated other grapes will have sufficiently ripened and rotted or dried. Both rotten and dried grapes are now detached, and produce the wine called *vin de tete*, distinguished by equal softness as the *crème de tete*, but combined with a larger amount of alcohol and greater delicacy of flavour.

“As it is absolutely essential that the grapes should be gathered not only when perfectly dry but likewise warm, the cutters rarely commence work before eight o'clock in the morning, and invariably suspend their labours when rain threatens or mists begin to rise. The women cutters receive a franc a day and their food, and the men employed in the vineyard and the cuverie a franc and a half. As the process of gathering the grapes is a somewhat slow and monotonous one, the cutters are apt to eat considerable quantities of ripened fruit which has not arrived at the precise stage of maturity to be suitable for wine. On one occasion, when the season was backward and the grapes matured slowly, eighty cutters gathered in an entire day only sufficient grapes for half a barrique of wine—less than five-and-twenty gallons—instead of at least four times that quantity, and during this time managed to eat three times as many grapes as they gathered.

“The grapes when gathered are transported to the cuverie in bullock-carts, provided with large tubs, as in the Medoc, or are carried there in little tubs, each being borne, by means of long handles, on the shoulders of a couple of men. These *porte-bastes*, as they are styled, all seem to wear blue blouses and spotless white aprons. At Chateau Yquem no fewer than four-and-twenty oxen and half-a-dozen mules are employed on the estate, the former for ploughing up the earth round the roots of the vines at stated seasons of the year, and in conjunction with the latter as beasts of transport.

“The grapes being dried and shrivelled, considerable pressure is requisite to extract the juice from them, and at Chateau Yquem this is accomplished by means of the ordinary wine-press. The “must” is at once put into casks, where it is left to ferment for three weeks or a month, and even longer, according to the state of the temperature and the quality of the wine, during which time it throws off whatever impurities it contains. It only becomes perfectly limpid, however, after being racked in from one to three months' time. The skins of the pressed grapes are thrown into casks and steeped in water, which produces a sourish though sufficiently palatable drink, known as “*piquette*,” much coveted by the poorer people, among whom it is gratuitously distributed.”—*Pall Mall*.

¹³⁹ BARSAC (pop. 3000). Famous for white wines; although in ²¹ Bas-Barsac red wine is now chiefly made.

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 33.—PART 2.—BEAUTIRAN.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

In Barsac there are two first-class white-wine vineyards, Chateau Coutet and Chateau Climens.

¹⁴⁸ BEAUTIRAN. A station between the villages of Beautiran ¹³ and Castres, the best inn being in Castres: the Hotel des Voyageurs.

From the station the post-office gig leaves every morning and afternoon for the village of La Brède, 3 miles distant; fare 1 franc. For La Brède gigs and coaches can be hired at the station; charge from 8 to 10 francs. In La Brède itself is a comfortable inn, the Hotel de Montesquieu, and a very neat parish church. The Chateau Montesquieu is about a mile beyond, in a plantation of oaks, firs, and elms, and surrounded by a broad ditch of running water, crossed by a semicircular viaduct provided with two gates, which, like the doors of the house, have mottoes on the lintels.

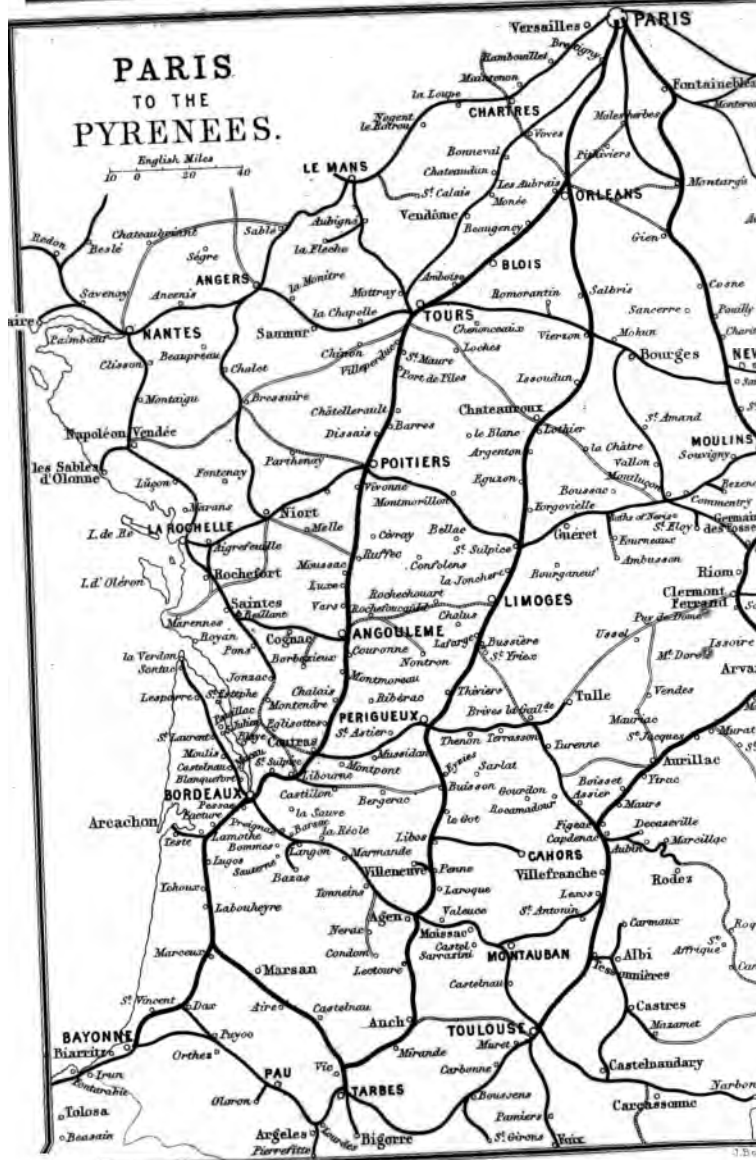
This mansion, in which Montesquieu lived and died, is a plain and rather ugly 16-sided building, 115 feet in diameter, and with nothing remarkable excepting the relics of the great jurist, considered in his time throughout all Europe as the legislator of nations, and the founder of the philosophy of jurisprudence and politics. But, far from being dazzled by his high reputation, he lived as a sage, dividing his time between La Brède and Paris. Among the things shown are the table at which he wrote; the Gothic formed chairs on which he sat; the fireplace at which he warmed himself plunged in meditation; and the chamber in which he died on the 10th of February 1755, seven years after the publication of his great work, the "Esprit des Loix." The furniture has been preserved with the most religious care.

^{155½} VILLENAVE D'ORNON. Here the best vineyards are those ^{4½} of the Chateau Carbonnieux, embracing an area of 173 acres, and producing both white and red wine. In the last century, when the Benedictines of the abbey of St. Croix de Bordeaux were the owners of these vineyards, they were in the habit of shipping the wine to Constantinople as "Eaux minerales de Carbonnieux," under which designation the koran-observing Mussulman could enjoy it without compunction.

"In the grounds of the old chateau is to be seen one of the most complete collections of vines in the world, comprising no less than twelve hundred distinct varieties, native and foreign, each scientifically named and planted in the particular description of soil considered most

PARIS TO THE PYRENEES.

English Miles
10 0 20 40



TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 34.

favourable to its development, and cultivated moreover in accordance with the most approved method."—*Pall Mall*, November 5, 1869.

160 BORDEAUX. Arrive at the station of St. Jean. See Bordeaux, Route 38.

ROUTE 34.

PARIS TO TOULOUSE,

By CLERMONT, ARVANT JUNCTION, AURILLAC, FIGEAC, CAPDENAC, LEXOS, AND TESSONNIERS.

Distance, 510 Miles.

See Map of Paris to the Pyrenees.

PARIS
MILES FROM

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de 510 Paris à Lyon, and request a ticket (billet) for Toulouse by Aurillac and Capdenac. The railway system of the Paris and Lyons Company extends the length of Arvant Junction; the rest belongs to the Orleans Railway Company.

37 FONTAINEBLEAU. See Excursion 7 from Paris, page 118. 473

73 MONTARGIS (pop. 9000). Junction with line to Paris by 437 Malesherbes.

96 GIEN (pop. 7000). See Excursion 9 from Paris, page 125. 414

121 COSNE (pop. 7000). See Excursion 9 from Paris, page 125. 389

141 LA CHARITÉ (pop. 5000), with large ironworks. 369

160 POUQUES-LES-EAUX (pop. 2000). With a mineral bath 360 establishment.

158 NEVERS (pop. 21,000). *Hotels*: Europe; France. See page 352 126, Excursion 9 from Paris. Junction with line to Chagny, 178 miles eastwards, passing Autun. See Route 16, page 360. The railway from Nevers to Arvant Junction follows the course of the Allier.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 34.

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

166 SAINCAIZE. Junction with branch to Bourges, 32 miles 344
west. See Excursion 9 from Paris, page 131.

195 MOULINS (pop. 20,000). *Hotel*: Dauphin. Junction with 315
line to Monluçon, 50 miles west. See Excursion 9 from Paris, page
126. Junction with branch to Chagny, 90 miles westwards. See
Route 16, page 360.

220 ST. GERMAIN DES FOSSÉS. An important railway junc- 290
tion, where most passengers have to change carriages.

Junction with line to Vichy, 7 miles south. See Excursion 9 from
Paris, page 127.

Junction with line to Lyons. See Routes 28 and 29.

235½ GANNAT (pop. 6000). Junction with line to Monluçon. 274½

242 AIGUEPERSE (pop. 3000). See page 564, Route 32. 268

253 RIOM (pop. 11,000). See page 564, Route 32. 257

260½ CLERMONT-FERRAND (pop. 3800). See page 564, Route 32. 249½

266 LE CENDRE. See page 567, Route 32. 244

263 ISSOIRE (pop. 6200). See page 567, Route 32. 228

298 ARVANT Junction. Change carriages for Toulouse. Here 212
the Route to Toulouse separates from Route 32 to Marseilles by Nîmes.
See page 568.

From Arvant to nearly Toulouse the line traverses a very moun-
tainous country, through great tunnels and lofty viaducts, the finest of
these being between Murat and Aurillac through the Cantal moun-
tains. For this part, see under Paris, Capdenac, et Arvant, in the
Time-tables of the Chemins de Fer d'Orléans.

313 MASSIAC (pop. 2500), near the Alagnon, which the rail 197
follows for some miles.

326½ NEUSSARGUES, 2525 feet. Coaches at this station await 181½
passengers for St. Flour (pop. 5500), and 2900 feet above the sea level,
on a basaltic bed at the top of a cliff.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 34.—FIGEAC.

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

334 MURAT (pop. 3074), 3070 feet above the sea level, at the **176** base of basaltic rocks rising 430 feet above the town, crowned with the ruins of Fort Bonnevie, destroyed by Louis XIII. in 1633. In the church of Notre Dame des Oliviers is one of the favoured images of the Virgin. The cheese made in the neighbourhood, under the name of "Fourme de Cantal," enjoys great repute. From Murat the line pierces its way 10 miles up the valley, by means of splendid engineering, to

344 SAINT JACQUES DES BLATS, a poor village, 3190 feet **166** above the sea level, at the foot of the Plomb-du-Cantal, 6095 feet above the sea level, the culminating point and axis of the Cantal group, whence the ridges radiate for 10 miles in all directions.

After passing the village of Thiézac we reach

351 VIC-SUR-CÈRE (pop. 2000). Bicarbonate and chalybeate **159** springs nearly a mile up the valley.

360 ARPAJON (pop. 2300). In a plain watered by the Cère and **150** the Jordane. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the Chateau de Conros, dating from the first race of the French kings.

364 AURILLAC (pop. 11,000), in the valley of the Jordane, **146** 2040 feet above the sea level. *Hotels*: Trois Frères; Commerce.

404½ FIGEAC (pop. 9000. *Inns*: Voyageurs; Ambassadeurs), a **105½** poor town on the Celé, in a hollow among hills covered with vineyards and plantations. The ancient mansion of the Balène family has been converted into the Palais de Justice. A zigzag road leads up to the terrace, with a cross in the centre; and near it is a large portion of the old city wall. By the side of the river is the church of St. Sauveur, founded by Pepin le Bref in 755, in accordance (it is said) with the request of an angel. After it was built, tradition adds our Lord himself performed the dedication. To such extraordinary favours were added as extraordinary relics, such as a piece of the manger, and bits of the baby linen, some crumbs from the fragments of the 12 baskets-full of bread, locks of hair of the Virgin, etc. etc. The church is cruciform, with a dome over the axis, of the same height (130 feet) as the belfry over the portal. In a prolongation of the south transept is a chapel with a low groined roof and some curious reliefs about the altar. In

ROUTE 34.—ROC-AMADOUR.

the square fronting the church is a monument to the memory of Jean François Champollion, the famous archæologist, born here in 1791.

Overlooking the town is the church of Notre-Dame-du-Puy, with an elaborately carved reredos.

Junction at Figeac, with branch line to Périgueux, 101 miles north-west from Figeac. See Route 35, page 597.

On this branch line, 12 miles from Figeac, and 89 miles east from Périgueux, is the village of Assier (pop. 800), with the church and chateau built by Galliot, captain of artillery under Charles VIII. and François I. His mausoleum, in the church, is adorned with the subjects of his profession, sculptured in relief, with the motto "Après la mort, bonne renommée demeure." Round the outside of the church runs a frieze composed of artillery trains, castles, helmets, wreaths, swords, balls, and lances. The castle is now a fine ruin, with a vineyard in the court.

15 miles west from Assier, or 27 miles from Figeac, and 74 miles east from Périgueux (see Map of Paris to the Pyrenees, page 585), is **Roc-Amadour** station, 2 miles distant from the town. An omnibus conveys passengers to the top of the hill for 60 c. ; the descent to the village is made on foot. It is said that after the death of the Virgin Mary, Zaccheus the tax-gatherer, with his wife Veronica, came to France, where she died shortly after their arrival. Zaccheus, overwhelmed with grief, plunged into the frightful solitudes of Quercy, and spent the rest of his life at the foot of the rock where the present village now stands. The lowest stage of the church is attributed to him, although with greater reason to Amadour, a priest who lived here in the 3d century. The remainder of the church buildings belong to the 11th century. It occupies a singularly picturesque situation half-way up a perpendicular limestone cliff, on the very edge of whose summit is the chateau, the abode of the priests, seven generally, but much more numerous during May and September, when the devotees of the Virgin flock thither from all parts of France to the number of 30,000. The buildings consist of three distinct chapels and a church. The lowest is the chapel of St. Amadour. The roof is low and quadripartite, and covered with paintings in fresco on a blue ground. Among those on the soffit of the arch in the centre is Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, presenting an offering of gold to the church, equal to the weight of his famous sword, with which he cleft the precipice of the cirque of Gavarnie. Above the chapel of St. Amadour is the chapel of S. Annés, and after it the steps to the right conduct to the main church. Two piers, with clustered columns, support the groined roof, divided into two sections. Round the walls are painted in fresco full-length portraits of some of the noble pilgrims, who visited it—such as John, King of Bohemia, 1324 ; Jean de Valois, Duke of Normandy, 1344 ; Louis, XI., 1465, etc. Saint Louis and his mother, Blanche of Castille, made a pilgrimage to this place in 1245. A small door in the left corner of the

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 34.—CAPDENAC.

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

church opens into the chapel of the Virgin, where the most highly esteemed objects are kept—a black gaudily-dressed image of the Virgin over the altar, and a common iron bell suspended from the centre of the roof, which is said to toll of itself when the Virgin in person visits any one in trouble. The principal porch of this chapel opens into the terrace containing the cavity below the rock where the body of St. Amadour was found, perfectly fresh, without the smallest decomposition. Stuck in the wall is the sword of Roland; and on either side is a set of the irons with which the convicts called “forçats” are chained. From this a flight of 210 steps on the west side leads down to the village; and on the east side of the buildings is the pilgrims’ road up to the chateau. But the private way of the priests is through a masked door in the sacristy of the church to the left hand, whence a long flight of steps commences. The views from the terraces of the chateau are most enchanting and well worth the labour of the ascent. On this same branch line, 29 miles west from Roc Amadour, and 45 miles east from Périgueux, is Brives (pop. 11,000). *Hotels*: Bordeaux; Toulouse. Situated on the Correze, in a fertile plain, and carrying on an extensive trade in truffles. Junction at Brives with line to Tulle (pop. 13,000). *Hotel*: Lyon, 17 miles north-east from Brives. An ancient and irregularly built town on the Correze, with an important manufactory of firearms. Coarse woollens are made here, but not an inch of the fabric called tulle. There is a pleasant promenade along the bank of the river; and in the cemetery, which occupies an isolated hill overlooking the town, is a lofty square tower said to have been built by the Romans. A diligence runs between Tulle and Clermont by Ussel.

414 CAPDENAC (pop. 1400). Good refreshment-room. An im- 96
portant station, where a great deal of carriage-changing goes on. The real Capdenac is not the modern village surrounding the station, but those poor-looking dwellings on the top of the hill overlooking it, with the placid Lot flowing at the base, just as it did when Julius Cæsar, by means of his archers, prevented the inhabitants from descending to it to supply themselves with water. When at last hunger and thirst compelled the inhabitants to open their gates, Cæsar, as a punishment for their obstinacy, ordered the noses of a number of them to be cut off.

At Capdenac, junction with branch line to Rodez, 41 miles south-east (pop. 12,200). *Hotels*: Midi; Princes; Voyageurs; Paris. Rodez is a town of crooked streets on a promontory, 2076 feet above the sea level, overlooking the river Aveyron. The cathedral was commenced in the 13th century, and finished in the 16th. Half-way between Capdenac and Rodez is Cransac (pop. 4000), with a large mineral bath establishment, much frequented for diseases of the stomach.

At Rodez station a diligence awaits passengers for St. Affrique (pop.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 34.—ALBI.

TOULOUSE
MILES TO

7200), a well-built town on the Sorgue, 51 miles south from Rodez. 10 miles south from St. Affrique is Camares on the Douretou, with an excellent mineral bath establishment, supplied by cold sparkling chalybeate springs. Good trout is in the river, and game in the neighbourhood.

Seven and a half miles north-east from Rodez is the famous cheese village of Roquefort (pop. 700). The Roquefort cheese (the best cheese in France) is made from the milk of sheep fed on the aromatic herbage of the neighbouring prairies called the Causses, and stored in the great limestone caves of the hill on which the village stands. A cold air circulates constantly through these gigantic vaults, keeping them always dry and at nearly the same degree of temperature. The cheeses, when three weeks old, are brought into the caverns and ranged on shelves, where, in four months' time, they acquire that pungent flavour and blue marbled appearance which distinguish them. For the above see south-east corner of the Map of Paris to the Pyrenees, page 588.

⁴²⁸ VILLFRANCHE-DE-ROUERQUE (pop. 10,000). *Hotels*: ⁸² Soleil; etc. A well-built town, traversed by four streets throughout its whole length. In the centre is the principal "Place," surrounded with arcades called "Les Couverts." Here also is the church of Notre Dame built in the 16th century, with an elegant portico and some good stained glass. Two fine stone bridges cross the Aveyron and Alzon.

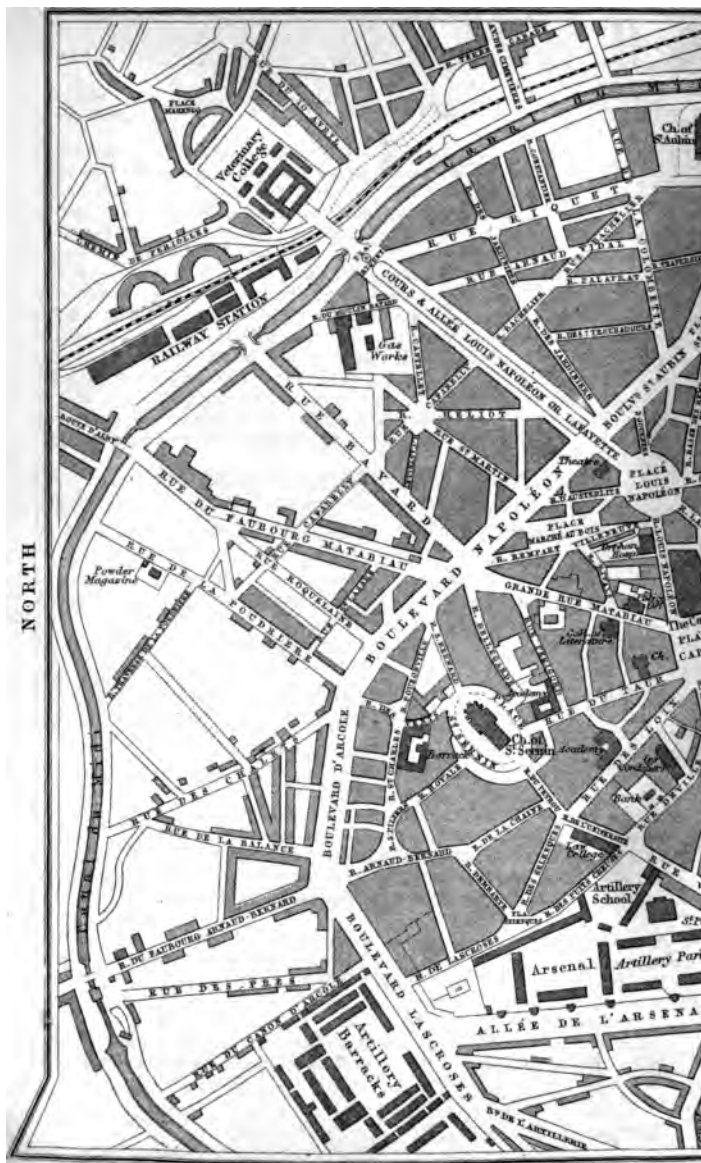
⁴⁵⁰ LESCOS. Junction with line to Montauban, 41 miles west. ⁶⁰

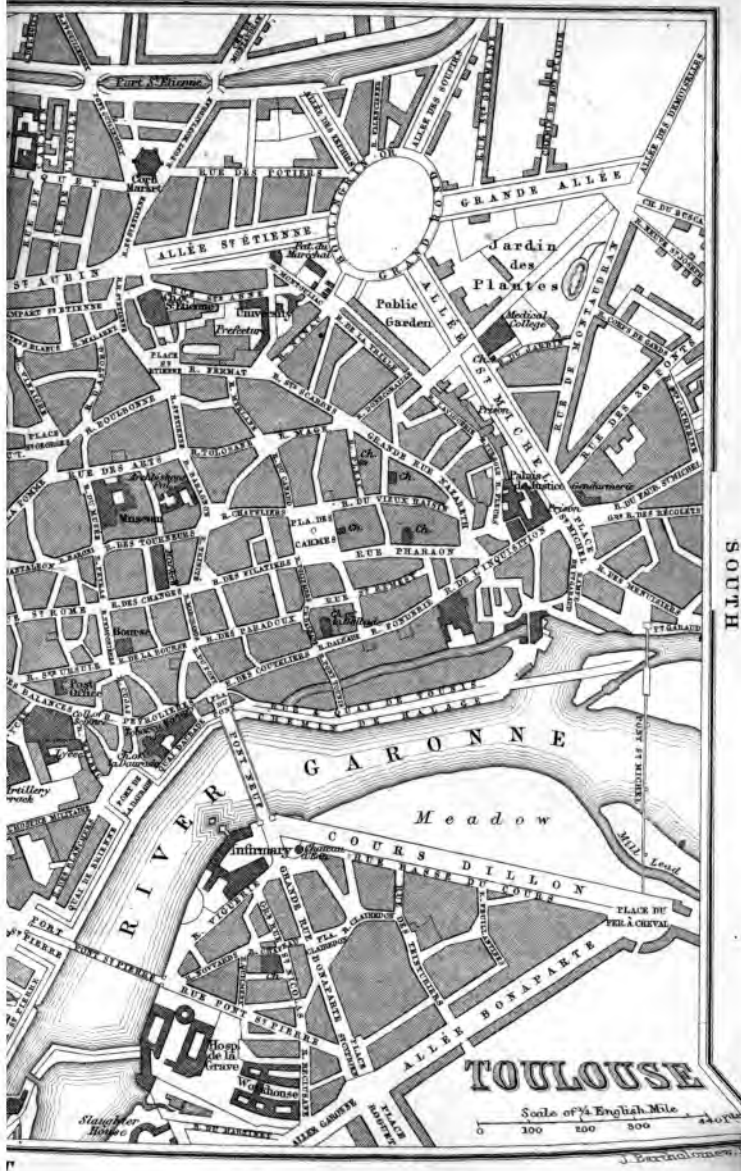
^{468½} TESSONIÈRES. Junction with branch line to Albi, 10 miles ^{41½} east, and to Carmaux, 10 miles north from Albi.

Albi (pop. 17,000). *Hotels*: Ambassadeurs; Europe; Commerce; Voyageurs. Albi, the ancient Alba Augusta, formerly the chief city of the Albigeois, now the capital of the Department of the Tarn, is famous in history for having been the headquarters of those who, towards the middle of the 12th century, protested against the abuses of the Romish church, and who, after having been nearly extirpated by the fire and sword of persecution, reappeared at the end of the 13th century under the name of the Vaudois (Valdenses), by uniting their cause with that of the followers of Pierre de Vaud.

The streets, shops, and houses, are tolerably good. The Grand Promenade, commencing at the south end of the town, with the bronze statue of Admiral Laperouse, terminates at the fine bridge over the Tarn, whence the houses are seen to rise in rows from both sides of the river, the cathedral of St. Cecile being the most prominent object. It is a great dark-red brick hulk, with long narrow windows alternating with long narrow towers, and at the western end a belfry 225 feet high, in five stages, flanked by huge massive

NORTH





PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 34.—TOULOUSE.

towers. The main entrance is by the beautiful portico on the south side, reached by a flight of steps.

The whole of the interior of St. Cecile is painted in fresco. At the western end is the organ-loft, resting on two large piers, covered with paintings portraying, with more expression than beauty, the supposed joys of the redeemed and the sufferings of the lost. The pulpit of white marble, supported on caryatides, displays great grace and ease in the arrangement of the drapery. But the most striking part of the interior is the elaborately-sculptured rood-loft (jubé), which is continued in open traceried mullion work all round the sanctuary, the richest piece being that over the stalls. The first stone of the cathedral was laid by Bishop Bernard Castanet on the 15th of August 1282, who imposed upon the citizens heavy taxes to supply him with the means necessary for the construction of the edifice, yet it was not finished till 1475. Adjoining is the archbishop's palace, with gabled roof, and containing some fine halls.

In the opposite direction is the church of St. Salvy, with a large cloister and crypt. 14 miles east from Albi is the village of Ambalet. Here the Tarn nearly encircles the hill on which stands the Priory.

10 miles north from Albi, by rail, is Carmaux (pop. 5000), with coal mines and glassworks.

510 TOULOUSE (pop. 128,000), 456 feet above the sea level.

Omnibuses and cabs at the station. Their tariffs are on a card inside.

Hotels: Europe; Midi; Empereurs; France.

Post-office off the Rue St. Ursule.

"Temple Protestant." Toulouse is famous for duck-liver pies.

Distant from Paris, by Orleans, Vierzon, Limoges, Agen, and Montauban, 480 miles; see Route 36.

Already under the Roman Republic Toulouse was a flourishing free town, with its capitolium, amphitheatre, palace, and other public buildings; now it is a busy commercial and manufacturing city, with barracks capable of lodging 10,000 men, an arsenal with military equipments for 200,000 men, a university founded in 1215, once the chief seat of legal learning in France, and large hospitals of various kinds. It is situated between the famous Canal du Midi, 360 miles long and 51 yards broad, and the Garonne, in a fertile plain, on the high road to the grandest parts of the Pyrenees, of which the highest peaks, most picturesque valleys, and best thermal springs, are in the Department of the Haute Garonne, of which Toulouse is the capital. The streets are

ROUTE 34.—TOULOUSE.

generally narrow and lined with common brick houses, yet there are several large squares and many pleasant promenades by the side of the river and the canal. The principal square is the Place du Capitole, of which the building called the Capitole, with a frontage of 394 feet, occupies an entire side. One end of the Capitole is the Opera, and the other the Hotel de Ville, of which the principal halls are—La Salle des Pas Perdus, leading into La Salle des Illustres, where ranged in niches are the busts of eminent Toulousains. The next is the Salle du Bal and the Salle du Trône. At one end of the Salle des Illustres is the hall of the **Jeux-Floraux**. Here is the statue of the illustrious lady Clémence Isaure, who did so much for this society, founded in 1323 under the name of the Collège du Gai-Savoir for the cultivation of poetry. Seven prizes are given on their great festival day in May, of which three are flowers made of gold and four of silver. The banner of Toulouse is also here, and in a drawer the knife (glaive) with which Henry II. Duc de Montmorenci, maréchal of France, was decapitated at Toulouse, October 30, 1632. See page 126, under “Moulines,” in Excursion 9 from Paris.

At the north-east corner of the town, near the Allée St. Etienne, is the cathedral of **St. Etienne**, composed of three distinct parts, constructed at three different periods, and not in harmony with each other. The rose window of the façade is not in the centre, and the nave, built in the 13th century in the massive Roman style, is not in a straight line with the choir, by far the finest part of the church. At the extremity of the Allée St. Etienne is the mansion built by Maréchal Niel shortly before his death. The best building in Toulouse is **St. Sernin** (see south-west side of plan), which owes its name to the first bishop of Toulouse, who, in the middle of the 3d century, suffered martyrdom by being dragged by a bull in the Rue du Taur—hence the name. The present building, consecrated on July 8, 1097, and finished towards the close of the 14th century, is cruciform, with a hexagonal five-storey brick tower rising from the axis. Saint Sernin (according to the excellent description given by Mr. Street in his valuable work on the Gothic architecture of Spain) is the type of churches extremely common in Aquitaine and Auvergne—such as those of St. Etienne of Nevers, built in 1050; St. Amable of Riom, built in 1120; Notre Dame du Port of Clermont-Ferrand, rebuilt in 1160; and St. Julien of Brionde, built in 1200, which agree generally in their plans, especially in those

ROUTE 34.—TOULOUSE.

of their chevets, where almost invariably the chapels are only in the alternate bays, and the triforium galleries vaulted with a continuous half-barrel vault, without clerestories over them. In St. Sernin the organ-loft is over the west entrance, and from each side extend the triforium galleries 30 feet wide, faced by an arcade formed by the continuation of the piers of the nave, each arch being divided into two by double columns with late Norman capitals, or Norman imitation of Roman Corinthian. The double aisles have quadripartite vaults, and the triforia over the aisles half-barrel or quadrant vaults, which sustain, as with a continuous flying buttress, the great waggon vault of the nave. The chevet consists of an apsidal choir, with chapels in the alternate bays covered by semidomes. It is adorned with fresco paintings, and underneath is a crypt full of relics, including "bits of the apostles, a whole king of England (St. Edmond), died 946, and a thorn from the crown of our Lord."—See "Guide de Toulouse."

The Museum (see Plan, east from the Place du Capitole) is in an old Augustine convent. In the cloister are various Roman statues, busts, and fragments of masonry, found in the neighbourhood, with casts of the mouldings of some of the old houses—such as of the Maison de Pierre, built in 1612, and the Maison Assézat, built by order of Francis I. The collections of pictures, medals, and antiquities upstairs contains nothing striking. It is open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays. In the Place du Salin (the open space by the west side of the Palais de Justice, see east side of Place), the inquisition used to hold its auto-da-fés. Calas, one of their numerous victims, and who was so eloquently defended by Voltaire, lived in the house No. 50 Rue Filatiers.

Just outside Toulouse was fought the famous battle between the French under Maréchal Soult and the English under the Duke of Wellington, on April 10, 1814, exactly five days after the first abdication of Napoleon I. The large obelisk on the hill Calvinet, overlooking the plain on one side and the town on the other, commemorates the event. The Duke arrived at the village of St. Genies, 5 miles north from Toulouse, on Thursday, and lodged in the house of M. Lhotié till the Sunday of the battle, which day he spent chiefly on the small mound a little eastwards, called the Monticule Gaubert, whence he issued his orders. The drive to St. Genies is very pleasant, and costs, there and back, 8 fr

ROUTE 34.—TOULOUSE.

Toulouse, formerly called Tolosa, was a city of the Volcæ Tectosages. When it fell into the hands of the Romans, 106 B.C., it was found to contain immense treasures in gold and silver. Many fine edifices were built here by the Romans; but the course of time, and the ravages of the Visigoths and the Franks, who successively overran and possessed the country, have left very few traces of them. In the middle ages Toulouse was subject to counts of its own, who rose to great power and importance; but in 1271 their lands were annexed to the French crown.

For Paris to Toulouse by Clermont and Capdenac, see Route 34.

For Paris to Toulouse by Orleans, Vierzon, Limoges, Périgueux, Agen, and Montauban, see Route 36.

Marseilles to Toulouse by Arles, Lunel, Montpellier, and Narbonne, see Route 33—Part 1.

Toulouse to Bordeaux by Mountauban and Agen, see Route 33—Part 2.

Toulouse to Pau, see Route 44.

Toulouse to Ax, see Route 45.

Toulouse to Perpignan by Narbonne, see Route 48.

ROUTE 35.

PARIS TO BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE,

BY ORLEANS, VIERZON, LIMOGES, PÉRIGUEUX, AGEN, AUCH,
AND TARRES.

Distance 514 miles. See Map of Paris to the Pyrenees, page 585.

PARIS
MILES FROM

BIGORRE
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer d'Orleans. ⁵¹⁴
For Time-tables see under "Paris, Limoges, Périgueux, and Agen," in the Time-tables of the "Chemins de Fer d'Orleans;" and under "Agen à Tarbes" in those of the "Chemins de Fer du Midi."

The best towns at which to break the journey are Orleans, Limoges, and Périgueux.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 35.

BIGORRE
MILES TO

20 BRETIGNY. Junction with direct line to Tours, 146 miles 494
southward, passing Châteaudun and Vendôme. See Excursion 11 from
Paris, page 135.

35 ETAMPES (pop. 9000). See Excursion 11 from Paris, 479
page 135.

76 LES AUBRAIS. Here passengers for Orleans change car- 438
riages. For description of Orleans (pop. 51,000) see Excursion 11 from
Paris, page 136.

124 VIERZON (pop. 10,000). Refreshment-room. An important 390
junction. 70 miles west by rail is Tours; see Excursion 11 from
Paris, page 146. 20 miles eastwards is Bourges; see Excursion 9
from Paris, page 131.

146 ISSOUDUN (pop. 15,000). On the Théols, crossed by 338
several bridges. *Hotels*: France, etc. Of the old castle there remains
still the colossal Tour Blanche, 95 feet high. The ancient town-gate
is now used as a prison. It was in this town that the treaty of peace
was signed in 1177 between Louis VII. and Henry II. of England, both
successively the husbands of Eléonore de Guyenne.

164 CHATEAUROUX (pop. 18,000). On the Indre. *Hotels*: 350
France, etc. In the centre of the town the streets are narrow and
crooked, but towards the exterior they are wider and have better
houses. About a mile from the town is Bourg Déols (Bourg Dieu),
containing the ruins of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 10th
century. In the church of Déols, in a sort of cave, is the tomb of St.
Eude, who lived in the 3d century. It is held in great veneration.

On the high road between Chateauroux and Tours is Chatillon-sur-
Indre (pop. 4000), with a church of the 10th century, and a great
massive tower, all that remains of a castle of the 11th century. Beyond
is Loches. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 144.

183 ARGENTON (pop. 6000). *Hotel*: De la Promenade. 331

The most picturesque town in the department, and one of the most
ancient. It was called by the Romans Argentomagus. There are many
pleasant drives in the neighbourhood.

196 EGUZON. A little beyond this station, to the left, the rail. 318

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 35.—LIMOGES.

BIGORRE
MILES TO

way passes the fine ruins of the chateau of Crozant, built in the 13th and 16th centuries.

²⁰⁰ ST. SEBASTIEN. In the neighbourhood the ancient castle ³¹⁴ of the Dukes of Laval.

²¹³ LA SOUTERRAINE (pop. 4000). On the Sedelle. A coach ³⁰² here awaits passengers for Dun.

²²³ SAINT SULPICE-LAURIERE. Junction with line to ²⁸⁶ Poitiers, 78 miles west, see Route 38; and with line to Montluçon, 76 miles east. See Excursion 9 from Paris, page 131.

In the branch to Poitiers the most important town is **Montmorillon** (pop. 6000), picturesquely situated on the Gartempe. The most important edifice is the Chapelle Octagone, part of an old monastery of the Augustines, founded in the 11th century.

On the branch to Montluçon the principal towns are Gueret (pop. 6000), situated on the slope of a hill between the Creuse and the Gartempe, and owing its origin to a monastery founded in 720 by St. Pardoux.

At Busseau d'Ahun, 40 miles east from St. Sulpice, a branch leads 16 miles southwards to **Aubusson** (pop. 7000), on the Creuse, in a beautiful valley. This town contains the principal carpet manufactories in France, not including those of Beauvais and the Gobelins, whose products are exceptional.

²³⁴ LIMOGES (pop. 54,000). *Hotels*: Boule d'Or; Perigord; ²⁸⁰ etc. Built on an acclivity rising from the Vienne, the older part of the town being near the river, while the modern stretches over the summit of the hill.

The chief building, the cathedral of St. Etienne, was begun in the 13th century, and received additions up to the 16th. On the highest part in Limoges stands St. Michel des Lions, commenced in the 14th century, surmounted with a spire 225 feet high. The Place d'Orsay occupies the site of a Roman amphitheatre. But Limoges is chiefly known for the beauty and excellence of its **Porcelain**, made from the kaolin clay which abounds in the vicinity. The annual value manufactured is estimated at £250,000.

A diligence runs between Limoges and Angoulême, distance 64 miles, passing St. Junien 20 miles westward, Chabanais 35 miles westward, and La Rochefoucauld 51 miles westward, or 13 miles from Angoulême.

St. Junien (pop. 8000). *Inn*: Commerce. A little manufacturing

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 35.—PERIGUEUX.

BIGORRE
MILES TO

town near the confluence of the Glane with the Vienne. The parish church, containing the tomb of St. Junien, and founded in the 13th century, is one of the finest in Limousin. The bas-relief on the high altar represents the disciples at Emmaus.

At the entrance of the bridge over the Vienne is a chapel to which Louis XI. had an especial devotion.

Seven miles south from St. Junien is **Rochechouart** (pop. 5000), on the slope of a hill rising from the river Graine, with a remarkably fine chateau rebuilt in the 15th century.

La Rochefoucauld (pop. 3000), on the Tardoire. In a commanding situation, overlooking the town, is the fine castle called in the ancient deeds *Rupes Fucaldi*, built in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, on the foundations of a former one of the 11th century. From the ramparts are magnificent views. 3 miles distant, near the banks of the Tardoire, are the grottoes of Rencogne with their dazzling stalactites. See also Route 38, under Angoulême, page 610.

²⁷² **BUSSIERE-GALAND**. A coach at this station awaits ²⁴² passengers for Chalus, 6 miles west (pop. 2200) on the Tardoire. It was while besieging the now poor ruined castle of this place, that Richard Cœur de Lion was mortally wounded by Bertrand de Gourdon. The place on which he was standing when he was pierced by the fatal arrow is still called *La Pierre de Maumont* (*mali montis*). The king died here on April 6, 1199.

³¹⁰ **PERIGUEUX** (pop. 21,000). *Hotels*: Messageries; France; ²⁰⁴ Universe. Famous for the "Patés de Perigueux aux truffes." The bowls (*Terrines*) containing fattened duck or goose liver are not so expensive as those containing game.

An old town on the Isle, with a few modern streets, and a good promenade terminating with a terrace commanding extensive views. Here is a statue of Michel Montaigne, born in February 1533, in the castle of his ancestors, built in the 13th century, at the small village of St. Michel, on the road between Bergerac and Bordeaux. In the town is a Roman tower 100 feet high, called the *Tour de Vesonne*. The cathedral of Saint Front is in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome over each arm.

Junction with line to Bordeaux, 79½ miles south-west, by Contras, 32½ miles distant. Bordeaux by this route is 390 miles from Paris. See Route 37. Junction also with branch line to Figeac, 101 miles south-east, passing Brive and Roc-Amadour. See Route 34, page 588.

PARIS
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ROUTE 38.—POITIERS.

BORDE
MILES

197 DISSAIS. The castle seen from the line was built by the Bishops of Poitiers in the 15th century.

206 POITIERS (pop. 32,000). *Hotels*: France; Europe; Trois Piliers. Junction with branch to St. Sulpice, 78 miles east. Route 35, page 596. Junction with line to Niort, 48½ miles west (441), and Rochelle, 90 miles west. See Route 39, page 623. Time-table see under "Paris, Poitiers à la Rochelle et Rochefort in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orléans."

Poitiers, one of the most ancient towns in France, was called the time of the Romans Limonum, but afterwards by the name of inhabitants, the Pictavi or Pictones. It was the capital of the prov of Poitou, which came into the possession of England by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II., to Eleanor of Guienne 1153, but was taken from them by Philip II. in 1204.

Poitiers occupies a promontory 387 feet above the sea level, all surrounded by the Clain, and consists of steep, narrow, and crooked streets, lined with mean-looking houses. The railway station is at foot of the hill on the north-west side. The monuments of Poitiers which are numerous and interesting, are jealously watched over by Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, and may be classified as ancient, mediæval, and modern. Of the ancient Roman, the most important are the traces of a Roman amphitheatre, which stood where the Martinière St. Hilaire is now; the remains of a Roman sepulchre walled into tower of the church of St. Porchaire; and outside the town, on Bordeaux road, the Aqueduct of Parigné, consisting of the remains of three arches. The chapel or temple of St. Jean, situated near cathedral in the centre of the Rue du Pont Neuf, has been restored in perfect conformity with the original style. It was built with remains of the amphitheatre destroyed in the 6th century, while accounts for the heterogeneous materials of which the capitals and shafts of the columns consist; and is supposed to have been originally baptistry of the cathedral. Near it is the modern church of St. Martin on the spot where St. Hilaire baptized St. Martin.

The most interesting of the mediæval monuments is the quaint and venerable church of Notre Dame la Grande, in the market place. The church is noticed in 950, but there is reason to think that the greatest part of the present erection is of 1083. It presents one

ROUTE 38.—POITIERS.

the best specimens of the Byzantine Romanesque architecture. Its façade is especially curious, presenting a large amount of carved illustrations of the life of the Virgin Mary and of Gospel history; and the first antiquaries have pronounced it a course of religious instruction for the unlettered people of the middle ages. Its general proportions in the interior are entirely those of a church of the 11th or 12th century. The high altar is a modern work of merit by P. Beny, and deserves attention on account of the old rusty keys above it, near the figure of Christ. These keys figure in a local legend, to the effect that in the 14th century, when the English were on the point of entering the city through the treachery of a clerk, it was saved by the keys having been removed from under the mayor's pillow by the Virgin, who appeared to the inhabitants at the *Porte de la Tranchée*, and helped them to drive away the English. The evil clerk, it is added, ended his days by drowning himself. Equally ancient, and architecturally superior, is the church of *Ste. Radegonde*, erected in honour (under God) of *Ste. Radegonde* in 560, by the wife of King *Clotaire*. Being burnt to the ground, the church was rebuilt 1099, and suffered many mutilations from the Huguenots 1562. The nave is grand, simple and vast, and partly posterior to the apse. Many parts show much resemblance to the Poitiers cathedral. The characteristic object is the ancient stone sepulchre of *Ste. Radegonde*, and her modern marble statue (1849) in the crypt. At the right side of the nave, near two painted figures representing our Lord and the queen, is a stone bearing the print of our Lord's feet, said to have been made by him when he visited *Ste. Radegonde*.

The cathedral of *St. Pierre*, as it now stands, was built by *Eleanor of Aquitaine*, and richly endowed both by her and her husband, *Henry II. of England*. It occupies the site of another founded in 1018, and of a still earlier one attributed to the times of *St. Martial* in the 1st century. The stained glass windows are partly of the 13th century. The stalls show some of the most remarkable work of the kind in France. The organ and great bell or *bourdon*, are also entitled to notice, the latter weighing 18,000 lbs.

St. Hilaire le Grand, the most curious church in Poitiers, belonged originally to a celebrated monastery, of which the highest nobles of Poitou used to think it an honour to be among the canons, and the kings of France its abbots. *Richard Cœur de Lion* was presented

ROUTE 38.—POITIERS.

with the usual lance and standard given on the installation of the Counts of Poitou, as abbots of St. Hillary. The original church existed in 507, at the time of Clovis, and received the remains of St. Hilaire in 590. The existing church was dedicated in 1049. It stands above the railway station. The high altar is raised far above the body of the church. The church of Montierneuf, at the lower part of the town, founded in 1077, offers a good specimen of the Romanesque style. Among the monuments the most interesting is that of the founder William Guy Geoffroy, Count of Poitiers, to the left on entering. The church of St. Porchaire, 16th century, contains the monument to members of the family of Blackwood, one of whom, Adam de Blacwood, an ardent defender of Mary Queen of Scots, was a counsellor in the presence of Poitiers. The church contains also some very fair paintings.

The tower is much more interesting, being a part of the older building, and a work of the 11th century.

The middle ages have bequeathed several other interesting monuments, especially the Palace, originally of the counts of Poitou, now used as the Palais de Justice. Its foundation is attributed to the Emperor Julian, and it was used as a royal palace by Louis le Debonnaire, and by the kings of England when counts of Poitou. The original palace was burnt by the English in 1346, and rebuilt in 1395. It was in this building that Joan of Arc was questioned by the cleverest doctors (March 1429). The most important institution handed down from the middle ages is the once famous law school, which numbered Lord Bacon among its students. The building in which the classes are held is in the market-place. It contains also the museum, with some curious remains of the age of stone found in Aquitaine, various Roman inscriptions, and the very block of granite from which Joan of Arc sprang her charger (1428) to commence her wonderful exploits. The Library has 214 rare incunables.

Of the modern structures of Poitiers we can only notice the new Préfecture, a handsome building above the railway station; the pretty new church of Sainte Croix, in correct taste, by the Rue du Mont Neuf; and the handsome and spacious new Jesuit College, attended by 400 to 500 pupils.

Near the Porte de la Tranchée is the Parc Blossac (22 acres), commanding views of the valley of the Clain. On the "Dunes," above the Clain, is a sharp pinnacle, the Rocher de Coligny, whence the Huguenots

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ROUTE 38.—POITIERS.

BORDEAUX
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captain is said to have bombarded the town. About a mile from the town, by the suburb of St. Saturnin, is one of those Celtic monuments called Dolmens, or covered galleries, 37 feet long.

The most interesting excursion is to the scene of the battle in which the Black Prince defeated the French, and took their King, John the Good, prisoner in 1356. To reach it, cross the Pont Neuf, descending the Rue du Pont Neuf by the temple of St. Jean, and follow the road to Limoges till the summit of the ridge, where take the road to Noaillé, to a sort of hollow 5 miles south-east from Poitiers, and close to the branch line passing Hommaize and Montmorillon. Here it was that the chivalry of France suffered terribly from the English archers. 200 yards on the other side of the line is the farm-house of La Cardinière, where the greatest slaughter is said to have taken place. The easiest way to reach the spot is to take the train to St. Benoit, a pretty village 4 miles east, where the first Benedictine monastery in France was established; and thence walk on to La Cardinière. For Time-tables see under "Paris à Poitiers et Saint Sulpice," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orléans."

Another excursion can be made to the site of the battle where Clovis defeated Alaric II. in 507, situated on the right bank of the Clain between Voulin and Monzon. In the place called Camp du Sichar mounds and tombstones still mark the sepulchre of the Franks who fell there.

219 VIVONNE (pop. 3000). After passing this station Voulon is 145 seen to the left.

239 CIVRAY (pop. 2500), on the Charente, 4 miles from its 125 station.

An omnibus awaits passengers. *Inn*: France; etc. Church of the 13th century. On the right or western side of the line is the dolmen of Pierre Pese, 22 feet long.

247 RUFFEC (pop. 3500. *Inn*: Ambassadeurs; etc. On the 117 stream Lien, containing excellent trout. The "Patés truffés" made here are highly esteemed. 2½ miles east is Verteuil (pop. 2000), with a castle built in 1359.

270 SAINT AMAND-DE-BOIXE (pop. 2000). Here are the 94 ruins of the abbey to which the village owes its origin.

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ROUTE 38.—ANGOULEME.

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276½ **ANGOULEME** (pop. 26,000). Excellent refreshment-rooms at the station, and one of the best resting-places to or from Pau.

Junction with line to Cognac, 32 miles west. See Route 39, p.

Diligence for Rochefoucauld, 13 miles east, starting from the F d'Eperon. Also for Limoges, 64 miles east by Rochefoucauld and Junien, starting from the Place du Murier, and arriving at the F Dauphiné of Limoges. See Route 35, under Limoges, page 596.

Angoulême occupies the top of a hill considerably above the rail station, 300 feet above the sea level, and is encompassed by terraced walks, commanding extensive views of the plain below wat by the Charente. The best promenade is in the Place de la Comm overlooking the Faubourg St. Martin. Almost adjoining is the cathe of St. Pierre, founded by Clovis, but rebuilt between the 12th 16th centuries. The most curious edifice is the Hotel de Ville, the centre of the town. It embraces all that remains of the old chat the round tower in which Marguerite de Valois was born, and the g square tower of Jean de Lusignan. At the ramparts overlooking station is the Tour Pregnante, which belonged to the Cha Châtelet of the 8th century. The Palais de Justice is in the Plac Muriez, and between it and the Hotel de Ville are the best shops. the neighbourhood of Angoulême are large paper-mills.

281½ **LA COURONNE** (pop. 3000) Containing the beautiful ruins of an abbey church, supposed to have been founded during the reig Childebart. As at Angoulême, the great occupation of this plac paper-making.

285 **MOUTHIERS** (pop. 2000), on the Boême, with the Chateau Laroche-Chandry.

298 **CHALAIS** (pop. 1000), on the Tude. A coach here awaits passengers for Barbezieux, 18 miles westwards (pop. 4000. In Poste ; France), containing the ruins of the castle built by Margue de la Rochefoucauld.

317 **LA ROCHE CHALAIS**, on the Dronne. A coach here awaits passengers for Montendre. See Route 39, under Montendre, page 6

327½ **COUTRAS** (pop. 4000), on the Dronne. Good refreshment-room. Junction with Route 37, Paris to Bordeaux, by Périgueux

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ROUTE 38.—ST. EMILION.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

Coutras. Overlooking the town are the ruins of its old castle. Here was fought, in 1587, the great battle between Henri IV. of Navarre and the forces of the League under the Duc de Joyeuse. The army of the League was defeated and its leader killed.

^{332½} ST. DENIS (pop. 3000), with a church founded in the 12th ^{31½} century, and in the neighbourhood the Chateau de la Grave. Here commences the broad strip of territory along the northern grave (or bank) of the Dordogne, producing third-class clarets, or *Vins de Grave*.

³³⁷ LIBOURNE (pop. 14,000). Coaches for Blaye (page 624) and ²⁷ St. Emilion await the passengers by the early trains.

Hotels : Princes, 68 Rue de Guitres ; Europe ; France. A pleasant town on the Dordogne, with a Hotel de Ville of the 16th century, large cavalry barracks, a handsome church, St. Jean, and a " Temple Protestant."

The favourite river excursion is to the hill called the *Tertre de Fronsac*, from whose summit (220 feet high) a good view is obtained.

The principal excursion is to St. Emilion, 5 miles distant, by coach starting from the station.

Saint Emilion (pop. 3000). *Inns* : Dumicron, up near the Belfry ; Vestris, behind the Grotte. Just behind the inn Vestris is the cave where St. Emilion took refuge from the persecution of the Saracens in the 8th century. It is an excavation hewn in the rock, 22 feet below the surface of the miserable "Place," and is reached by 24 narrow slippery steps ; at the foot of these steps are a spring of water and his altar and bed. Adjoining is the Chapelle or Rotonde de St. Emilion. Fronting the "Place" are the windows of the subterranean church. The descent is by 16 steps. It is entirely hewn out of the rock, and consists of a nave 110 feet long, with, on each side, five massive piers separating the aisles. The entire breadth of the whole is 50 feet, not including the passage at the main entrance. The fine Gothic belfry which rises above it is 162 feet high, from which everything that is interesting in the town and neighbourhood can be seen. In the distance are the villages of Saint Christophe, Saint Laurent, Saint Sulpice, Pomerol, Saint Georges, Neac, Saint Magne, Castillon, and Capitoullans, all producing the wines called St. Emilion, which in taste and colour resemble Burgundy, and attain full maturity in the tenth year, and ought to be bottled in their third or fourth year. At the foot of the Belfry is the parish church, 14th century ; a little way beyond, embosomed among elms, is a ruined convent of the "Cordeliers ;" overlooking the village to the right are the ruins of the chateau of Louis VIII. ; and behind, near the high road, are the ruins of a Dominican convent.

From Libourne the line crosses the Dordogne and runs along the

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left bank or grave of the Dordogne. The name grave is given to the banks of the lower part of the Garonne and Dordogne a few miles above their point of union.

³⁵¹ LA GRAVE-D'AMBARES. This is the station to alight at ¹³ to visit the suspension bridge over the Dordogne, 95 feet above the river. A coach awaits passengers at this station for Blaye, 23 miles north, on the Gironde. See Route 39, page 624.

On arriving at Bordeaux, the train halts near the Bastide station on the north side of the Garonne, and then crosses the river to the station of St. Jean, on the Bordeaux or south side of the Garonne.

³⁶⁴ BORDEAUX (pop. 193,000).

Omnibuses await passengers at the station—fare, 30c. ; each trunk, 20c. ; but if taken to or from the hotels, 50c.

Cabs, the course, 1 fr. 75 c. ; but from midnight to 6 in the morning 2 fr. 75 c.

Post-office.—No. 10 Rue Porte Dijeaux, behind the Cours de l'Intendance. See Plan.

Telegraph Office.—No. 52 Cours de l'Intendance.

Steamers.—The Hironnelles Bordelaises cross the river every 5 minutes—fare, 10c. Steamers for La Reole and Agen sail from the Quai Salinières above the bridge (see plan), and for Blaye, Pauillac, and Royan, from the Quai Vertical in front of the Quinconces.

Hotels.—Hotel de France, Rue Esprit des Lois, 11 ; Hotel des Princes et de la Paix, Cours du Chapeau Rouge, 40 ; Hotel de Paris, Allées d'Orleans, 22 ; Hotel de Nantes, Quai Louis XVIII., 6 ; Hotel Richelieu, Cours de l'Intendance, 4 ; Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Cours de l'Intendance, 14 ; Hotel et Restaurant Anglais, Rue Esprit des Lois, 19 ; Hotel Victoria, Place Richelieu, 9 ; Hotel du Commerce, Rue Mautrec et Place du Chapelet ; Hotel des Americains, Rue de Condé, 4 ; Hotel Marin et des Colonies, Rue Esprit des Lois, 23 ; Hotel des Quatre Sœurs, Cours du XXX Juillet, 6 ; Hotel de Londres, Place de la Comédie, 2 ; Hotel Lambert, Rue Gobineau, 3 ; Hotel du Chapon-Fin, Rue Montesquieu, 7 ; Hotel de Riom, Rue Montesquieu, 3 ; Hotel Lanta, Rue Montesquieu, 4 ; Hotel Espagnol, Cours de Tourny, 50 ; Hotel des Sept-Frères, Rue Porte-Dijeaux, 13 ; Hotel des Voyageurs, Rue Pont-de-la-Mousque, 10, 12, 14.

English Church (see plan, north side of the Place des Quinconces) in the Pavé des Chartrons. There are three French Protestant churches. *English Consul*, No. 15 Rue Portal.

BORDEAUX.

NORTH



ROUTE 38.—BORDEAUX.

Theatres.—Grand Théâtre, Opera and Ballet—dress boxes, 4½ fr. ; stalls, 4 fr. ; pit, 2 fr. Théâtre Français, Rue Montesquieu—dress boxes, 3 fr. ; stalls, 2 fr. Gymnase Dramatique, No. 5 Hemicycle des Quinconces ; Théâtre Napoléon, Cours Napoléon.

Railway Stations.—In the south-east corner of the plan is St. Jean, the most important of all the stations. Travellers for Spain, Toulouse, Pau, the Pyrenees, etc., start from it.

Travellers for Paris and the north may by some trains either start from St. Jean station, or from the Bastide station on the east side of the river. Consult the Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orléans. It is safest, however, for those going north to take the Bastide station.

Travellers for La Teste and Arcachon start from the station in the south-west corner of the plan.

Travellers for Medoc take the station at the north end of the plan.

PRINCIPAL PLACES in BORDEAUX referred to in the Plan.

Those with an asterisk are the most important.

1. Hospital for Old Men.	*21. Lycée Imperial.	42. Hôtel de l'Académie.
*2. Church of St. Michel.	22. Old Chapelle des Irlandais.	43. Place de la Comédie.
3. Place du Marché Neuf.	*23. St. Andrew's (Cathedral).	*44. Grand Théâtre.
4. Grand Séminaire.	24. Municipal Barracks.	*45. Hôtel de la Prefecture.
5. Petit Séminaire.	*25. Hôtel de Ville.	*46. Old Church of St. Remi.
6. Asylum for the Insane.	26. Prison Departemental.	*47. Chapelle de Notre Dame de Bon Secours.
7. Place des Capucins.	*27. Palais de Justice.	48. Archbishop's Palace.
8. Place Bourgogne.	28. Place d'Armes.	49. Hôtel de la Marine (Navy).
*9. Custom House (Hôtel des Douanes).	29. St. Andrew's Hospital.	*50. Church of the Carmelites.
*10. Exchange (Hôtel de la Bourse).	30. St. Raphael's Barracks.	51. Baths.
11. Place de la Bourse.	*31. Church of St. Eulalie.	*52. English Protestant Church.
12. Place d'Aquitaine.	32. Tobacco Manufactory.	53. Protestant Church.
13. Military Hospital.	33. Place Rodesse.	54. Entrepôt réel.
14. Church of St. Nicholas.	*34. Church of St. Bruno.	55. Church of St. Louis and Archives du Departement.
15. St. John's Hospital.	*35. Church of St. Seurin.	*56. College de Tivoli.
16. Hospital for Incurables.	36. Deaf and Dumb Institution.	*57. Church of St. Eloi.
17. Synagogue.	*37. Mint.	58. Place Fegère.
*18. St. James's Chapel.	38. Place de Tourny.	
19. Barracks (Caserne des Fossés).	*39. Théâtre des Varieties.	
20. Old Palais de Justice and St. Paul's Church.	40. Place des Grands Hommes.	
	*41. Church of Notre Dame.	

ROUTE 38.—BORDEAUX.

Bordeaux, one of the pleasantest cities in France, stands on the Garonne, crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 17 arches leading over to the busy suburb of La Bastide. From the handsome Places des Quinconces and De Tourny (38 in Plan), at the head of the arc described by the river, radiate broad streets and boulevards, bordered by handsome buildings. A little to the north is the delightful Jardin des Plantes. To the south, fronting the Place de la Comédie (43 in Plan), is the **Opera** house, with a prostyle portico of 12 Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature adorned with appropriate statues. It is 290 feet long, 154 feet broad, and seated for 1300, and was opened on the 8th of August 1780, when *Athalie* was performed. Here also the sittings of the National Assembly were held in the spring 1871, when the assent was voted to the treaty which closed the war with Germany.

From the quay the most prominent objects are **St. Michel** and its **Belfry** (2 and 3 in Plan), situated a little above the bridge, and separated by a few houses from the river. This church, reconstructed in the 16th century, has been recently restored, as well as its beautiful isolated belfry, 350 feet high, and built in 1495. In a sort of crypt, descended by some 30 steps, are ranged in a circle some of the bodies which were taken from the old churchyard, where the alkaline nature of the ground has preserved them from decay. Permission to visit the crypt costs $\frac{1}{2}$ franc; and to ascend the tower, the same.

A little way farther up the river is **Sainte Croix** and the hospital for old men (1 in Plan). **Sainte Croix**, the oldest church in Bordeaux, was founded by Clovis II. in the 7th century, and destroyed by both the Saracens and Normans, but finally reconstructed by the English in the 11th century. Over the doorway are strange figures. In this neighbourhood are the ancient city gates **La Porte du Palais** and **La Porte de l'Hotel de Ville**, nearly 400 years old. Walking up the Place des Quinconces, by the Places Tourny (38 in Plan) and Dauphiné, and thence the first street to the left, we reach a group of four important buildings—the **Hotel de Ville** (25 in Plan), the cathedral of **St. Andre** (23 in Plan), the **Great Hospital of St. André** (29 in Plan), and opposite the **Palais de Justice**. The **Hotel de Ville** contains also the college class-rooms, where excellent lectures are given, free to all. The syllabus is at the entrance. The cathedral of **St. André** was consecrated in 1096, and finished by the English in the 13th century. It is 414 feet long, and the roof 82 feet above the

ROUTE 38.—BORDEAUX.

pavement. The towers on each side of the north façade are 164 feet high. The stalls in the choir belong to the latter part of the 15th century, and were brought from the church of St. Bruno. The church contains some good paintings, and an ivory crucifix of the 12th century. At the eastern end of the cathedral stands the isolated belfry or *Tour Pyberland*, 158 feet high, finished in 1530, and crowned with a gigantic image of the Virgin. The *Palais de Justice* and the hospital of St. André occupy the opposite sides of the *Place d'Armes* (28 in Plan). Over the two wings, on each side of the triple pediment of the Palais, are four colossal statues of eminent jurists. Taking the *Cours d'Albert*, behind the gardens of the *Hotel de Ville*, and continuing in a straight line by the *Rue St. Sernin*, we arrive at the *Asylum for the deaf and dumb* (36 in Plan), and behind it *St. Seurin* (35 in Plan), founded in the 11th century. Under the choir is a curious crypt, containing, among other relics, the highly esteemed bones of St. Fort, which thousands of pilgrims visit annually from May 16 to May 24, when the trap-door before the altar leading down to the crypt is opened to the public. In the tabernacle of the chapel, to the left on entering, is a calcined portion of the saint.

Northwards from the asylum, by the *Rue St. Sernin*, or in a straight line from the Opera by the *Allées de Tourny* and the *Rue Fondaudège*, is the *Palais Galien*, or rather the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, 60 feet high, of which one of the arches spans the *Rue du Colossée*. It is partly covered with ivy, and is built of alternate layers of brick and stone. The building, when entire, measured 253 feet in its major axis, and 180 feet in its minor. The two gates at the extremity of the major axis are 30 feet high and 20 broad. Bordeaux possesses a picture gallery, a museum in the *Place Bardin*, and a public library in the *Allées de Tourny*.

The wealth of Bordeaux is in its cellars, where not only the precious wines of Médoc are deposited, but also those from Rousillon, Narbonne, and Cahors. The great claret-cellars extend along the whole of the *Quai des Chartrons* and the greater part of the *Quai de Bacalan* (see north from the *Place de Quinconces* in Plan); and of these the most important are those between the streets Bareyre and Bayonne. Johnson's claret-cellars are in the *Rue Pessac*, near the Teste and Arcachon railway station. (See south-west corner of Plan.) The cellars for the wines of the south of France are in the *Quais Brienne* and *Paludate*.

ROUTE 38.—ARCACHON.

(See south-east corner of Plan.) Bordeaux does a great trade in plums, which are brought from the orchards of the Garonne, and assorted and packed.

The origin of Bordeaux dates prior to the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, at which time it was the capital of the Bituriges Vivis, a powerful Gallic tribe. It is first mentioned by Strabo, who describes it as being a celebrated commercial city. Hadrian made it the metropolis of Aquitania Secunda. In 415 it was taken by the Visigoths and retaken by Clovis in 509. In 729 it was pillaged by the Saracens and afterwards suffered much from the ravages of the Normans at the time of the fall of the Carolingian empire. It was rebuilt by the dukes of Guyenne about the beginning of the 10th century. By the marriage of Eleanor, daughter of William X., last Duke of Guyenne to Henry, Duke of Normandy, afterwards king of England, it fell into the hands of the English; in whose possession it remained till 1452, when it was again united to the French dominions.

Richard II. was born at Bordeaux. When Michel de Montaigne attended the college of Bordeaux, the learned Scotchman, George Buchanan, was one of the professors in it.

From Bordeaux to Marseilles, see Route 33.

EXCURSIONS.—35 miles by rail from Bordeaux is Arcachon. Take the omnibus starting from the office No. 10 Cours de la Liberté for the railway station of La Teste and Arcachon. (See south-east corner of Plan.) For time-tables consult the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi," under "Bordeaux à Arcachon."

Arcachon (pop. 6000). *Hotels*: the **Grand Hotel d'Arcachon** a commodious and comfortable hotel, charging about 15 francs per day but persons staying for a month or upwards are taken "en pension" at the rate of 9 to 12 francs per day. The other hotels are the Hotel-Restaurant Jampy, No. 268 Boulevard de la Plage; Hotel-Restaurant des Voyageurs, 214 Boulevard de la Plage and near the railway station; Hotel de la Paix, opposite the Avenue d'Europe; Hotel de Paris, 260 Boulevard de la Plage. There are also numerous "pensions" or boarding-houses, where the charge is from 9 to 12 francs per day—such as the Villa Buffon in the Ville d'Hiver, overlooking the grounds of the Casino; the Villa du Bon Lafontaine, opposite the Casino; the Parc et Villa Montretout, in the forest.

ROUTE 38.—ARCACHON.

are also a good many furnished villas, which let from 250 francs to 550 francs the month.

Linen and plate are supplied on an additional payment, varying from 40 to 75 francs per month, not including washing, which is at the expense of the hirer.

For all information, sale, or letting of sites or villas, apply to the steward of the domain, Villa Antonina (opposite the Casino); to the Agence Drouet, 276 Boulevard de la Plage; D. Garcias, No. 25 Rue Euphrosine; or to M. Ducos in the Ville d'Hiver.

At the railway station is a good refreshment-room (buffet).

Maison de Santé, 27 Boulevard de l'Océan. Invalids are received here with the friends that accompany them.

Oyster establishment on the Pointe de l'Aiguillon.

Bankers and Money-Changers.—Dubos and Mauriac, opposite the Grand Hotel.

The *Post-office* is in the Avenue Euphrosine. Adjoining is the *Telegraph-office*. A message of twenty words to London costs four francs.

The Casino stands in a garden of 23 acres.

Cabs.—From 6 A.M. to 8 P.M., the course—one horse, 1½ franc; two horses, 2 franc. The hour—one horse, 2½ francs; two horses, 3 francs. During the other hours a franc extra.

Few seaside residences are more enjoyable than Arcachon, built upon the shore of a landlocked bay called the Bassin, with a fine smooth sand beach affording admirable bathing ground. Immediately behind it, in the pine forest, is the Ville d'Hiver, consisting of villas and cottages to which consumptive patients and persons of a nervous temperament resort in the colder months, to breathe turpentine mixed with the soft sea-breeze, which together invigorate and soothe the system. The mean temperature is 50° Fahr.

Persons who prefer living in their own houses can obtain villas, or "*appartements*," of various sizes, at prices ranging from 100 to 800 francs per month in the winter season; and 150 to 2000 francs in the summer. In winter, lodgings in the forest are more expensive than those in the town near the sea.

From most of the villas in the town there is a pleasant view of the Bassin, lying blue, calm, and smiling, amid its setting of forest, and

ROUTE 38.—ARCACHON.

thickly dotted with fishing-boats; whilst every now and then passes upwards steamer or sloop more or less "rent and battered," telling of the dreaded "bar" between the sheltered bay and the mighty ocean.

Occupants of the villas belonging to the Société Immobilière and M. Pereire have the right of entry to the Casino, where they can read the *Times* and French papers. In all those houses there is a supply of water from an artesian well. One great advantage which Arcachon possesses over most other winter resorts is, that houses are let by the month, or even the fortnight, instead of the whole season. Wages at Arcachon range from 20 to 60 francs per month, and it is very difficult to procure a respectable servant, who knows her business, at less than 45 or 50 francs.

There are two Roman Catholic churches, and one Protestant (the Temple). The service of the Church of England is performed in it every Sunday at 11.30 A.M. The afternoon service is held at 3.30 P.M. in winter, and 4.30 P.M. in summer. There are but two carriage roads which run to any distance from Arcachon. One, through the forest, to Mouillo, a village situated on the shore about 3 miles from Arcachon, with a monastery of Dominican friars, used as a sort of convalescent hospital. The other road goes by La Teste on to Bordeaux. About 2 miles beyond La Teste a road branches off from it, through the Landes, to a town called Sanguinet. The Sanguinet road leads to the lake of Cazeau, but it hardly repays the fatigue of the drive. A more direct road has been laid out from La Teste.

Boating excursions are more numerous than excursions by land. The best is to the lighthouse on Cap Ferret, from which a wooden causeway leads across the sands to the shore of the Bay of Biscay.

Another favourite excursion is to the Ile des Oiseaux, in the middle of the Bassin, to shoot rabbits, and eat oysters fresh from their beds.

Another is to the Maison Algerienne, the principal rooms of which are shown in the absence of the proprietor.

A pleasant trip is to the Dune de la Grave, going in a boat to Pilat, and ascending the hill on foot. A splendid view is obtained from it over the Bassin, the Bay of Biscay, and the Forest.

Boats can be had at 2 francs an hour; but for going on an excursion, it is better to make a bargain with the men for a certain fixed sum.

ROUTE 38.—MEDOC.

In walking or riding through the Forest, it is well to carry a pocket compass. Provided with one, there is no fear of being lost ; for as the forest runs north and south, and is only a belt of about 4 or 5 miles in width, it follows that by going in a northerly direction one must emerge from it at or near Arcachon. See the "Guide d'Arcachon."

Excursion to Medoc. See Map of Paris to the Pyrenees, page 585.

To visit the famous crûs (vineyards) of Medoc start from the Medoc railway station on the west side of the Plan. Omnibuses for all the trains start from the coach-office on the west side of the south end of the Cours de XXX. Juillet. All the first-class vineyards of the clarets or red wines are, with one exception, between Bordeaux and Pauillac, 30 miles down the Gironde. Reached also by steamer, sailing from the quay in front of the Place des Quinconces. The exception is the first-class vineyards of Haut-Brion at Pessac, 4 miles south from Bordeaux, on the line from Bordeaux to Bayonne.

The Pauillac railway is to terminate at Le Verdon, 63 miles from Bordeaux, near the mouth of the Gironde. For Time-table see under "Chemins de Fer du Medoc," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orleans."

BORDEAUX
MILES FROM

PAUILLAC
MILES TO

BORDEAUX. Those that desire a good view of the surrounding country should take one of the seats on the top of the carriages, in a place not liable to be filled with the smoke from the engine. The word claret, from the French word clairé, written also claiRET, meant originally any light red wine. Froissart uses it. See chapter ii. of the fourth volume of his Chronicles.

⁵ **BLANQUEFORT** (pop. 3000). There are no classified vine- yards here. The wine, however, is of a good medium quality. Formerly white wines used to be grown here.

^{9½} **LUDON** (pop. 1500). With this village the classified vine- yards commence, and belong to the third rank, the best being those of the Chateau La Lagune and those of the Chateau d'Agassac—the latter is passed just before reaching the station.

¹¹ **MACAU** (pop. 2000). Here the best vineyards, those of Cantemerle, are only fifth in the classification. Their wine enjoys a high reputation in Holland.

BORDEAUX
MILES FROM

ROUTE 38.—MARGAUX.

PAUILLAC
MILES TO15½ MARGAUX (pop. 1400). A very pleasant village.14½

Here the most highly esteemed of all the vineyards, the first of the "Premiers Crûs," is the vineyard called the Chateau Margaux, producing the most delicate of all the clarets. It contains 198 acres, planted with the vine called the cabernet, having its branches trained horizontally 8 inches above the soil. The bunches are short and cylindrical, the grapes bluish black, and the husk thick or downy. The wine is not in drinking condition till it has been three years in barrel, and from two to three in bottle. The cellars in which the wine in barrels is kept are called "Chaix," and those in which the wine in bottles are stored "Caveaux." The man who shows and keeps the cellars is called the "Maitre-de-Chaix."

The entrance to the chateau and grounds is round by the church.

The chateau is a plain square building, with a tetrastyle portico of Ionic columns. In front are the cellars, and behind the vineyard.

The Canton Margaux contains, besides, four second-class crûs or vineyards, four third, and one fourth.

20 MOULIS (pop. 1500). The wine grown here has a fine bouquet, and is sent principally to Germany.1027 SAINT-JULIEN (pop. 2000). At some distance from the 3 railway.3

There are no first-class vineyards here, but six second, of which the principal are Leóville, Gruaud Larose, and Beaucaillou; two third, and five fourth.

These wines, like the Margaux wines, have a great deal of bouquet, and, like those of Pauillac, a good body.

30 PAUILLAC (pop. 4000). Reached also by steamers from Bordeaux to Royan, which call here on their way.

At Pauillac are the famous first-class vineyards of Chateau Lafite and Chateau Latour, producing annually from 240 to 300 tuns of wine. There are, besides, three of the third class, of which the Mouton is the best known, one of the fourth, and eleven of the fifth.

Five miles farther down the Gironde is Saint-Estephe (pop. 3000), with two second-class vineyards, the Clos d'Estournel and Montrose.

From Pauillac the steamer may be taken to Royan (pop. 5000),

ROUTE 38.—PAUILLAC.

75 miles from Bordeaux, at the mouth of the Gironde. *Hotels*: Bordeaux; Paris; Voyageurs; Rochelle. A favourite sea-bathing station of the Bordelais and other inhabitants of Gascony, situated on the right or north bank of the Gironde, not far from the ocean. An isolated rock and lighthouse, in sight of the town, called **La Tour de Cordouan**, is the mark for the entrance of the Gironde, which is dangerous owing to the numerous sandbanks. Royan has the usual amusements and resources of watering-places. The accommodation is good, and the sands and rocks picturesque.

At St. George's, 3 miles distant, in the cork-tree forest of Suzac, are curious excavations in the cliffs. A coach runs between Royan and Saintes, 23 miles north-east on Route 39, whence the brandy district of Cognac may be visited.

ROUTE 39.

PARIS TO BORDEAUX,

By NANTES, NAPOLEON-VENDEE, LA ROCHELLE, ROCHEFORT, AND JONZAC. Distance 504 miles.

In Two Parts:

ROUTE 39, PART 1.—PARIS to NANTES by CHARTRES, LE MANS, and ANGERS. Distance 246 miles. See Route 22A, page 440. Or PARIS to NANTES by ORLEANS, TOURS, and ANGERS. Distance 266 miles. See Route 22B, page 446. For Route 22A start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 44 Boulevard Montparnasse. For Route 22B start from the station of the Chemins de Fer d'Orleans.

ROUTE 39, PART 2.

NANTES to BORDEAUX, by CLISSON, NAPOLEON-VENDEE, LA ROCHELLE, SAINTES, MONTENDRE, and COUTRAS. Distance 258 miles.

See Map of Paris to the Pyrenees, page 585.

NANTES
MILES FROM

BORDEAUX
MILES TO
258
}

NANTES. See Route 22A, page 442.

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 39.—ROCHELLE

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

¹⁰ LE PALLET. In the ruined castle of this village Abélard ²⁴⁸ was born in 1097. See Route 22A, page 445.

¹⁵ CLISSON (pop. 3000), with the massive ruins of a fine old ²⁴³ castle close to the station. See Route 22A, page 445.

⁴⁶ NAPOLEON-VENDEE (pop. 9000). *Inn*: Europe. Called ²¹³ also Roche-sur-Yon, a town of broad straight streets and modern buildings, on a hill overlooking the surrounding plains, and at some distance from the station.

23 miles west by rail is Les Sables d'Olonne (pop. 8000). *Hotel*: France; and a bathing establishment in front of a very fine beach washed by the waves of the Bay of Biscay. The lighthouse of the harbour is an old chateau.

⁶⁵ LUÇON (pop. 6100), connected with the ocean by a canal 9 ¹⁹³ miles long. The cathedral was founded in the 12th century. Richelieu was made bishop of this diocese when only 22. 17 miles west is Fontenay. See Route 22A, page 441.

⁸³ MARANS (pop. 5000). *Inns*: Lion d'Or; Poste. A small ¹⁷⁶ port, with important corn markets.

⁹⁷ LA ROCHELLE (pop. 20,000). *Hotel*: France; next the ¹⁶¹ building containing the picture gallery and public library, No. 28 Rue Gargouilleau. Steamer to Oleron.

Office of the steamers for the Isles de Ré and Oleron, No. 15 Quai Duperré, near the gate of the "Grosse Horloge." Temple Protestant.

Rochelle is a seaport on the Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the Charente, fortified by Vauban, and protected by a breakwater 1590 yards long. Two old towers, La Chaine and St. Nicholas, are at the entrance into the port, and standing alone, and more towards the sea, the Tour Lanterne surmounted by a spire. Here commences the Mail, a pleasant walk consisting of a green sward bordered by trees, extending along the beach, but separated from it by gardens and the bathing establishments of La Concurrence, Mail, and Richelieu. Of the city gates the most striking is the Porte of the Grosse Horloge, at the head of the port, and at the extremity of the Rue du Palais, leading up in almost a straight line to the largest principal square, the Place d'Armes. Here is the cathedral built in 1780, and behind it, at No. 5 Rue St. Augustine, the house which Henri II. occupied. No. 5 Rue des Merciers is the house of the famous Maire Guiton, who com-

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 39.—ROCHEFORT.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

manded the forces when the city was besieged by the army under Cardinal Richelieu in 1628. Parallel to the Rue des Merciers is the Rue de St. Yon, with the Hotel de Ville, and adjoining it the post-office. The curious feature of the town is the number of arcaded streets. There are also large barracks, arsenals, and hospitals. Reaumur was born at Rochelle in 1683. About 20 miles from Rochelle is the island of Oleron, 18 miles long and 7 broad (pop. 20,000).

The chief town is Chateau d'Oleron. This island gives name to a code of maritime laws formed by Richard I. of England, when at Oleron in 1194. 10 miles distant is the Ile de Ré, 18 miles long by 2 to 3 broad (pop. 12,000), producing large quantities of salt, and furnished with six lighthouses.

106 AIGREFEUILLE. Junction with line to Niort, 30½ miles 150
east, and Poitiers, 79 miles east. See Route 38, under Poitiers, p. 606.

119 ROCHEFORT (pop. 31,000). *Hotels*: La Rochelle; Bacha; 139
France.

Diligence to Fouras starts from the office in the Rue St. Charles, at the north-east corner of the Place d'Armes. Time one hour. Distance 9 miles north-west.

Temple-Protestant in the Rue de la Foret.

Rochefort is a clean, well-built, modern town, surrounded by strong ramparts, enclosing vast barracks, and an arsenal which occupies the entire side of the river next the town. The nearest public approach to the Charente is by the beautiful Jardin des Plantes overlooking the rope-walk (Atelier de Cordelerie) of the arsenal. In the centre of the town is the Place d'Armes, a large and handsome square. At the river end of the Rue de l'Arsenal is the market and bazaar.

At the small seaport of Fouras Napoleon I. embarked for the Isle of Aix, where he remained eight days before going on board the Bellerophon.

147 SAINTES (pop. 14,000). *Hotels*: Messageries; Commerce. 111
This town, mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, was a place of importance in the time of Cæsar. Three Roman roads connected it with Limonum (Poitiers), Vesuna (Périgueux), and Burdigala (Bordeaux). It possesses still a triumphal arch, built on the bridge over the Charente, in honour of Germanicus, his father Drusus, and his

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 39.—COGNAC.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

uncle the Emperor Tiberius. A little way out of town are the remains of an amphitheatre whose greatest diameter is 262 feet.

In the low town is the cathedral, of which the spire and the portal alone belong to the original church built by Charlemagne. On an eminence is St. Eutrope, built in the 11th century over a large crypt. Notre Dame, dating from the 12th century, has an octagonal lantern tower, a high dome, and a very fine portal.

From Saintes a coach runs 23 miles south-west to Royan on the Gironde. See Route 38, page 621.

^{152½} BEILLANT. Junction with branch to Angoulême, 42 miles ^{105½} east, passing Cognac, 10 distant in the same direction. By this branch line Bordeaux is reached by Angoulême. See Route 38, page 610; and for Time-table under "Paris, Rochefort, Saintes, Cognac, et Angoulême, in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer des Charentes."

Cognac (pop. 11,000). 32 miles west from Angoulême, and 43 miles east from Rochefort. *Hotels*: Londres; France; Orleans.

Cognac is an unattractive town of narrow streets, mean houses, and great cellars, the depot of the brandies distilled in the departments of the Charentes, of which the finest and best is that from Ségonzac and Angeac, in the district of Champagne, 4 miles south from Cognac.

In the principal square, at the entrance into the town from the railway, is an equestrian statue of François I., born at the foot of a tree in the park of the chateau at the other end of the town. The chateau, now occupied by a brandy merchant, stands on the bank of the Charente between a curious old city gate and the bridge. A few yards beyond is the park commencing with a pleasant terraced avenue of elms.

In the centre of the town, hidden among houses, is the parish church, commenced in the 13th century. The façade is much defaced, but the interior has been restored.

Those wishing to visit the best brandy districts should take the train to Jarnac, 9 miles east towards Angoulême, where they will find a coach for Ségonzac awaiting passengers.

^{163½} PONS (pop. 5000). Pons has the remains of a 12th century ^{84½} castle, with a square tower 108 feet high.

¹⁷⁴ JONZAC (pop. 3400), on the Seugne, with the remains of a ⁸⁴ castle of the 12th century.

A coach awaits passengers at the station for Blaye (pop. 5000), 31 miles south, an important fortified harbour on the right bank of the Gironde, here about 2½ miles broad. Travellers can proceed from Blaye

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 40.

BORDEAUX
MILES TO

to Bordeaux either by the steamers, or by diligence to La Grave d'Ambarès, 23 miles south, where take the rail to Bordeaux, 13 miles distant.

186½ MONTENDRE (pop. 2000), with mineral waters. After 71½ Montendre the road passes by Montguyon (pop. 2000), where implements of the stone age have been found.

211 LA ROCHE CHALAIS, on the Dronne. 47

221½ COUTRAS. See Route 38, page 610. 36½

231 LIBOURNE (pop. 14,000). See Route 38, page 611. 27

245 LA GRAVE D'AMBARÈS. Station from which to visit the 13 suspension bridge over the Dordogne. The diligence for Blaye awaits passengers at this station.

258 BORDEAUX. See Route 38, page 612.

ROUTE 40.

PARIS TO MADRID,

BY BORDEAUX, DAX, BAYONNE, BIARRITZ, HENDAYE (Spanish HENDAYA), IRUN, SAN SEBASTIAN, VITORIA, MIRANDA, BURGOS, VALLADOLID, AVILA, AND EL ESCOBIAL.

Distance, 904 Miles. Time by Express, 38 hours.

Fares, 167 fr., 125 fr., and 82 fr., by the ordinary trains.

For Time-tables see under "Paris to Bordeaux, by Orleans," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orleans;" from Bordeaux to Irun, under "Bordeaux, Bayonne, Irun, and Madrid," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi;" and from Irun to Madrid, in the "Guia Oficial de los Caminos de Hierro de España y Portugal," sold at the bookstalls of the stations on the Spanish lines. See, for as far as Burgos, the Index and Railway Map.

At the stations of Irun, San Sebastian, and Madrid, French money is received at the following rates:—

ROUTE 40.

$\frac{1}{2}$ franc = 1 real 90 centimos.	40 francs = 152 reals.
1 " = 3 " 80 "	50 " = 190 "
2 " = 7 " 60 "	100 " = 380 "
5 " = 19 "	
10 " = 38 "	1 real = £0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 " = 76 "	100 " = 1 0 10

Refreshment-rooms at Les Aubrais, Blois, Tours, Poitiers, Angoulême, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Hendaye, in France; and in Spain, Irun, Alsasua, Miranda, Burgos, Valladolid, El Escorial, and Madrid.

PARIS
MILES FROM

MADRID
MILES TO

PARIS. From Paris start from the station of the Chemins de Fer d'Orleans, and use their time-tables ("Indicateur") as far as Hendaye; when past Hendaye, get from some of the bookstalls the "Guia Oficial de los Caminos de Hierro de España y Portugal."

From Bordeaux start from the station of St. Jean.

For account of Spain and Portugal, see "Guide to Spain and Portugal and the Balearic Islands," by Henry O'Shea.

⁷⁶ ORLEANS. The trains halt at the station of Les Aubrais, where those wishing to visit Orleans change carriages. For description see Excursion 11 from Paris, page 136.

¹⁴⁶ TOURS. Excellent refreshment-room. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 146.

²⁰⁶ POITIERS. See Route 38, page 606.

^{276 $\frac{1}{2}$} ANGOULEME. " " 610.

³⁶⁴ BORDEAUX. " " 612.

³⁸⁹ LAMOTHE. " 41, " 629.

⁴³² MORCENX. " " " 629.

⁴⁸⁷ BAYONNE. " " " 630.

⁴⁹⁴ BIARRITZ. " " " 632.

^{509 $\frac{1}{2}$} HENDAYE. Last French town. French custom-house and Paris time. Carriages changed here and luggage examined in going from Madrid to Paris. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 245.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 40.—IRUN.

MADRID
MILES TO

511 IRUN. First Spanish town. Spanish custom-house and 393 Spanish time. Carriages changed here and luggage examined in going from Paris to Madrid. Unless the luggage be "aplomado" (sealed with a leaden seal) it will be re-examined at Miranda. From this town use the Spanish time-tables called "Indicador de los Caminos de Hierro," price about 2 reales = 5d. Billete means ticket. Llegada, or contracted Ll., means arrival; Salida, or contracted S., departure. Fonda means refreshment-room. Breakfasts (almuerzos), and dinners (comidas) with wine, at these stations cost from 12 to 14 reales, or according to "carte" (lista). The real is worth 2½d. At many of these fondas (refreshment-rooms) belonging to the stations a plain but clean bedroom may be had on most reasonable terms—such as at Castejon, Avila, Gerona, etc.

At the different stations omnibuses await passengers—fare, 2 reales; portmanteau, 1 real. Post-office stamps are called "sellos," and are sold at all the tobacco-shops. A 2-real stamp is required for England. Pronounce sello thus—selio. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 246.

522 SAN SEBASTIAN (pop. 15,200). Inns: Parader Real; 392 Fonda Nueva. A thriving port and rapidly increasing watering-place. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 246.

538 ZUMARRAGA and VILLAREAL (pop. 1000). Two villages 396 separated by a small brook. This is a good resting-place from the fatigues of travel. Within a stone-throw of the station are two modest inns; and on the arrival of the train a coach leaves for Azpeita, a little town 5 miles up a narrow valley, passing the magnificent convent of the Jesuits, built by Anne of Austria. It encloses the house in which Ignacio Loyola was born in 1491. The fare is 12 reales. Tell the coachman to let you down at the convent, and time your visit to it to catch the returning coach.

601 VITORIA (pop. 19,000). The scene of the battle of June 303 1813. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 249.

622 MIRANDA (pop. 2300). Junction with the lines from Bilbao 392 and Zaragoza. In going from Paris to Madrid, the luggage not "aplomado" is re-searched here, on account of the exemption from taxes certain wares enjoy in the Basque provinces (provincias Vascongadas), as here we enter Castilla.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 40.—MADRID.

MADRID
MILES TO

678 BURGOS (pop. 16,000). Sights—the Cathedral, the Cartuja, 228
and the Convento de San Pedro de Cardeña. See O'Shea's "Spain,"
page 68.

720 VENTA-DE-BAÑOS. Junction with branches to Santander 174
and Alar-del-Rey, and León.

753 VALLADOLID. A fine old city of great historic interest. 151
In the neighbourhood is Simanca, where the archives of the kingdom
are preserved. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 493.

801 ARÉVALO (pop. 3600). To this small town Isabella of Cas- 103
tille retired with her mother on the death of her father, and spent here
the greatest part of her childhood.

833 AVILA (pop. 7000), on the Adaja, 3700 feet above the sea 71
level. The birthplace of Santa Teresa, the patroness of Spain. See
O'Shea's "Spain," page 248.

872 EL ESCORIAL. An omnibus at the station awaits pass- 33
engers for the village, within easy walking distance at the top of the
hill. The bulky luggage should be left behind in the station. The
Inns in the village are La Bizcaina and Los Milanese. Visitors are
conducted through the monastery in parties, and are assembled in the
sacristia. See O'Shea, page 128.

880 VILLALBA. Here diligences await passengers for Segovia 24
and Ildefonso or La Granja. See O'Shea, pages 368 and 209. "Few
journeys can be made by the ecclesiologist in Spain, which will be
altogether more agreeable and more fruitful of results than to the
time-honoured city of Segovia; for not only does it contain within its
walls more than the usual number of objects of architectural and
ecclesiological interest, but the road by which it is usually approached,
across the Sierra de Guadarrama, presents so much fine scenery as to
be in itself sufficient to repay the traveller for his work."—*Street's
Gothic Architecture of Spain.*

904 MADRID (pop. 300,000). Distant by rail from Lisbon 546 miles;
Sevilla by Cordova, 256 miles; Cadiz by Sevilla, 451 miles; Cordova,
275 miles. Malaga by Cordova, 395 miles; Alicante, 283 miles;
Valencia, 295 miles; Barcelona, 440 miles.

Through tickets to Paris are given either by Burgos, Bordeaux, and

ROUTE 41.

Tours ; or by Barcelona, Gerona, Perpignan, and Marseilles. Apply to the Central Office, No. 30 Calle de Alcalá. In this same street are the offices of the diligences for almost every part of Spain.

The *Post-Office* is in No. 5 Calle de San Ricardo ; open at 11 A.M. for the delivery of poste-restante letters.

Hotels : Grand Hotel de Paris, in the Calle de Alcalá ; Los Principes, in the Puerta del Sol ; etc. *Sights*—Picture Gallery and Palace. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 256.

ROUTE 41.

BORDEAUX TO BIARRITZ.

Distance, 130 miles. Time by express, 5 hours.

For Time-table see under "Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Irun, et Madrid," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi." See Map of the Railways of the Pyrenees, page 579.

BORDEAUX
MILES FROM

BIARRITZ
MILES TO

- BORDEAUX. Start from the station of St Jean. See p. 613. 130
- 4 PESSAC (pop. 3000). The vineyard here of the Chateau 126
Haut-Brion, embracing an area of 124 acres, is the only one out of Medoc that produces a first-class claret. There are many other vineyards about Pessac, which, although producing excellent wine, do not attain to the same rank. Shortly after Pessac the railway traverses the pine-covered region of the Landes.
- 25 LAMOTHE. Junction with branch to Arcachon, 10 miles 105
west. For Arcachon, see page 616.
- 68 MORCENX. Junction with line to Tarbes, 85 miles S.E. (see 68
Route 35), passing Mont-de-Marsan.

Mont-de-Marsan (pop. 9000. *Hotel* : Des Ambassadeurs) is a well-built town on a sandy plain, at the junction of two small streams, which together form the navigable river Midouze, joining the Adour some distance below. It dates from the time of Charlemagne. A coach at the Mont-de-Marsan station awaits passengers for St. Sever, 10 miles south (pop. 5000. *Hotel* : Voyageurs), on a hill on the banks of the Adour.

BORDEAUX
MILES FROM

ROUTE 41.—BAYONNE.

BIARRITZ
MILES TO

The organs in the Basilica are considered remarkably beautiful. In the neighbourhood are mineral waters, and a quarry of lithographic stone.

This branch line from Morcenx to Tarbes is one of the railroads taken by travellers from Bordeaux to Bagnères de Bigorre. The other is round by Pau.

⁹² DAX (pop. 10,000). Junction with branch to Pau, 53½ miles ³⁸ east. *Hotels*: Europe; Commerce. Situated at some distance from the station, and seen distinctly from it, on an eminence rising from the left bank of the Adour, opposite to the suburb Sablar. Part of the ancient ramparts, flanked with towers, still remains. The centre of the principal square is almost entirely occupied by a handsome reservoir; 20 feet deep, supplied by a mineral spring, temperature 200° Fahrenheit, yielding a ton and a half of water per minute, which is employed in a bathing establishment for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and diseases of the spine and of the skin. The same establishment employs also mineral mud baths. It is open all the year.

The cathedral St. Paul was planned and commenced by Vauban in 1650. In the church of St. Vincent is the tomb of St. Vincent de Paul, whom the Romish Church reveres as a saint, and humanity as a benefactor. He was born at the hamlet of Ranquines, 5 miles from Dax. At Dax are large saltworks.

¹²³ BAYONNE (pop. 27,000), 547 miles south from Paris. Time, ⁷ 18 hours. Junction with line to Pau, 66 miles east. For Bayonne to Madrid, see Route 40. Omnibuses from the hotels await passengers at the station.

Carriages for excursions hired at the Bureau des Omnibus.

Hotels.—Commerce; Ambassadeurs; St Martin. Bayonne is famous for hams and chocolate.

Bayonne, a cheerful old town of Cantabrian origin, as its name Bay-o-na (a good port, in Basque) implies, is situated at the confluence of the Adour and the Nive, which divide it into three portions, connected by picturesque old wooden and modern handsome iron bridges. It is well built, and surrounded by a very pretty country, studded with villas and clean whitewashed hamlets. The new portion of the town is situated between the cathedral, the river, and the quay: the older quarters retain some traits of the Basque style of construction. Saint Esprit, formerly a suburb, is exclusively inhabited by Jews. There is little to see at Bayonne except the cathedral, the recently built hand-

ROUTE 41.—BAYONNE.

some church of St. André, and the citadel. The Cathedral is a large, steepleless, venerable pile of the middle of the 12th century, and built during the English occupation. The works were commenced in 1140, the cloisters being the earliest and perhaps the most interesting portion. The west and south doorways are the most striking. The interior is wide and lofty; the traceries of the triforium, and the large clerestory windows in the nave, are rich and of varied design. The choir is short, dates from the 13th century, and has five chapels in the chevet. The cathedral itself may be said to have been almost exclusively the work of a Bayonese Dominican Inquisitor, Guillaume Bodice, who directed the works in 1312. The 17th century additions, of no great taste, were introduced by Bishop Drouillet.

The citadel and fortifications are very important military works, and are considered one of Vauban's masterpieces. They command both the harbour and the town, and form part of a fine panorama, extending to the distant Pyrenees, which are especially beautiful during the winter when their summits are capped with snow. But a still more glorious and extensive view of the river and the distant range may be obtained from Lord Howden's handsome chateau, called Casa Caradoc, which stands on a height close by. *N.B.*—Permission to visit the citadel must be requested from the governor. Besides being good sailors, the Bayonese have the reputation of ranking among the best soldiers in the French army. The *bayonet* is said to have been invented here, being first used by some Basques, who stuck their knives in their musket-muzzles when defending themselves, in 1523, against the Prince of Orange at the head of a Spanish army sent hither by Charles V. Bayonne has withstood seventeen sieges, and hence deserves the motto on its arms, "Nunquam polluta." The last it had to sustain was vigorously carried on by the Duke of Wellington in 1814, and which, it is thought, would have ended in the surrender of the virgin city but for Napoleon's abdication, on hearing which orders were given to raise the siege.

The most frequented streets are—the low-arched Bourg-neuf; the narrow Rue Chegassay, or Pont Mayon, lined by shops; and the crowded and bustling "Place d'Armes." A charming promenade by the river side, called Les Allées Marines, leads to the dangerous sandy bar. A military band plays on Sunday and Thursday evenings in the Place Grammont, and there is an excellent theatre.

Several pleasant drives may be taken in the vicinity.

BORDEAUX
MILES FROM

ROUTE 41.—BIARRITZ.

In the neighbourhood of Bayonne, at the village of St. Etienne, is the Casa Caradoc, the seat of Lord Howden. It forms three sides of a triangle, open to the south, whence long flights of steps overcome the declivity of the grounds. Within, every part is fitted up with care and skill. The chapel is Gothic in style, and includes marble mosaics and carvings. The library and other rooms display excellent woodwork.

Ten miles from Bayonne, by omnibus starting every hour, is Cambo (*Hotel*: St. Martin), a picturesque watering-place on the slopes of Swiss-like hills clothed with oaks and chestnuts. The bathing establishment is supplied with water containing the monosulphuret of calcium; temperature, 69° Fahrenheit. There is, besides, a chalybeate spring—temperature, 61° or 62° Fahrenheit—at the southern extremity of the avenue of oaks.

¹³⁰ **BIARRITZ** (pop. 3000) on the Bay of Biscay. Reached also by omnibus from Bayonne running every half-hour. *Hotels*: Angleterre; Garderes; Ambassadeurs; Princes. Church of England service.

Biarritz, whose Basque name signifies "a projecting strip of rocky land," stands on a promontory stretching boldly into the sea. All that art can do has been done to make it a pleasant place of residence. There are three bays, looking respectively north, north-west, and west, and in each of them a handsome bathing establishment.

The houses, dazzling white or cream-coloured, lie variously grouped, and scattered over the declivities and rents in the cliffs, down to the very beach, and on the plateaux in lines parallel to the sea. They are well-furnished, cheerful, sunbeam-traps, mostly with a north-west aspect, and let out on reasonable charges to the English winter residents, but excessively dear during the Franco-Spanish season, which lasts from 15th July till 15th October. Several private houses and tasteful villas have been recently erected by English and Spanish enthusiasts of Blassot climate and comparative seclusion. Two principal streets divide the town, branching from the Place de la Mairie at the entrance; the one on the right leads down to the Port-Vieux, the Atalage promenade, and the pier; the other, on the left, ascends to the Côte des Basques and the older part of Biarritz. To obtain a rapid general idea of the town and environs, the spectator should stand at the Pointe des Basques. On the left, and just where he is, begins a lofty chain of clayey hills, whose grey-blue perpendicular sides facing the sea are slightly relieved by streaks of orange-

ROUTE 41.—BIARRITZ.

tinted sand ; before it spreads the beautiful bay with its broad sheet of sunlit water, or, as the case may be and is more often, boisterous with the roar of mountain-high billows, a scene for which Biarritz stands unique in its way. On the right is a shell-shaped cove or rock-girt basin called "Le Port Vieux." Swimmers, and all who require a calm sea, resort to the "Etablissement" here, which, during the summer season, is the animated scene of morning tertulias and fashionable bathing "en spectacle." The eastern cliff is crowned by ruins of watch towers, whence the plateau on which they stood derives its Moro-Spanish name "l'Atalage." It terminates towards the sea by rocky slopes, and the perforated rock "La Roche Percée," through which, as through a circular-framed window, a charming marine tableau spreads before the eyes. A good pier connects the pinnacled rocks, beautifully toned with russet tints and the pale and faded green of grassy patches. Leaving the Atalage and its plain wooden cross, a pious record of wreckers miraculously saved, the spectator may descry a most striking jumble of rocks filling up the gap between the shallow creek Le Port des Bateaux—most curious to visit when the rough fishing-boats come in loaded with shining piles of sardines—and the Plage de l'Imperatrice. At the creek all is abruptness and angularity : dry sharp outlines and heavy isolated masses of very fine yellow sand, strongly and firmly agglutinated, full at low tide of ebbing puddles. The Plage de l'Imperatrice, or, as it is now again sometimes called, La Côte des Fous, extends between the large and handsome casino to the foot of the lighthouse. Half-way, on a projecting rock, stands the Villa Eugenie, a heavy red brick building, amid grounds planted with pines, constructed and laid out for the Empress by Napoleon III. The most frequented "Etablissement des Bains" is the one here ; though we think that the bathing establishment on the Côte des Basques is the most sheltered and the most agreeable of the three. A custom peculiar to Biarritz consists in the two sexes bathing together, though with costumes "to which the most scrupulous prudery could not object." Rows of chairs lie scattered between the bath-house and the sea, and the lookers-on sit watching the amusing, but to artists most discouraging, spectacle of poor humanity seen through sticking merinoes. Here also the military band from Bayonne plays every evening during the season, and the Plage becomes thronged with Parisian and Madrilénian "élégantes," dressed in the most fanciful costumes. The lighthouse may be visited, and the view

ROUTE 41.—BIARRITZ.

from the top is really glorious. The ground farther on gradually subsides till we reach the *Chambre d'Amour*, a hollow rock, so called since two Basque lovers were drowned inside by the invading water, from whence we see the very last extremity of the Pyrenean range. Beyond rises the lighthouse and signal-tower at the embouchure of the Adour, standing sentry over the desert-like *landes* which stretch afar.

There is no sight-seeing in Biarritz, save the sea, its rocks and sunsets, quite unique. There are two Catholic churches, one of which, a 13th century building, was erected by the English. There is also a Protestant church and burial-ground. There is a handsomely-built casino, much frequented during the season, when a first-rate band from Paris is retained and plays every night. The environs are wooded, full of curious wild flowers, with several lakes well stocked with fish, especially that of *Le Negresse*, in the so-called *Bois de Boulogne*.

The climate is most agreeable and healthy, and octogenarians are numerous. There is no endemic disease, and Biarritz has been always exempt from epidemics. This, as well as the general character of the climate, may be ascribed to the following causes:—1st, the elevation of the plateau upon which the town mainly stands, which is thus placed between two bays, and exposed to the powerful draughts which rise with the tide and sweep over Biarritz unchecked by either trees or hills, renewing the atmosphere twice in the twenty-four hours; 2d, the constantly subsiding slopes of the cliffs towards the sea—a fact which, combined with the sandy soil and clayey subsoil, produces an excellent natural drainage, besides drying the surface immediately after rain, which latter is neither frequent nor lasting,—Biarritz, in this respect, being superior to Pau, a damper climate. The locality is entirely free from the pernicious blasts from the east. The north-east wind never lasts after 10 A.M., then changes north and north-north-west, which latter, though somewhat prevalent, refreshes the atmosphere. The most prevalent wind, however, is the west-north-west. It is sometimes violent, but softened and refreshed by the waste of waters over which it sweeps. The south wind (*solano*) is a dry hot air, but seldom lasts upwards of a day. The sea water is limpid and beautifully clear, the water almost tepid in the height of summer, and bathing delightful even in the latter days of autumn. 1000 grammes of sea water contain 70 grammes of saline particles. Winter is mild, and snow neither lasting nor to any excess. On the whole, Biarritz is strongly



ROUTE 41.—BIARRITZ.

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ROUTE 41.—BIARRITZ.

recommended for cases of dyspepsia, bronchitis, neuralgia, chlorosis, the early stage of consumption, etc. It is slightly exciting, but most invigorating. Geologists and botanists need not be idle here; and there is ample field for explorations in and about Biarritz. (See books of reference.)

EXCURSIONS may be made from Biarritz to Bilbao, Santander, and San Sebastian. Steamers, two a week. To Fuenterrabia, either by rail to Hendaye or Irun, and then 10 miles distance, or better, by a hired carriage, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Fuenterrabia, Fons Rapidus (pop. 2500), is a far better specimen of an old Spanish town than most of those on the Spanish frontier; and its massive walls, stern, gloomy granite houses, with rejas and iron balconies, retain much character. The castillo was built in the 10th century by the King of Navarre, Sancho Abarca. The façade on the Plaza is of the 16th century. The other façade was rebuilt by Charles V. The church, Gothic inside, and the exterior of the Revival, contains no object of interest. From its balcony the eye sweeps over those plains, the site of one of the last feats of the British arms in the Peninsular war,—viz. the passage of the Bidassoa. Let those who have come thus far just to be able to say they have been in Spain, proceed no farther, as Irun, St. Sebastian, etc., are nothing but Basque towns devoid of interest. See O'Shea's "Spain."

THE PYRENEES.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees.

These mountains stand like a huge wall, 300 miles in length, between France and Spain; displaying in summer a series of black peaks, or in the patois of the country, Pics Nérés, from which the name Pyrenees is supposed to be derived. From the main range project branches at right angles, enclosing beautiful valleys from 10 to 30 miles long, and forming at their axes those bowl-like ravines, called by the French "Oules," from the Spanish word Olla, a pot; and Cirques when they assume more the appearance of an amphitheatre. The valleys are traversed by streams, called Gaves by the French and Gabas by the Spaniards; which united, form, on the north side, the Adour, the Ariege, and the Garonne, flowing into the Bay of Biscay;

THE PYRENEES.

and on the south side the Aude, Gly, Tet, and Tech, flowing into the Mediterranean. The grandest of the Cirques, and the most elevated the Peaks and Passes, are in the centre of the chain. The Maladet group, or "Groupe des Monts Maudits," is composed of the highest mountains, of which the loftiest are Mounts Nethou, 11,170 feet and Maladetta, 10,764 feet. A few miles westward is Mount Perdu, 10,995 feet high. These three mountains have extensive glaciers on their French slopes—the line of perpetual snow on that side being 8960 feet above the sea level. Depressions in the transverse ridges are called Colles, and those in the main chain Ports, through which the passes lead from the one country to the other. The highest are Port d'Oo, 9850 feet, crossing by the Maladetta group, and the Port de Héas, 8403 feet, crossing by Mount Perdu. As a general rule passes of from 3200 feet high to 4500 feet may be traversed on horse back during nine months of the year; those up to 6500 feet during six months; while those still higher only during the three months of summer, and that best on foot.

Four roads cross the Pyrenees—1. The Route Imperiale, No. 10, from Paris to Madrid, entering Spain from Bayonne in the same direction as the railway. 2. The Route Departementale, No. 13, of Bayonne, passing over the Col of Urdax, 365 feet, to Pamplona, a few miles to the west of the famous pass of Roncevaux or Roncesvalle, 4010 feet high. In 778, Charlemagne, advancing into Spain, crossed by the Pass of Roncesvalles, where he suffered a defeat, and lost many of his peers at the hands of the Basque mountaineers. The same pass was again surmounted by an English army under the Black Prince invading Navarre; and in 1813, after the victory of Vitoria, the British army under Wellington drove the French across the Pyrenees by this pass. It was on this occasion that the battle of Roncesvalles, the assault and capture of St. Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa and of the Nivelle took place. 3. The Route Imperiale No. 9, of Perpignan, passing over the Port de Pertus, 1377 feet high by Figueras, to Gerona, where it joins the railroad to Barcelona. Hannibal crossed by the Port de Pertus on his way to his more celebrated passage of the Alps. And 4, the road from Pau to Jaca, which is good only on the French side.

Excellent roads extend from the railway stations up the valleys to the towns and villages situated in the remotest parts; while skirting

ROUTE 42.

the mountains is what is called the **Route Thermale**, a magnificent highway 70 miles long, reaching an elevation of 4060 feet, and uniting all the famous bathing establishments from *Eaux Bonnes* to *Luchon*. This road is in many parts wonderfully constructed on ledges of cliffs, up narrow gorges, and alongside roaring torrents, crossed by highly picturesque bridges. Well-appointed diligences traverse the whole route, and afford pleasant and economical means of removing from one watering-place to another. On the French side of the Pyrenees there are 115 mineral water stations, with above 500 sulphur water springs. Most of them have comfortable accommodation, and are all in picturesque situations.

ROUTE 42.

PARIS TO PAU,

BY ORLEANS, TOURS, POITIERS, ANGOULÊME, BORDEAUX, MORCENX,
DAX, AND PUYOO.

Distance 509 miles. For the particulars of the journey between Paris and Bordeaux see Route 38, Paris to Bordeaux, page 604.

The best places for invalids to stop at on the way are Tours, 146 miles from Paris and 363 miles from Pau, and Libourne, 337 miles from Paris and 172 miles from Pau, as in both of these there are comfortable and quiet hotels near the station, where all the superfluous luggage should be left. Those who wish to go through direct from Libourne to Pau will be able to choose the proper train by referring to the table "Paris, Tours, et Bordeaux," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orleans" (sold at all the stations on the line), and comparing it with the table "Dax à Puyoo et à Pau," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi." Both sets of time-tables are together. If this be not attended to, a long wait at Bordeaux may be the consequence. Pau is also approached from Bordeaux by sea from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The nearest hotel for those passengers who come to Bordeaux by sea is the Hotel de Nantes, near the landing-place.

PARIS
MILES FROM

PAU
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer d'Orleans, and purchase one of their Time-tables. 509

PARIS MILES FROM	ROUTE 42.—ORTHEZ.	PAU MILES TO
<u>76</u>	ORLEANS. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 136.	<u>423</u>
<u>146</u>	TOURS. " " " 147.	<u>363</u>
<u>206</u>	POITIERS. See Route 38, page 606.	<u>308</u>
<u>276½</u>	ANGOULEME. " " 610.	<u>237½</u>
<u>337</u>	LIBOURNE. " " 611.	<u>172</u>
<u>364</u>	BORDEAUX. " " 612.	<u>145</u>
<u>389</u>	LAMOTHE. Branch to Arcachon, 10 miles west, page 616.	<u>120</u>
<u>432</u>	MORCENX. Branch to Tarbes, 85 miles south-east, page 600.	<u>77</u>
<u>456</u>	DAX. Branch to Bayonne, 31 miles south. See Route 41, page 630.	<u>53</u>
<u>475</u>	PUYOO. Junction with line to Bayonne, 32 miles west.	<u>34</u>

On this line, 13 miles west from Puyoo, is Peyrehorade (pop. 3000), on the Gave, down which a steamer plies through numerous islands to Bayonne.

Overlooking Peyrehorade are the ruins of the castle of Aspremont, 15th century.

484½ ORTHEZ (pop. 7000) on the Pau, crossed here by an ancient 34½ and a modern bridge. On a plateau among ravines is the Tour Moncade, all that remains of a magnificent castle built in the 13th century. It was in this castle that Blanche, daughter of the King of Arragon, and wife of Henry IV., King of Castile, was poisoned by her sister, the wife of Gaston IV., Count of Foix.

A great battle was fought in the adjacent plain in the year 1814, in the course of which the Duke of Wellington was wounded. The French were defeated. The site of this battle was once a Roman encampment, and is now covered with vineyards.

10 miles south from Orthez, by coach, is Salies (pop. 6000), on the Salies, with rich salt springs, producing annually 50,000 cwt. of salt. To the nature of this salt the hams cured in Bayonne and Pau are said to owe their fine flavour. 6 miles farther south is Sauveterre (pop. 1600), with a fine old church and the ruins of the Chateau Montreal. 27 miles southwards from Orthez by coach, awaiting passengers at the station, is Mauleon (pop. 2000), with fine views, ruins, and waterfalls.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 42.—PAU.

PAU
MILES TO

⁴⁹⁰ LACQ. Station for Oloron, 17½ miles south, and Bedous, 15 ¹⁹ miles higher up the valley. From Bedous a road extends by the Pass of Somport, 5360 feet above the sea level, to Jaca. See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635, and Excursion 1 from Pau, page 642.

⁵⁰² LESCAR (pop. 1850). An ancient town, seen when looking ⁷ westwards from the Parc of Pau, on the southern slope of a tract of high ground terminating abruptly in the valley of the river. The principal object of interest in Lescar is the Byzantine Cathedral, built towards the end of the 12th century. Catherine de Navarre, Marguerite de Valois, and her husband Henri II., and daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, with other Béarnais sovereigns, were buried here. There is also the old brick chateau of the Esquirette, with a fine square tower.

⁵⁰⁹ PAU (pop. 25,000).

See Map of Railways of the Pyrenees, page 579; and the Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635; and Paris to the Pyrenees, page 585.

Omnibuses and coaches await passengers for the various hotels.

Hotels: Grand Hotel; Poste; Paix; France; Victoria; Dorade; Europe; Commerce.

Cab charges according to tariff—

	Day.		Night.	
	Fr.		Fr. C.	
For the course within the bounds of the town in a				
two-horse cab	1	1	25	
Within a distance of 1½ mile from the Halle	1	1	75	
Within the same limits, per hour	2	2	50	
One-horse cabs are a trifle cheaper.				

The first hour is paid in full, whether completed or not—the others are paid by quarters.

Numerous villas, and above 600 furnished apartments ("Appartements garnis"), to let, from 1000 fr. (or £40) to 10,000 fr. (or £400), the season, from 1st October to May 31.

Those who wish to avoid the trouble of cooking can have their meals sent them from any of the numerous restaurants, who make it their business to supply families.

On taking a villa or apartments it is of great importance to have the terms of the lease (bail) drawn up in writing (redigé par écrit); and likewise to have an exact inventory of the furniture (un inventaire exact du mobilier) made. The landlord furnishes everything except

ROUTE 42.—PAU.

linen and plate. Articles broken or lost must be replaced ; but not those which have become deteriorated by ordinary use. Servants cost from 20 to 50 fr. per month.

For information on all these matters, on which so much of the comfort of the resident depends, apply to the Union Syndicale de la Ville de Pau, No. 48 Rue Préfecture, where information is given gratis regarding houses to let, servants, shops, churches, schools, and about everything else the stranger is likely to require.

The Principal Churches in Pau are the two handsome modern edifices of St. Jacques and St. Martin. The Eglise Française Reformée, in the Rue Serviez, is the State Protestant Church. The Eglise Evangelique, in the Cité Montpensier, corresponds with the Scotch Free Church. Anglican churches in the Rue Serviez, the Rue des Temples behind the Grand Hotel, and in the Rue Calais, where there is also a Greek church.

The principal Clubs or "cerles" are the "Club Anglais," in the Place Royale ; the Cercle Henri IV., occupying the first floor of the theatre ; and the Cercle Béarnais. Admission easily obtained.

The Public Library, open from 9 to 4, excepting on Mondays and feast-days, is in the block of buildings containing the Halle (market), and the Mairie at the end of the Rue Préfecture. Opposite is the Préfecture, where balls are given during the season. It is necessary to be introduced by the Consul.

The Theatre, entered from the Place Royale, has accommodation for 1200 spectators, and cost £8000. It contains also a concert-room, 82 feet long, by 36 broad and 32 high.

The Picture Gallery is in the "Salle du Parlement de Navarre," in the old Palais de Justice opposite the Chateau.

Public lectures (conferences) are given every Thursday at 4 o'clock.

Climate.—The mean temperature of the winter is 41° Fahr., and of spring 52°. The prevailing winds are north-west and north. Strong winds are rare. The climate is sedative, and beneficial to irritable and nervous temperaments.

When the Saracens were masters of the greater part of Spain, and had extended their conquests beyond the Pyrenees, the inhabitants of the valley in which the present town now stands ceded to a Prince of Bearn a piece of ground on condition that he would erect a fortress on it to defend them from the enemy. As the limits were marked by

ROUTE 42.—PAU.

stakes, the castle came to take the name of Stakes or Paü, from the Spanish word Palo, a stick or stake. In the course of time houses were grouped round it, which in the 15th century attained the proportions of an important city. It occupies a plateau 150 feet above the river or gave of Pau, and is intersected by the Hédas, a stream with precipitous banks, separating the old from the new town. The main streets are well paved and lined with good shops. The best houses are in the neighbourhood of the Palais de Justice and the church of St. Jacques. The chief feature of Pau is the Chateau, consisting of a pile of irregular roofs and towers overlooking the entrance into the town from the railway station. Of these towers the brick dungeon tower of Gaston Phébus, to the left on entering, is the oldest and highest (112 feet). The concierge (porter) resides in the ground-floor of it, where books and photographs of the castle are sold.

Visitors are ushered into the "Salle des Gardes" through a door opposite the main entrance in the Cour d'Honneur, where they wait their turn. Entrance free. In the "Salle à manger" is a good statue of Henri IV. The walls are hung with tapestry made by order of Francis I. for his Chateau de Madrid. In the Salon de Famille is a piano on which Marie Antoinette used to play; and a porphyry table presented by Bernadotte, King of Sweden, born at Pau in 1764. In the second storey is the Chambre d'Henri IV., in which he was born December 14, 1553. Here are his Tortoiseshell Cradle, and his Mother's Bedstead, beautifully carved, and ornamented with 15 medallions representing portraits of kings and warriors. At the foot of the mound on which the castle stands is an ivy-mantled tower, all that remains of a building which contained the mint. In this edifice Calvin used to preach to his followers, among whom was Marguerite de Valois, sister of Francis I., called by him his Marguérîte des Marguérîtes, his pearl of pearls. Adjoining the terrace of the chateau, and separated only by the Rue Marca (crossed by a bridge) are the delightful promenades or rather gardens called the Basse Plante and Le Parc, on high ground, running from east to west, parallel with the river; covered with magnificent trees, chiefly beech, and laid out in walks of every variety, some straight, and others serpentine; some leading along the highest ridges, and commanding the most extensive view, while others wind along the foot of the eminence, beneath the shadow of the loftier trees; and others, still narrower and

ROUTE 42.

more incense, are nearly lost amongst thick foliage and dense under-wood. One hundred feet below flows the river, with the railway parallel to it, and 30 miles beyond stretches the majestic line of the Pyrenees.

The principal square in Pau is the *Place Royale*, similarly situated as the *Chateau*, but farther up the river. Through the day it is the resort of everybody—nurses with their children, invalids, loungers, and hocksters. In the evening the attractions are the brilliant restaurants which occupy the western side.

EXCURSIONS.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

Excursion 1.—Pau to Jaca by the Valley of the Aspe.

Distance 88 miles.

Public conveyance as far as Bédous, 51 miles from Pau by Lacq, or 35 miles by Gan and Belair. Carriage road as far as Somport. This is a pleasant excursion, and may be taken easily as far as Bédous.

PAU
MILES FROM

JACA
MILES TO

PAU. Start from the diligence office.

88

¹⁹ LACQ. 19 miles by rail west from Pau, whence, till the ⁶⁰ branch line be completed, a coach conveys passengers to

^{26½} OLORON (pop. 10,000, and 890 feet above the sea level). ^{51½}
Inn: Hotel Clef d'Or, where the diligences stop. Oloron-Sainte-Marie, on the junction of the Aspe with the Ossau, is only 20½ miles from Pau by diligence, passing Gan and Belair. The parish church of Ste. Marie was built in the 12th century. From the promenade and bridge are some fine views.

⁴¹ ST. CHRISTAU. *Hotel*: Poste. Cold and thermal mineral ⁴⁷ baths. From St. Christau commence the famous "Routes Thermales," passing Arudy, Louvie-Juzon, and Eaux Bonnes, 28 miles distant.

⁴⁴ ESCOT, with a small thermal establishment near the Pène ⁴⁴
d'Escot.

PAU
MILES FROM

EXCURSION 1.

JACA
MILES TO

46 SARRANCE. *Inn*: France. The old church here is visited 42
by pilgrims.

51 BÉDOUS. *Inn*: Poste, where the coach stops. On the other 37
side of the Aspe is the village of Osse, with a Protestant colony. The
rest of the journey must be performed in private conveyances. For
most tourists Bédous is sufficiently far up this beautiful valley.

53 ACCOUS, with a column to the memory of the Béarnais poet, 35
Despourrins.

55 PONT-DE-LESCUN. Here commences the path leading to the 33
village of Lescun, 2960 feet above the sea level, with a tolerably good
inn. From this village the ascent is made of the Pic d'Anie, 8220 feet
above the sea level. The ascent requires from four to five hours.

56 EYGUN. On the Escuarp. 32

58 E TSAUT, with an old tower. Thence, crossing the bridge of 30
Sebers, a narrow defile is entered, protected by the Fort d'Urdos, on a
rock 490 feet above the river, with accommodation for 3000 men.

61½ URDOS, the last French village, and about three-quarters of 26½
a mile beyond Fort d'Urdos. From Urdos to Somport some beautiful
defiles are passed through; and near Paillete, 4875 feet above the sea
level, is Lake Aistance, famous for trout.

69 The PASS OF SOMPORT or SUMMUS PORTUS, between 19
France and Spain, 5360 feet above the sea level. Carriages may be
brought thus far.

76 CANFRANC (pop. 200). A pleasant Spanish village on the 12
river Aragon, 3240 feet above the sea level. Travellers making a stay
here, should make an arrangement with the landlord of the inn.

88 JACA. On the Aragon, 2590 feet above the sea level. See
O'Shea's "Spain," page 525.

EXCURSION 2.

Pau to the Bagnères de Luchon, by the Route Tabernacle.

Distance, 141 miles.

In Five Parts. See the Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

Excursion 2A.—Pau to Eaux Bonnes and Eaux Chaudes—distance, 27 miles.

- „ 2B.—Eaux Bonnes to Pierrefitte—distance, 32 miles, p. 648.
- „ 2C.—Pierrefitte to Luz—distance, 8 miles, page 651.
- „ 2D.—Luz to Bagnères de Bigorre—distance, 30 miles, p. 654.
- „ 2E.—Bagnères de Bigorre to Bagnères de Luchon—distance, 44 miles, page 656.

EXCURSION 2A.

PAU to EAUX CHAUDES and EAUX BONNES, both 27 miles south from Pau, but on opposite sides of a great mountain wedge.

PAU
MILES FROM

EAUX CHAUDES AND BONNES
MILES TO

PAU. Start from the diligence office. Coupé, 8 fr. ; ban- ²⁷
quette, 6 fr. ; time, 5½ hours. A private carriage with two horses,
32 fr.

^{1½} JURANÇON, a suburb of Pau. The vineyards here produce ^{25½}
an excellent white wine.

⁵ GAN. An omnibus runs between Gan and Pau. Here a ²²
road leads westward to Oloron, 15½ miles distant. From Gan the road
winds up by a narrow and picturesque valley to Rébénacq (*Hotel* :
Perigord), 5 miles from Gan ; and to Sévigné, 9 miles from Gan and
1800 feet above the sea level, commanding magnificent views.

¹⁶ LOUVIE-JUZON. *Hotel* : Des Pyrénées. Here a carriage- ¹¹
road, passing through Arudy, leads 13 miles westwards to Oloron. On
the top of a hill are the ruins of the Castel Geloos, the ancient residence
of the Counts of Ossau. One mile and a half from Louvie is the cave
called Spelunca, nearly a mile long.

²⁴ LARUNS (pop. 2500). *Hotel* : Des Touristes. With marble ³
quarries and beds of nickel and kaolin. Beyond, on the other side of
the bridge over the Ossau, there are two roads ; the westward branch

PAU
MILES FROM

EXCURSION 2A.—EAUX BONNES.

leads to Eaux Chaudes, and the eastward to Eaux Bonnes. Here the pedestrian can shorten considerably the distance by taking advantage of the footpaths that cross the windings.

27 EAUX BONNES, 2454 feet above the sea level, 33 miles from Oloron, by St. Christau. (See Excursion 1.) Eaux Bonnes consists of handsome hotels and "maisons garnies," hemmed in between overhanging cliffs and lofty mountains, of which the most conspicuous is the Pic de Ger, 8573 feet above the sea level. During the season an omnibus runs between Eaux Bonnes and Eaux Chaudes, distant 6½ miles; time, 30 to 40 minutes. They are connected also by a path leading over the Col de Gourzy, 6034 feet above the sea level. Overlooking the valley of Laruns is the Promenade Horizontale, planted with trees, the usual afternoon point of reunion. The most frequented promenade is, however, the Jardin Anglais, which extends opposite the Grand Rue, along a rock, at whose base flows a rivulet, and is well shaded. From the garden paths lead up to the Promenade Grammont, whence there is a tolerably steep ascent to the Plateau of Gourzy, 6034 feet above the sea level. From this to Eaux Chaudes the best route is to cross to the other side of the ravine, and then, descending through a forest of box-trees, the path strikes into that leading to the grotto, 3 miles from Eaux Chaudes and 1500 feet long. The passage of the Col may be made on foot or horseback in from 4 to 5 hours.—*Packer's Pyrenees.*

"From the plateau of Gourzy there is a delightful prospect of the valley of Ossau, and of the mountains by which it is enclosed, of the Montagne Verte, and the confluence of the gaves of Gabas and Valentin, with its cascades.

"The Promenade Jacqueminot, diverging from the Grammont, traverses by a gradual ascent a fine pine-wood, to points whence an extensive view of the country, nearly as far as Pau, may be enjoyed. A good view is also presented from the Kiosk, a small pavilion on a rocky and woody height, overlooking the gorge of Soude, and the chief street of Eaux Bonnes.

"The Promenade Eynard, on the wooded acclivity of the left bank of the torrent, is likewise much frequented."—*Lee's Baths of France.*

Beyond the avenue (entirely filled with hotels) is a narrow street, with numerous "maisons garnies" on one side, and the bathing establishment on the other. The temperature of the water, which is chiefly

EXCURSION 2A.—EAUX CHAUDES.

used for drinking, is from 53° to 85° Fahr., the principal ingredient being the monosulphuret of sodium, with a little sulphate of lime and silic. It is recommended for pulmonary disease, and complaints affecting the air-passages.

The *tariff* of the charges is at the entrance. For drinking the water 15 fr. is charged each month in July and August; at other times 10 fr. per month. Each bath taken between 7 and 10 A.M. in July and August, 2 fr.; at other hours, 1 fr. Linen, comprehending a towel and a sheet with arms (*serviette et peignoir*), 30 centimes extra.

Hotels.—Of these there is a great choice, as well as of furnished apartments. Be careful at the first to arrange about the price to be paid. At the Hotel de France, the oldest and best though least showy, the price for a room and a good breakfast and dinner is 10 fr. to 14 fr. per day. The others are Princes, Ambassadeurs, Richelieu, Poste, Europe, Orient, etc. etc.

27 miles from Pau, and separated from Eaux Bonnes by the Col de Gourzy, is **Eaux Chaudes**, 2215 feet above the sea level. At the entrance from Pau is the Hotel de France, and at the other end of the town the Hotel Baudot, where the charge for board and lodging is 10 fr. per day. In a suite of apartments in the "Etablissement Thermal" there is also accommodation for lodgers, but neither so comfortable nor so moderately charged as in the hotels. Near Baudots are furnished apartments, where five rooms with seven beds can be had for from 10 to 15 fr. per day.

The waters which supply the bathing establishment are similar to those at Eaux Bonnes. Their temperature is a little higher—from 51° to 95° Fahr.—and the principal ingredient the monosulphuret of sodium. The spring Esqurette is particularly efficacious in cases of sterility proceeding from certain uterine disorders. "The climate is less calculated for pulmonary invalids than that of the Eaux Bonnes or Caunterets, the narrow ravine being much exposed to winds, and the north wind predominating from 9 A.M. till 3, after which the air is calm. The evenings and mornings are cool."—*Lee's Baths of France*. There are many charming excursions in the neighbourhood of Eaux Chaudes. See "The Pyrenees," by C. Packe; "Pau and the Pyrenees," by H. Russell; and "Jam's Guide to Eaux Bonnes,"—all excellent works.

A pleasant walk of a few hours, well suited to the delicate and the old, is up the wooded gorge which opens to the right of the Gabas road,

EXCURSION 2A.—GABAS.

2 miles from Eaux Chaudes. It is called Izabe, and the grassy col terminating it to westward is the Col d'Isège, 6500 feet, leading to Accous, in the valley d'Aspe. After leaving the high road, an hour's climb on the right bank of the torrent leads up to the forest of Sesques, where there are foaming cascades, and enormous pines measuring as much as 19 feet in circumference.—*Russell's Pyrenees.*

The principal excursion is to the Plateau de Bious Artigues, 4550 feet above the sea level. A picturesque but steep mountain road, through boxwood and ferns, leads up the valley from Eaux Chaudes to Gabas, a small village 5 miles distant, 3657 feet above the sea level, with two inns, where donkeys and ponies can be hired. "From Gabas, following the right bank of the Bious, a grand waterfall is reached in about 15 minutes; and then, after winding round a number of curves, we arrive at a more open country, where, just above the last grassy declivity between you and the plateau, the extreme point of the Pic du Midi first appears. Another laborious quarter of an hour,—the most trying one, now places you on the first or the Bious Artigues plateau, a great rolling table-land, above which the Pic du Midi d'Ossau towers 5234 feet, or 9793 feet above the sea level. The Pic is all granite, which makes the ascent easier, especially since iron bars have been driven into the very steep *cheminées*. The road to the top leads straight through the dark pine forest to the east (Magnabatch), and, when on the other side, follows up from north to south a very long and shadeless but easy basin of verdure, ending at the ridge and col of Pombie or Suzou. Horses can reach this col (east of the Pic), where the scaling begins. From this it is one hour and a half to the summit, but the view is indifferent, as the Vignemale, 10,820 feet, stands in the way."

"To reach the second plateau, you must cross from north to south the one you are on now; and soon leaving behind its green and calm solitudes, its sun and flowers, you enter a dismal forest, and ascend by the right bank (left side) of the torrent of Bious. The path is good and quite plain, very easy for horses. In 30 minutes you cross over to the left bank of the stream on a wooden bridge, and a steepish ascent of another 15 minutes takes you to the *second plateau*, evidently the bed of an ancient lake, and level as the sea, 5200 feet.

"A perfect Sahara of mountains now stretches before you, south and south-west. They are frontier peaks. The Col des Moines is that immense opening in the south-west, between two pyramidal peaks.

EXCURSION 2A.—BIOUS ARTIGUES.

Nothing moves but the crystalline little torrent of Bious, looking like a snake of silver. Nothing is heard but the occasional roar of an avalanche tumbling down the frightful precipices of the Pic du Midi, to the left.

"Scarcely any one ever visits the 'real' third plateau, which is another hour higher up. You must turn sharply to the left after ascending beyond the end of the second one. Then come very long slopes of grass, with a few more pines. You pass quite behind the Pic, though you never enter Spain. At length, steering east, you pass the Col de Bious, south of the Pic, and then going down eastward you finally reach the road leading from Gabas to the Spanish frontier. From this point (Case à Broussette) to Gabas it is 6 miles (steer N.N.W.)"—*Pau and the Pyrenees, by H. Russell.*

From Gabas a bridle path to the left along the torrent Broussette leads to Panticosa; time required, 12 to 15 hours. The road passes the ruined hospice of Broussette, 4534 feet, the Col d'Ancou, 6045 feet above the sea level, and Sallent, 4108, a village in the beautiful valley of Jena, watered by the Gallego. Here is the Spanish custom-house. In about two hours' walk down this valley is Panticosa, from which the baths are other two hours distant. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 523; and Packe's "Pyrenees," page 17.

EXCURSION 2B.

EAUX BONNES TO PIERREFITTE.

Distance 32 miles.

Diligence to Argelès, 27½ miles from Eaux Bonnes. The rest by rail. Private carriage from Eaux Bonnes to Argelès, 40 fr. See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

EAUX BONNES
MILES FROM

PIERREFITTE
MILES TO

EAUX BONNES. The part of the road between Eaux Bonnes and Arrens contains some of the finest engineering to be met with on this noble mountain highway. On leaving Eaux Bonnes it winds its way over the Col d'Aubisque, 5614 feet, to the north of the Col de Tortes, 5901 feet, then southwards through the gorge of Litor to the almost vertical sides of the Pic Gabas 8468 feet; after skirting which it bends northwards

EAUX BONNES
MILES FROM

EXCURSION 2B.—ARGELES.

PIERREFITTE
MILES TO

and ascends the Col du Couret, 4823 feet, north from the Col de Saucedé, 4902 feet, and thence descends to the village of Arrens, 2950 feet above the sea level, where it meets the footpath from Eaux Bonnes by the Col de Tortes, the ice cave, and the Col de Saucedé.

²⁰ ARRENS, 2950 feet (*Hotel*: de France) in the valley of Azun, ¹⁸ commanding a view of Mont Balétous, 10,318 feet. For the ascent of it from Arrens, see Packe's "Pyrenees," page 23.

²² AUCUN (pop. 600). ¹⁰

^{25½} ARRAS, with the ruins of the castle of Castelnau d'Azun, ^{6½} built in the 14th century.

^{27½} ARGÈLES-VIEUZAC (pop. 2000. *Hotel*: de France), on the ^{4½} river Azun, 1528 feet above the sea level, a railway station 6 miles from Lourdes, and 4½ miles from Pierrefitte, the railway terminus. For Time-tables, see under "Lourdes à Pierrefitte-Nestalas," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi," page 147. From Argèles take the rail to Pierrefitte.

Argèles is a curious town, with narrow but clean streets, at the junction of the Route Thermale from Eaux Bonnes with the railway between Lourdes and Pierrefitte. There are many goîtreux and crétins in this fair valley, as well as in the valley of Luchon (especially in the village of Juzet); in the valley of Aran, along the banks of the Garonne; and in the valley of Ariège, along the banks of the Salat. Goîtreux is the name given to those individuals who suffer from an enlargement of the thyroid gland, which by degrees injures their whole economy. Their offspring are the crétins, commonly deaf and dumb, and having their moral faculties as completely obliterated as their senses.

³² PIERREFITTE-NESTALAS, 1665 feet above the sea level. The railway terminus of the branch line from Lourdes, in Route 44, Toulouse to Pau. From Pierrefitte a road extends 8 miles south-west to Caunterès, and another south-east to Luz. Railway to Paris, time 20 hours. At the station diligences await passengers. *Hotel*: de la Poste.

The road to Caunterès is up a beautiful valley, by the left bank of a roaring torrent till about half-way, where by a stone bridge it crosses to the right bank at the cascade of the Limaçon, 3 miles from Pierrefitte.

EXCURSION 2B.—CAUTERÈTS.

CAUTERÈTS (pop. 1700), and 3254 feet above the sea level, approached by rail from Lourdes to Pierrefitte, whence 8 miles by coach. See Route 44, under Lourdes, page 663.

Hotels : Princes ; Paix ; Angleterre ; France ; Paris ; Ambassadeurs ; Parc ; Richelieu.

A town of narrow steep streets, large hotels, and "Maisons meublées," in a large hollow surrounded by high mountains, of which the most prominent is the Monné, 8937 feet. In the town itself are the two bathing establishments called Les Thermes and Le Rocher ; and 1 mile up the valley leading to the falls of Ceriset, are La Raillère, and a little farther up the Petit Sauveur and the Pré. Above these is the Mauhouret, a warm spring used for drinking, and said to be good for diseases of the liver and bladder.

There are in all 25 mineral springs clear and transparent, ranging from 68° to 142° Fahrenheit. The principal ingredient is the monosulphuret of sodium. They are recommended for chronic rheumatism, bronchitis, humid asthma, and especially for diseases of women. The season is from June 15 to September 15. Baths 1½ franc each.

The tariff is hung up at the entrance of the establishment called Les Thermes, where will be found also the charges for guides and vehicles.

Excursions.—One hour's walk, or 3 miles, up the narrow glen of the Marcadou, is the Cascade Ceriset ; and still farther up the glen, at the junction of the Marcadou with the Lac Gaube stream, is the Pont d'Espagne, a wooden bridge over the Marcadou, 5150 feet above the sea level, where there is a small inn. From this bridge a bridle road leads by the Col de Marcadou, 8800, to Panticosa, 5304 feet above the sea level, 24 miles from Cauterêts, and 22 hours by diligence from Zaragoza. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 523.

An hour's walk from the Pont d'Espagne, along a rough path leading southwards, among magnificent pines, is the Lac de Gaube, 5866 feet above the sea level, and 2 miles from the Pont, or 8 from Cauterêts.

Lake Gaube contains an area of 40 acres, is 350 feet deep, 2½ miles in circumference, and surrounded by great mountains, of which the highest is the snow-clad and triple-peaked Vignemale, 10,820 feet above the sea level, the fourth highest peak in the Pyrenees. For the ascent see Packe's "Pyrenees," page 31.

EXCURSION 2c.—LUZ.

On the shore is a small inn, where excellent trout and a clean bed may be had. A sad accident, in 1832, which befel Henry Pattison and his youthful bride, imparts a melancholy to this lonely green water lake, in which they were drowned while enjoying a pleasure sail. Those who stood on the shore relate that when the boat was about the middle of the lake the figure of the man was seen stooping overboard, that the female, alarmed for his safety, rushed to the same side ; and thus, the vessel being overbalanced, both were plunged into a watery grave.

Eight miles south-east from Caunterets, by the Val de Lutour, is the Lac d'Estom, 5948 feet above the sea. Beyond, by the Horquette d'Araillé, is the Lac d'Estom Soubiran, 8070 feet above the sea level. Gavarnie may be reached by continuing the same path.

The ascent of the Monné is made from Caunterets ; height 8937 feet. Time required to reach the summit, 6 hours.

EXCURSION 2c.

PIERREFITTE TO LUZ.

Distance 8 miles, by diligence. Time 1½ hour. Fare 3½ fr.

Pierrefitte is 12 miles by rail from Lourdes, and 20 hours by rail from Paris.

See the Time-tables of the Chemins de Fer du Midi, sold at all the stations on the line. See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635 ; and Map of the Railways of the Pyrenees, page 579.

Shortly after leaving Pierrefitte the road passes up a narrow gorge, bounded by precipitous mountains, rising at first perpendicularly from the deep bed of the foaming torrent, but afterwards at a sufficient inclination to permit shrubs and flowers to cling to their slopes. Luz lies in a beautiful hollow, two miles long, surrounded by mountains studded with plantations, cottages, and villages.

Luz (pop. 1800), 2410 feet above the sea level, 1½ mile from St. Sauveur, and 3 miles from Barèges. See Road Map of the Pyrenees. *Hotels* : Univers ; Pyrenees.

On a hill at the entrance to this poor village are the ruins of the castle Ste. Marie, occupied by the Black Prince on his return from

EXCURSION 2c.—ST. SAUVEUR.

Spain after the battle of Navarrete (Feb. 1367). In the centre of the village is the church built by the Knights Templars in the 11th century, surrounded with crenellated walls and towers. It served also as a place of deposit for the money and valuables confided to their care for transmission to the Holy Land.

In the museum of the church there are a wooden crucifix, a silver chalice, and an incense vase, found in the Hermitage of St. Pierre; and a quantity of old keys, padlocks, lances, etc. The small door in the church was the especial entrance for the Cagots, a conquered race, who were treated like slaves, and were regarded by the inhabitants with disdain and contempt.

On the hill overlooking Luz is the Chapelle Solferino, near the site of the Hermitage, which is indicated by a pyramid. This chapel, as well as the handsome church in St. Sauveur, was built by Napoleon III., who visited this quarter in 1859, after the Italian campaign.

EXCURSION FROM LUZ TO GAVARNIE : distance 13 miles. Private carriage there and back, 25 fr. The road is excellent.

St. Sauveur, on the left side of the Pau, 2525 feet above the sea level, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Luz, contains two mineral bath establishments and a street of hotels, built along precipices 400 feet above the river. The church was built by Napoleon III. The temperature of the mineral water ranges from 68° to 100° Fahr., and the principal ingredient is the monosulphuret of sodium. It is pleasant to the skin, and has a sedative and soothing influence upon the nervous system. Season from June 15 to September 15. Each bath costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., which includes everything.

Among the hotels are the France ; Commerce ; Londres et d'Angleterre ; Paris. Charge 9 to 12 fr. per day. Two bridges cross the Pau at St. Sauveur—the old one at the north end of the town, and at the other the Pont Napoleon III., built by him in 1860, which crosses the river just where it rushes out of the dark gorge of Gedres. It consists of one arch, with a span of 69 feet, and 216 feet above the bed of the river, with precipices and mountains on each side, rising to the height of 7000 feet. A stair leads down to a platform under the arch, from which there is one of the grandest views in the Pyrenees. Excursions into the Pyrenees can be made either from Luz or St. Sauveur. At both places there are guides, horses, and vehicles, and an official tariff of the charges.

EXCURSION 2c.—GAVARNIE.

Three miles above Luz is the Pont Sia, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther up the river is **Pragnères**. "A wild gorge to the left leads up to the glaciers of Pic Long (10,483 feet), whilst on the right the eye meets nothing but gloom, precipices, and snow."—*H. Russell's Pyrenees*.

About 8 miles from Luz, at the poor hamlet of **Gèdre**, 3214 feet above the sea level, the gorge widens, and cultivated fields again enliven the scene, which, however, again disappear a little farther up, at a region denominated the **Chaos**. From Gedre a rough path leads to the hamlet of **Héas**, 5 miles south-east, and 5075 feet above the sea level, whence Gavarnie may be approached in seven or eight hours by the south side of the **Pimené**.

13 miles from Luz and 4 from Gedre is the hamlet of **Gavarnie**, 4380 feet above the sea level. *Hotel*: des Voyageurs, which those who come to explore this neighbourhood make their headquarters, and where those who merely wish to see the Cirque leave their carriages, and either walk on or ride other 4 miles to its southern extremity, near the falls of **Marboré**, 1380 feet high. An excellent view of the Cirque de Gavarnie is had from an elevation on the road, a few yards from the inn. The Cirque is a semicircular amphitheatre, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, consisting of cliffs and precipices from 1010 to 1500 feet high, rising from a plateau 5800 feet above the sea level, consisting of an undulating chaos of stones and masses of rock, through which the waters from the surrounding cascades meander their way to the river Pau. Among the most important peaks which shoot up from the amphitheatre are the **Pic du Tour**, 9905 feet; the **Taillon**, 10,325 feet; the **Casque**, 9864 feet; the **Marboré**, 10,680 feet; and the **Pimené**, 9164 feet. Behind them, and out of sight, are the **Cylindre**, 10,870 feet; and **Mont Perdu**, 10,995 feet, the second highest mountain in the whole chain. See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

From the little inn called **La Baraque**, 2 miles from Gavarnie Inn, an arduous scramble of from three to four hours is required for the ascent to the **Brèche de Roland**, 9200 feet above the sea level. The track leads for a mile and a quarter over a steep glacier. In four hours from the Brèche the foot of the **Mont Perdu** is reached. Those intending to climb it remain for the night at the poor cabane of **Gaulis**, and next day make the ascent and return to Gavarnie.

In the neighbourhood of Gavarnie are three other large cirques—the Cirque or **Oule de Héas**, on a plateau 4912 feet above the sea level;

EXCURSION 2D.—BARÈGES.

and at the top of the same valley the Cirque of Troumouse, on a plateau 6780 feet; and between the Cirques of Troumouse and Gavarnie the Cirque of Estaubé, on a plateau 5952 feet above the sea level. They may be visited in two days from Luz on horseback—guide, 10 fr. per day; horse, 7 fr. Start from Luz at 6 A.M., and breakfast at Héas. Then ascend to the Cirque Troumouse, descend to the valley of Des-taubaie, pass round Mount Coumelie, whence descend to the village of Gavarnie, where spend the night. Next day visit the Cirque de Gavarnie and the Brèche de Roland, then return to Luz.

EXCURSION 2D.

LUZ TO BIGORRE.

Distance 30 miles.

Luz is approached from Lourdes by rail the length of Pierrefitte, the rest, 8 miles, by diligence. See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

LUZ
MILES FROM

BIGORRE
MILES TO

LUZ, 2410 feet above the sea level. The road to Barèges rises ³⁰ gradually, and after leaving the fertile valley of Luz, enters a region of bare mountains and broken rocks, with the Bastan roaring and foaming among them.

⁵ BARÈGES, 4080 feet above the sea level.

²⁵

Hotel: Pyrénées; Europe; France; Richelieu. Board and lodging 9 to 12 fr. per day. Furnished lodgings cheaper.

Barèges consists of one long street, lined with hotels, furnished lodgings, and shops. Standing apart are the Hospital belonging to the Government, the Hospital Ste. Eugenie for the poor, and the handsome *Etablissement des Thermes*, a large and spacious building, with every convenience for bathers. The waters, ranging from 87° to 110° Fahrenheit, are rich in sulphur and baregine or glairine. They are in great repute for the cure of old and gunshot wounds, exfoliation of the bones, and neuralgic affections. "The water when drunk has a diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant action; the bath, by its general and local

EXCURSION 2D.—BAREGES.

stimulating properties, cleanses foul ulcers, lessens the induration of callous and fistulous sores, promotes the exfoliation of carious portions of bone and subsequent cicatrisation, and frequently causes foreign bodies which had been long imbedded in the deeper textures to make their way to the surface. It is also highly efficacious in allaying existing pains, whether of a rheumatic nature or arising from wounds; in remedying the stiffness and immobility of joints where depending upon muscular contraction or tumefaction of the soft parts; and in dry asthma and chronic bronchitis, when not attended with much secretion." —*Lee's Baths of the Pyrenees.*

In winter the village is shut up, a few only of the hardiest inhabitants remaining to look after the property.

The promenades are—The Promenade Horizontale, at the foot of the Pic d'Ayré, 7933 feet; the Allée Verte, through a fine forest of beeches above the hospital; and the Hermitage of Colas, on a plateau overlooking the valley.

EXCURSIONS FROM BARÈGES.—Here also there is an official tariff and list of guides. The Pic Neoubieille or Néoville (old snow), 10,146 feet high, is difficult to ascend, and requires two guides at 20 fr. each; time there and back, 12 hours. It was first ascended by M. Chausenque on July 10, 1847. Lac Bleu, north from Barèges, 6425 feet above the sea level, at the foot of the Pic d'Asblanc, 8629 feet; time there and back, on horseback, 6 hours; guide, 5 fr. See also Excursions from Bigorre, Route 35. The valley of the Glairé and its lakes, 7170 feet high, south from Barèges; time there and back, 5 hours; guide, 5 fr. The glaciers of Mount Néoville are seen from the valley of the Glairé.

The ascent of the Pic d'Ayre on horseback; there and back, 6 hours; guide, 5 fr. Mount Piquette, behind the Pic d'Ayré, contains some fine crystals.

The Pic du Midi de Bigorre, 9440 feet; to the top and back, 7 hours; horse, 2 fr.; guide, 5 fr. This mountain owes the vastness of its view to the isolation of its position. Nearly two hours distant from Barèges, just above Lake d'Oncent, is the cabane, 7780 feet high, where the horses may be left, and where those who wish to see the sun rise from the top spend the night. On descending, those who desire to go to Bigorre take the path which joins the Route Thermale at Tramesaigues, 12½ miles from Bigorre. See next page.

LUZ
MILES FROM

EXCURSION 2E.—LUCHON.

BIGORRE
MILES TO

^{12½} COL TOURMALET, 6962 feet, called also the Col du ^{17½} Mauvais Détour. The river Adour rises to the east of this Col.

^{17½} TRAMESAIGUES. Junction with the path to the Pic du ^{19½} Midi. Here also are the sulphurous springs of Bagnet.

³⁰ GRIPP (*Inn*: Hotel des Voyageurs), 3448 feet above the ¹⁹ sea level. Here commences the descent into the beautiful valley of Campan.

^{22½} ST. MARIE. Junction with the post-road to Bigorre. See ^{7½} Route 35, page 602.

³⁰ BIGORRE. See Route 35, page 600.

EXCURSION 2E.

BIGORRE TO LUCHON.

Distance 44 miles.

See under Bigorre, page 600, in Route 35. See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

LUCHON (pop. 4500), 24½ miles south from Montrejeau station, on the line between Tarbes and Toulouse. Time, by diligence from Montrejeau, 3½ hours. See Route 44, Toulouse to Pau, page 663.

Hotels.—Angleterre; Sacaron; Bonnemaison; Bains; Parc; Princes; Commerce; France; etc. Rooms from 2½ to 5 fr. per day. Breakfast and dinner at the table d'hôte 5 fr. per day. Numerous furnished apartments to let.

Casino in the Allée du Pique.

Post-office, No. 24 Rue d'Etigny.

Guides, 5 fr. per day, not including food. Horses same price. See the official tariff.

Luc hon, the most fashionable watering-place in the Pyrenees, occupies a sheltered spot surrounded by grand and beautiful scenery, 2063 feet above the sea level, at the confluence of the Pique with the One.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, at the southern end of the Allée d'Etigny, is one of the most complete in Europe, and is supplied by 54 springs, of which 48 contain chiefly the sulphuret of soda. The

EXCURSIONS.—LAC D'Oo.

temperature varies from 82 to 140 degrees Fahr. Many of them contain also filaments of glairine like the waters of Barèges. They are said to cure all the complaints for which thermal springs are recommended ; but are especially successful in cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, and wounds Baths from 60c. to 1 fr. 50c. each.*

EXCURSIONS.

Before commencing the Excursions the Plans in relief of the Pyrenees, in the museum of the Etablissement Thermal, should be consulted.

Excursions to Lac d'Oo, 4491 feet above the sea level. Drive as far as the Cabanes d'Astos, 8 miles from Luchon, 2 hours 15 minutes, then walk or ride to the Cabane du Lac d'Oo, 2½ miles, time 1 hour. Entire distance 10½ miles. From Luchon take the Bigorre road by St. Aventin, 3½ miles distant to Cazaux, 4 miles from Luchon, and 3212 feet high ; whence take the road to the left leading to the village of Oo, 2 miles farther, and 3051 feet high. From Oo the Cabanes d'Astos is other 2 miles, the road becoming worse in proportion as it nears the hamlet, where, however, there is a respectable inn. From Astos the path winds its way over the rocky barrier which encloses the lake, to the inn or cabane on its northern extremity.

Lac d'Oo is 4911 feet above the sea level, contains an area of 96 acres, and greatest depth 220 feet. At the southern end is a cascade falling from a height of 820 feet.

Excursion to the Port de Venasque, 7930 feet above the sea level, and round by the Port de la Picade, 1 mile farther, and 7953 feet above the sea level. Time required for the ascent 5½ hours, and for the descent 4½, not including stoppages. Entire distance there and back 26½ miles. Deep snow on the pass till end of May. Carriage road as far as the hospice (4462 feet), 6½ miles from Luchon, the remainder by mule path. The best plan is to go no farther than the hospice the first day.

* For full description of the baths of Luchon see the excellent work by Dr. Lambron on the "Eaux Thermales Sulfurées de Bagnères de Luchon."

LUCHON
MILES FROM

EXCURSIONS.

PORT DE VENASQUE
MILES TO

LUCHON, 2063 feet above the sea level. The road passes up the ¹² banks of the Pique by the Tour de Castel-Vieil, a small square ¹¹ tower on an enormous block of granite. Refreshments are sold in it. A little beyond the tower is a chalybeate spring.

— PONT LAPADÉ. ¹¹

² PONT DE RAVI, 2742 feet above the sea level. Junction ¹⁰ here with road leading westwards up the Vallée de Lys to the Cascade d'Enfer. The road beyond Pont Ravi becomes steep, and enters the forest of Charuga. Nearly a mile beyond, junction with the road leading southwards to the Cascade des Demoiselles, and beyond this the glaciers and Port de la Glère, 7520 feet, and 10 miles from Luchon.

⁴ PONT DE LA CASCADE COURÈGE, 3505 feet above the ⁹ sea level.

⁶ HOSPICE, 4462 feet above the sea level, where food and ⁶ lodging can be procured. A path, which leads about a mile down the left bank of the Pique, leads to the Cascades des Parisiennes. From the hospice the road ascends by a series of zig-zags to

⁷ CULET, a great perpendicular rock in a cold dreary region. ⁵ After the Culet the road becomes less steep, and passes a cavity called the Trou des Chaudronniers.

⁸ L'HOMME. The name given to an upright rock. A little ⁵ beyond are some bright blue lakes.

¹⁰ PORT DE VENASQUE, 7930 feet, and 2 hours from the ¹³ hospice, consisting of a depression between the Pic de Sauvegarde, 9131 feet, and the Pic de la Mine, 9076. ² miles beyond this port is the Hospice Espagnole, 5601 feet, near the junction of the path from the Port de La Glère. 8 miles beyond the hospice is the town of Venasque, 3639 feet (pop. 600). Thence to Barbastro and Zaragoza. See O'Shea's "Spain," pages 524 and 509.

The Port de Venasque is the starting-point also for those arduous excursions to the Maladetta group, of which the culminating points are the Pic de Nethou, 11,169 feet; Pic du Milieu, 11,044 feet; the Pic de la Maladette, 10,866 feet; Pic d'Albe, 10,761; and the Pic Fourcade, 9454 feet.

EXCURSIONS.

The ascent of the Pic de Nethou from Luchon and back requires two days, sleeping the first night in the cave of the Rencluse, 6834 feet, under the Pic de Paderne, 7545 feet. These Excursions require experienced guides, with all the necessary apparatus. See *Packe's "Guide to the Pyrenees,"* page 120.

Return—From the Port de Venasque to Luchon by the Port de la Picade and the Pas de l'Escalette.

PORT DE VENASQUE MILES FROM	Distance 13½ miles.	LUCHON MILES TO
PORT DE VENASQUE.	After having descended as far as ^{13½} the spring of the Pena Blanca, turn to the east, and cross the Poumero ridge by a stony ascent called the	
^{1½}	PORT DE LA PICADE, 8050 feet. The Port de la Picade ¹² is the boundary between France and Spain. "The view from it is, in my opinion, finer than that from the Port de Venasque."— <i>Packe's Pyrenees</i> .	
²	PAS DE L'ESCALETTE, 7940 feet.	
^{3½}	PAS DE MONJOYO, 6817 feet. "From this point, 1 hour ^{10½} 20 minutes of easy walking, over an open grassy pasture, brings you again to the hospice."— <i>Packe's Pyrenees</i> , page 103.	
⁷	HOSPICE DE LUCHON, whence return to Luchon by the ^{6½} same way.	

Excursion to the Vallee du Lys and its Cascades.

Distance to the Pont de Nadie, 8 miles. Time, 3 hours. Carriages to the Cabane de Lys, 6½ miles distant from Luchon, and 1559 feet above it.

LUCHON MILES FROM	PONT NADIE MILES TO
LUCHON, 2063 feet above the sea level.	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	8
Take the route to Venasque as far as the Pont de Ravi, $5\frac{1}{2}$ whence the road to the cascade leads westwards up the valley of the Lys.	

LUCHON
MILES FROM

ROUTE 43.

PONT NADIE
MILES TO

³/₄ The GOUFFRE BONNEAU, with the cascade DE BARRIÉ. ⁴/₄

⁶/₂ CABANE DU LYS, 8622 feet, where leave the carriages. ¹/₂
Refreshments are sold here.

⁷/₇ The CASCADE D'ENFER, which consists of a succession of ¹/₁
three falls, crossed at different heights by bridges.

From the foot of the Cascade d'Enfer a zig-zag path on the left bank leads up to the first Pont d'Arrougé, which spans the stream exactly at the top of the fall. After this the path is carried up the right bank, passing by the second Pont d'Arrougé, to a small tower, whence there is an admirable view of the second fall, called the Gouffre d'Enfer, spanned at the top by the Pont Nadie, one mile distant from the foot of the Cascade d'Enfer.

The third fall, the Cascade de Cœur, is reached in about 20 minutes from the cabane, by a path leading up through the forest to Lake Vert.

ROUTE 43.

LUCHON TO MONTREJEAU.

Distance 24 miles.

Time by diligence, 3½ hours, till completion of railway.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

LUCHON
MILES FROM

MONTREJEAU
MILES TO

LUCHON, 2063 feet. The road leads down the fertile and ⁹/₄
populous valley of the Pique to

¹⁰/₁₀ CIERP, 1608 feet, junction with road to St. Beat (pop. 1200), ¹⁴/₁₄
3 miles east on the Garonne, with church of the 11th and 12th centuries. On the principal tower of the old castle an image of the Virgin was placed in 1855. In the neighbourhood are valuable white marble quarries.

St. Beat is on the road which leads over the Pyrenees by the Port de Salau, 6733 feet above the sea level, 34 miles distant, up the valley of the Aran, by the village of Viella, 3219 feet above the sea level, and

LUCHON
MILES FROM

ROUTE 44.

MONTREJEAU
MILES TO

23 miles south from St. Beat. On the south side of the Col Peyreblanca, a little beyond Salardu, is the source "Los Ojos," or "Les Yeux de la Garonne," 6142 feet.

¹⁹ LOURES, on the Garonne. 2 miles west is St. Bertrand de ⁵ Comminges—(pop. 800. *Inn.*: Hotel de Comminges)—on the top of a hill, with a cathedral built in the 11th, 12th, and 14th centuries. The nave is 82 feet high and 177 long, terminating with five apsidal chapels, and lighted by 15 large windows. This town, the ancient Lugdunum, was founded by Pompey the Great, 69 years B.C., and became one of the first cities in Aquitaine, till it was burnt and destroyed in 585 by the army of the King of Burgundy.

4 miles distant, in a N.W. direction, is the cave of Gargas, full of stalactites. Admission, 1 fr. each, by tickets bought at St. Bertrand.

²⁴ MONTREJEAU (pop. 4000), on a height overlooking the station. Montrejeau is 65 miles west from Toulouse, and east from Tarbes 33 miles, from Pau 70 miles, and from Bayonne 135½ miles. See Route 44, page 663.

ROUTE 44.

TOULOUSE TO PAU.

Distance 134 miles. Time, 7½ hours.

For Time-table, see under "Toulouse à Bayonne" in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi." This railway runs along the foot of the Pyrenees, and from it ramify all the roads and branch railways which ascend the valleys in these mountains.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

PAU
MILES TO

TOULOUSE. See Route 34, page 591. For Time-tables, see ¹³⁴ under "Toulouse à Bayonne" in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi."

^{7½} PORTET ST. SIMON. Junction with line to Foix, 44 miles ^{126½} south. See Route 45, Toulouse to Ax, page 665.

¹³ MURET (pop. 5000), on the Garonne, at its junction with the ¹²¹ Louge.

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 44.—ST. GIRONS.

PAU
MILES TO

³⁶ CARBONNE (pop. 3000), with a suspension bridge over the ¹⁰⁸ Garonne.

A diligence leaves this station for Mas-d'Azil (pop. 3000), 22 miles south, with alum mines in the neighbouring mountains. Less than a mile from the village is the great cavern of Avize, into which the stream Avize plunges with great force. 11 miles south-west is St. Girona.

³⁵ CAZÈRES (pop. 3000), on the Garonne. In the parish ⁸⁹ church is a curious piscina of the 14th century.

^{36½} MARTRES-TOLOSANE (pop. 2000). Supposed to be the ⁹⁴ ancient Callaguria. The church of St. Vidian is of the 13th century. In the suburbs is a clear spring which indicates the place where St. Vidian is said to have died of his wounds after the conflict with the Saracens.

⁴¹ BOUSSENS, on the Garonne, at its confluence with the Salat. ⁸⁸ Junction with the branch line to St. Girona, 20 miles south.

St. Girona (pop. 5000). Grand Hotel de France. An uninteresting village on the Salat and Lez, but near several important places reached from this by diligence. A diligence runs between St. Girona and Foix, 28 miles east. Time, 5 hours. Another between St. Girona and Castillon, 8½ miles west. Another between St. Girona and Massat (pop. 5000), on the river Arac, 18 miles southwards. In the vicinity of Massat are zinc, lead, and iron mines; and 1½ mile distant are some large caves where valuable fossils have been found. Another diligence runs between St. Girona and the villages of Oust and Ercé to Aulus on the Garbet, 19 miles distant, in a beautiful situation, with excellent hot mineral waters. From Aulus a road leads to Vicdessos. See Route 45, under Tarascon, page 667.

Nearly a mile from St. Girona is St. Lizier (pop. 1500), with a cathedral of the 10th century. A much-frequented road leads from St. Girona by the village of Seix, over the pass of the Port de Salu, 6733 feet above the sea level, to the Valle de Noguera in Spain. Another road passes by the villages of Castillon and Seintein over the Pont de Roi to the Valle de Aran in Spain.

⁴⁵ SAINT MARTORY (pop. 1200), with Fort Mont Pezat on ⁸⁹ the Garonne.

^{56½} ST. GAUDENS (pop. 6000). Hotel de France. A pleasant ^{77½} little town, with some 15th and 16th century houses, and an interesting parish church of the 11th and 12th centuries. Coaches await passengers for Encausse, 6½ miles distant, and for Aspet, 9 miles distant.

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 44.—LOURDES.

PAU
MILES TO

64½ MONTREJEAU. Here a diligence awaits passengers for 69½ Bagnères de Luchon, 24 miles south. See Route 43, page 660.

75 LANNENZAN (pop. 2000), a considerable way north from its 59 station. From this station a coach goes to Arreau, 16½ miles southwards.

78 CAPVERN, with mineral waters recommended for diseases of 56 the digestive organs. The ruined castle in the neighbourhood was built by Gaston Phébus at the end of the 14th century.

97½ TARBES. Junction with branch line to Bagnères de Bigorre, 36½ 14 miles south. See Route 35, page 600. Junction also with line from Morcenx, 85 miles north-west. See Route 40, page 626.

111 LOURDES (pop. 5000). *Hotels* : France ; Pyrenees ; Poste. 23 Junction with line to Pierrefitte, 11½ miles south, passing Argelès, 6½ miles south ; whence diligences to Caunterets, 6½ miles south-west, and to Luz and St. Sauveur, 8 miles south-east. For Caunterets, see Excursion 2 b from Pau, page 650. For Luz and St. Sauveur, see Excursion 2 c from Pau, pages 651 and 652, and Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

Lourdes is a quiet little town, clustered round the hill on which stands its ancient castle situated at the junction of four important valleys. It was fortified by the Romans in the time of Cæsar, and belonged to the English after the treaty of Brittany. In 1804, Lord Elgin, when on his way from Constantinople to England, was arrested here as a prisoner of war, and was confined in the castle of Lourdes. A little to the west of the castle is a grotto, with a miracle-working fountain, visited by pilgrims. About 2 miles distant is a Roman camp called the Castera de Julos.

119½ MONTANT-BÉTHARRAM. Station for Bétharram. *Hotels* : 14½ de France and de la Poste. To Bétharram and back forms a favourite drive of the residents in Pau. There is a small church here, built in the 17th century, on the site of a former one destroyed by the Calvinists. In one of the chapels is another of the many favoured images of the Virgin, whose shrine is visited by pilgrims from every part of Bearn and of the Basque country. Their offerings have helped to

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 44.—COARRAZE-NAY.

PAU
MILES

build and maintain the seminary in the village. From the top of the Calvary hill (309 feet) there is a fine view of the surrounding country. From this a road, leading about 1 mile southward, or 2 miles altogether from Bétharram, brings us to one of the finest caves in the Pyrenees. A guide for the cave must be hired at Bétharram. Fee 2 fr. each.

¹²³ COARRAZE-NAY station. Nay (pop. 4000. Hotel de France), ¹⁰ on the left side of the river, and on the opposite side connected by stone bridge is Coarraze, both occupying beautiful sites in the fertile tract of country called the garden of Bearn.

Nay contains a church of the 15th century, and the maison carrée or the house of Jeanne d'Albert, the gifted mother of Henri IV.

Near Coarraze are the ruins of the chateau in which Henri IV spent his boyhood. Here the future monarch was treated like the children of the village, was clothed in the same dress, and partook of their enjoyments and their sports. His food was often the same dry bread; he wore the bonnet of the peasants, the same kind of woollen vest,—trode the mountain paths with bare feet,—fought not unfrequently with his little comrades,—and excelled in many of the favourite games.

¹³⁴ PAU. See Route 42, page 639.

ROUTE 45.

TOULOUSE TO AX.

Distance 78 miles.

This forms a very pleasant excursion up the valley of the Ariège. The waters of Ax have great curative powers.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

TOULOUSE
MILES FROMAX
MILES

TOULOUSE. For Time-table see under "Toulouse à Foix," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi," sold at the station. Approach Toulouse by Route 34 or 36 from Paris.

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 45.—FOIX.

AX
MILES TO

^{7½} PORTET ST. SIMON. Here the branch to Foix separates ^{70½} from the main line.

³¹ SAVERDUN (pop. 4200). A curious old town; the birth- ⁴⁷ place of Pope Benoit XII. It contains a Protestant hospital, with accommodation for 125 children.

⁴¹ PAMIER (pop. 8200). *Hotels*: Grand Soleil; Commerce; ³⁷ Croix d'Or. Pamiers owes its origin to a castle built here by Roger XI., Count of Foix, and called by him Apamia, after a town in Syria, where he had been as a crusader in the 12th century. The cathedral was entirely rebuilt by Mansard in the 17th century, excepting the octagonal brick belfry, which belongs to the original edifice. The "Palais Episcopal" is one of the best in France. The Promenade du Castellate occupies the site of the old castle, and commands a good view of the town and neighbourhood, including the ruins of the Abbey of Fredélas or St. Antonin founded in the 9th century, and Barraques with its mineral waters.

A coach runs from Pamiers to Mirepoix (pop. 5000), 15 miles eastwards. It is a well-built town, with a handsome church, spacious squares adorned with trees and fountains, and magnificent boulevards. In the neighbourhood is the Puy de Til, pierced with great caverns, from which issue violent currents of air.

⁵² FOIX (pop. 7000). *Hotels*: Lacaste; Rousse. A striking ²⁸ and picturesque town on the Ariège and Arget. In the centre is an isolated rock 190 feet high, crowned with the ancient Castle of Gaston Phœbus, Count of Foix. It consists of three towers; the two square ones are supposed to have been built by the Romans, but the round or dungeon tower was built by Gaston himself in 1380. A little way down the castle-hill is the Palais de Justice, formerly the residence of Gaston, and where he entertained his numerous guests. Froissart, who visited him in 1388 in his castle at Orthez, near Pau, bears witness in his Chronicles to his immense wealth and splendid hospitality. Till the completion of the rail to Tarascon the rest of the journey to Ax is made by diligence.

Coaches run also between Foix and Perpignan, 114 miles east.

TOULOUSE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 45.—USSAT.

AX
MILES TO

⁶⁰ TARASCON (pop. 2000). *Inn*: Gabach. Situated in a ¹⁸ narrow picturesque gorge on the river Ariège, and overlooked by an isolated rock crowned with an old tower, all that remains of the once famous castle destroyed by Louis XIII.

3 miles west from Tarascon is Bédeilhac (pop. 600), and Mont Soudoure, 1076 feet, with vast caves full of stalactites. A little way beyond Tarascon, on the road to Ax, a road strikes off westwards, near the church of Notre Dame de Sabart, leading past Niaux, with its forges and grotto, to Vicdessos (pop. 900), 9 miles up the valley. By a zig-zag road, 5 miles south from Vicdessos, is Sem (pop. 500), with the famous iron mines of Mont Rancié, 5250 feet above the sea level.

From Vicdessos a road leads to Aulus and its baths. See Route 44, under Boussens, page 662.

⁶² USSAT (pop. 200). 2 miles from Tarascon by the high ¹⁶ road, but only 1 by the footpath leading up the right bank of the Ariège.

Hotels: Lacoste; Rancié; Sabart.

Situated 1640 feet above the sea level on both sides of the Ariège, but the best thermal establishment and hotels are on the right side. The springs contain sulphate of lime, and range from 86° to 106° Fahr., but are neither so copious nor efficacious as those of Ax. The season is from June to October.

⁶⁸ LES CABANES (pop. 500). Ruins of the Castle of Verdun. ¹⁰

⁷⁸ AX (pop. 2500). *Hotels*: Boyé; Sicre; and numerous furnished apartments. Carriages and guides from the hotels.

A quiet old town, situated 2330 feet above the sea level, at the junction of the valleys of the Oriège, Ariège, and Osion, whose combined torrents form the Ariège, which rushes through the town, and abounds with fine trout.

It is one of the least fashionable, though one of the most efficacious, of the thermal stations in the Pyrenees, and contains four large bathing establishments, supplied by 84 copious monosulphuret of sodium springs, ranging from 76° to 169° Fahr., famous for the cure of rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. Baths, with linen, 1½ fr. Season, June to October.

EXCURSIONS.—To Lake Lanoux, 7065 feet above the sea level, 2 miles long, and 8 hours distant from Ax. At its southern end is the

FOIX
MILES FROM

ROUTE 45.—By Diligence.

PERPIGNAN
MILES TO

Peak Carlitte, 9565 feet above the sea level. From the lake descend to Porté by the stream Fontvive. See Porté, Route 47, page 670. To the Falls of the Orlu, 5½ miles up a beautiful valley. Carriage there and back, 12 francs.

To the top of Mont St. Barthelemy, 7704 feet. Time, 7 hours.

FOIX TO PERPIGNAN, BY DILIGENCE.

FOIX. The diligence starts from the railway station.

114

17 LAVELANET (pop. 3500), on the Lectouire. In the old castle, 97 on the summit of the perpendicular cliff overlooking the neighbouring village of Montségur, 200 persecuted Albigenes of both sexes, who had taken refuge there, were burnt alive by the peasantry in March 1244, in stigated by the Archbishop of Narbonne and the Bishop of Albi.

6 miles east from Lavelanet is Belesta (pop. 2600), with the remarkable intermittent fountain of Fontestorbes, issuing from a dark cavern at the extremity of a chain of rocks. In the neighbourhood are some fine pine forests.

19½ LAROQUE D'OLMES.

91½

23 PEYRAT.

91

29 CHALABRE (pop. 2500).

85

36 ST. BENOIT. Here the coach passes the Col de l'Espinass.

78

46 LIMOUX (pop. 7000), on the Aude. A diligence runs between 68 Limoux and Carcassonne, 15 miles north. See Route 33, Part 1, under "Carcassonne," page 578.

52 ALET (pop. 1300). Mineral bath establishment. Coach to Car. 68 cassonne, 20½ miles north. See Route 33, Part 1, page 578.

56 COUIZA (pop. 1000). 7 miles east are the mineral baths of 58 Rennes, reached also by coach from Carcassonne, 32 miles north. See Route 33, Part 1, page 578.

63½ QUILLAN (pop. 3000). A busy town, dealing largely in timber. 50½ 19 miles southwards are the remarkable hot mineral baths of Escouloubre, on the Aude, and opposite, on the other side of the river, the baths of Carcanières. From Quillan the road passes the Col Pradel, and reaches

POIX
MILES FROM

ROUTE 46.

PERPIGNAN
MILES TO

76	CAUDIE-ST.-PAUL, on the Boulzane.	33
83	ST. PAUL DE FENOUILLET (pop. 3000), on the Agly.	31
91	MAURY, with some curious rock scenery.	23
100	ESTAGEL (pop. 3000). Situated on the Agly, and one of the best towns of the department of the Pyrénées Orientales. The illustrious astronomer Dominique-Francois-Jean Arago was born here on February 26, 1786.	14
114	PERPIGNAN. See Route 48, page 671.	

ROUTE 46.

AX TO ANDORRE.

Distance 20 miles. Time, 16 hours. Carriage road as far as Hospitalet, 10½ miles distant, the remainder by a good mule path. Coach to Hospitalet and back, 15 fr. Horses can be hired at Ax or Hospitalet, 2½ fr. per day. Guide the same.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

AX
MILES FROM

ANDORRE
MILES TO

AX, 2330 feet. The road leads up the valley of the Ariège, in parts very narrow and between great cliffs.

5 MERENS, 3600 feet above the sea level (pop. 1000). A nice little village, with a gendarmerie and cafés.

10½ HOSPITALET, 4629 feet above the sea level. The last French village, and a miserable place. Yet, perhaps, it is the best plan to spend the night here, at the Inn Astrié, and to start early next morning for Andorre.

At Hospitalet the road to Bourg-Madame crosses over the right bank of the Ariège (see Route 47), but the path to Andorre continues along the left bank to its source at the Rochers d'Avignoles, 2½ hours from Hospitalet, where there are two roads; that on the left, the longer and easier of the two, enters the valley of Andorre by the Port of Framiguél, and the other by the Port of Saldeu, 8202 feet, and both

ROUTE 46.—ANDORRE.

descend to the hamlet of Saldeu. One hour from Saldeu is the village of Canillo, where accommodation may be had for the night. Seven hours from Canillo is Andorre (pop. 900). The principal building is the Casa del Valle, in which the Council-General meets. The Republic of Andorre contains a population of 8000, and covers 190 square miles, divided into six parishes—viz. Andorre la Vieja, San Julian de Loria, Encap, Canillo, Ordino, and Masano. This small State has preserved its independence since the time of Charlemagne, who, about the year 790, declared it a free State, in reward for the services the inhabitants had rendered him in assisting his passage through the defiles of the mountains when he was marching against the Moors.

From Andorre a mule-path leads in six hours to Urgel, in Spain, whence by Cardona and Manresa to Barcelona, (see O'Shea's "Spain," page 41); or to Puyceda, 25 miles east from Urgel. See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635, and Route 47, under Bourg-Madame, next page.

ROUTE 47

AX TO BOURG-MADAME,

BY THE COL DE PUYMORINS, 6293 feet.

The only part of the road which as yet cannot be traversed by coaches is the space between Hospitalet and Porté—distance, 7 miles. This too is the only portion difficult to traverse after a snowstorm.

For Bourg-Madame to Mont Louis, and from Mont Louis to Perpignan (distance 63 miles), see Route 51, page 677, and Route 52, page 680.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

AX
MILES FROM

BOURG-MADAME
MILES TO

AX, 2330 feet. See page 667.

30½

5 MERENS (pop. 1000). 3600 feet. See page 668.

25½

10½ HOSPITALET, 4629 feet. See page 668.

20

11½ PONT DE CERDA. Here cross over to the right bank of the Ariège, and commence the ascent of the Col.

18½

AX
MILES FROM

ROUTE 47.—BOURG-MADAME.

BOURG-MADAME
MILES TO

15 Summit of COL DE PUYMORINS, 6293 feet, with Peak 12½ Fonfrède to the south, and Peak Sabarthe, 8363 feet, to the north.

17 PORTÉ. *Inn*: Barnole. A miserable hamlet at the foot of 12½ the south side of the Col. At Porté, junction with path to Ax, by Lake Lanoux. See Ax, page 668.

18½ PORTA, 4950 feet above the sea level. *Inn*: Romanax. A 11½ hamlet at the head of the valley of the Carol, a stream which issues from Lake Lanoux.

22 CORBASSILL.

24½ QUEZ.

25½ TOUR DE CAROL, where a terrible battle was fought be. 4½ tween Charlemagne and the Saracens. Here a road leading to Puigcerda or Puycerda diverges from the Route Impériale.

28 UR. From Ur a road goes 2½ miles north by Villenova to 2½ the mineral baths of Las Escaldas, 4380 feet above the sea level, supplied by sulphurous springs, temp. 80° to 114° Fahr. Baths, with linen, 1 fr. Recommended for bronchial and cutaneous affections. Country around picturesque. Hotel accommodation second rate.

30½ BOURG-MADAME (pop. 2000). *Hotels*: Commerce; Deux Nations. Diligence daily for Perpignan, by Mont Louis, Olette, and Prades; distance, 60 miles.

At the western end of the main street is the river Raur, separating France from Spain; and about half-a-mile beyond is the poor Spanish town of Puigcerda or Puycerda, with heaps of garbage in the streets. The best way to enter Spain is to go by Perpignan. See Route 48. Also O'Shea's "Spain," page 41.

ROUTE 48.

TOULOUSE TO PERPIGNAN.

Distance 132 miles.

For Time-table see under "Narbonne, Perpignan et Port Vendres," and "Bordeaux à Cette," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi."

See **Road Map of the Pyrenees**, page 635.

In winter and spring this is the best route to take to enter Spain. Approach Toulouse from Paris by Route 34 or 36, or by Paris and Bordeaux, Route 38.

TOULOUSE MILES FROM	PERPIGNAN MILES TO
TOULOUSE. See page 591.	132
21 VILLEFRANCHE. See page 579.	111
35 CASTELNAUDARY. See page 578.	97
57 CARCASSONNE. See page 578.	75
93 NARBONNE. See page 578. At this station carriages are generally changed. For Marseilles to Narbonne see Route 33, Part 1, pages 573-578. From Narbonne the rail passes through large sea-marshes.	39
106 NOUVELLE (pop. 2000), a small port on the Mediterranean, with a lighthouse.	26
121½ SALCES, producing a good white wine.	10½
128 RIVESALTES (pop. 6000). Amidst 25,000 acres of vineyards, producing excellent white wines, such as the Malvoisie, the Grenache, and the Rancio.	4
132 PERPIGNAN (pop. 26,000). On the Tet, at its junction with the Basse.	

Hotels.—Europe ; Petit Paris ; and Ambassadeurs in the town. On the quay of the Basse, the Hotel Bosc. Adjoining the offices of the diligences is the Hotel Luxembourg, near the city gate of Notre Dame. From these offices a diligence starts every day for Gerona, 58 miles distant, passing Boulou and the Porte Pertus, 950 feet above the sea level. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 32. At Gerona take rail for Barcelona, 125 miles from Perpignan.

ROUTE 48.—PERPIGNAN.

Perpignan, a fortified town of the first class, is situated in a valley studded with vineyards and groves of olive and pomegranate trees. From 1172 it continued to be one of the most loyal cities of Spain, till, exasperated by the Inquisition, introduced in 1475 by Ferdinand and Isabella, and by the despotic rule of Philippe II. and his successors, it succeeded, in 1670, in liberating itself from the Spanish yoke, and becoming a part of France.

The town retains no characteristic marks of its Spanish origin. The old Lonja (exchange), now a café, has traceried architraves over the windows, and an open balustrade with curious gargoyls on the roof.

The Cathedral, finished in the 16th century, is of "remarkable dimensions. The clear width of the nave is 60 feet, but in the easternmost bay this is gathered into 54 feet, which is the diameter of the 7-sided apse. The vaults are of brick (whitewashed), and the ribs of (a dark) stone.

"The roofs of the chapels, which are built between the large buttresses, have flat gables north and south, and the same arrangement is carried round the apse. The most striking feature in the cathedral is the fine mediæval organ, corbelled out from the north wall of the nave. The pipes are arranged in traceried compartments at five different levels, which complicates the machinery for the supply of wind, but adds greatly to the picturesque character of the instrument."—*Street's Gothic Architecture of Spain*.

The reredos of the altar is of richly sculptured marble, and the baptismal font is a vat of the same material, supposed to have been made by the Visigoths during their reign in Rousillon.

At the south-west angle of the fortifications is the citadel, enclosing the Chateau, built in 1278 by Jayme I., King of Majorca, who built also, in 1300, that old church at the entrance to the citadel called Marie-de-la-Real, which is ornamented with statues by Boher. Of the chateau the most important part to visit is the top of the "Donjon Tower," as it commands a view of the plains of Rousillon and of the eastern Pyrenees, among which is seen Mont Canigon, 9144 feet high, 25 miles to the south-west.

To visit the citadel all that is necessary is to ask permission from the sergeant of the guard stationed at the door, who, on application, will point out the residence of the Concierge (or door-keeper) of the chateau. Fee, 1 fr.

ROUTE 49.—ELNE.

In the Place d'Ile de l'Enfer, on the right-hand quay of the Basse, are the Palais de Justice and the Lycée. The Musée, containing the library, picture gallery, etc., is in the centre of the town.

Outside the walls, to the right of the strong Porte Notre Dame, is the public promenade, planted with four rows of magnificent plane trees. At the other side of the town, on the way to the railway station, are the "Haras," or Government stables.

 ROUTE 49.

PERPIGNAN TO PORT VENDRES.

Distance 18 miles by rail. .

For Time-table see under "Narbonne, Perpignan, and Port Vendres," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi."

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

PERPIGNAN
MILES FROM

PORT VENDRES
MILES TO

PERPIGNAN.

<p>⁸ ELNE (pop. 3000). <i>Inn</i>: La Posta. A poor village on an eminence by the side of the river Tech. Hannibal encamped under its walls while on his way to Italy; and the Emperor Constantine beautified it and gave it the name of his mother Helena.</p>	<p>18 10</p>
--	------------------

The cathedral, built in the 11th century, has on the exterior a weather-beaten aspect, but the interior has been renovated. "The nave has a pointed barrel vault, and the aisles half-barrel vaults, but all the cross arches are semicircular. At the west end is a sort of 13th century narthex, and at the east three apses with semi-domes. On the north side of the church is a noble cloister, wrought in a veined white marble; while in the cloister itself a stair on the north side leads up to a platform whence is a fine view of the plains of Rousillon and Vallespire, bounded on one side by the Mediterranean and on the other by the Alps, of which Mont Canigou is here the culminating point. Were it not for the cloister, the church would not be worth visiting, and even in it, some ruthless hand has mutilated the best of the sculpture on the capitals of the Romanesque colonettes."—*Street's Gothic Architecture of Spain.*

PERPIGNAN
MILES FROM

ROUTE 49.—COLLIOURE.

PORT VENDRES
MILES FROM

17 COLLIOURE (pop. 4000). *Inn*: Fontano. This is a fishing-¹ village on the Mediterranean, hemmed in between forts, cliffs, and hills; which leave barely sufficient beach for the boats to lie on. The streets are narrow and crooked, superlatively bad and steep, and paved either with round slippery stones or just the native rock chiselled over. The traveller who finds himself in this labyrinth of houses and streets instinctively hurries up by the rough road and steep stone steps that lead to the top of the fort, called the *Chateau*, whence looking down upon the chaos he is able to distinguish certain landmarks. Just outside the gate is the promenade; and round on the other side of the castle the suburb of Collioure on the road to Port Vendres; and just behind, on the summit of the highest hill, Fort St. Elmo. The two ancient Roman towers, Massane and Madeloc, on mountains to the south-west, indicate the position of the valley leading up to the Hermitage de la Consolation, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, a great holiday resort of the inhabitants; while to the north are the forts Dugomonier, Carre and Etoile.

The highest parts of the surrounding mountains are covered with cork trees, and the low narrow valleys with plantations of the micoculier, one of the elm tree tribe, from which whip-handles are manufactured; while the formerly stony, arid mountain-sides are now nearly entirely covered with vineyards, producing the wine called Rousillon from 14° to 15° proof. When young it is dark and sweet, but when five years old it becomes dryish and of a straw colour. The best Rousillon is made at Rivesaltes, 5 miles east from Perpignan. The next best produced at Collioure and Banyuls.

It was at the port of Collioure that the ambassadors sent from Ron landed, to beseech the inhabitants to oppose the progress of Hannibal.

18 PORT VENDRES (pop. 3000). *Inn*: Jourdan. The most western port of France on the Mediterranean, with large docks and quays, chiefly the work of the Comte de Mailly, to whose memoirs stands an obelisk, 85 feet high, in the principal square overlooking the harbour.

From this port the electric cable to Algiers commences. 10 miles from Port Vendres, by coach starting from the station, is the French fishing-village of Banyuls.

ROUTE 50.

PERPIGNAN to AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS.

Distance 24 miles by diligence. Time, 3 hours.

The best season for the baths of Amélie is winter, but they are visited throughout the whole year.

Amélie-les-Bains is approached from Paris to Toulouse by Route 34 or 36; then from Toulouse to Perpignan by Route 48.

The road from Paris into Spain by Barcelona is the same as far as Perpignan.

See *Road Map of the Pyrenees*, page 635.

PERPIGNAN
MILES FROM

AMÉLIE-LES BAINS
MILES TO

PERPIGNAN. Start from the diligence office near the Porte Notre Dame. 24

4½ POLLESTRES. Junction with road to Thuir (pop. 3000), 19½
with foundries and distilleries.

13½ LE BOULOU (pop. 1100), on the Tech. Junction with road 10½
to Gerona by the Porte Pertus (950 feet), Bellegarde, and Figueras. See O'Shea's "Spain," page 33.

18½ LE PONT DE CÉRET. This bridge over the Tech (pronounced 5½
Teck), is 148 feet span, and is supported on perforated buttresses. The town of Céret, 458 feet above the sea level (pop. 4000. *Inns*: Commerce; France), is passed but not entered. It was at Céret that the commission met in 1660 to settle the boundaries between France and Spain.

24 AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS, 656 feet above the sea level (pop. 3000). The hotel and bathing establishment of the Thermes Romaines, with the most convenient baths; and the hotel and bathing establishment of Pujade, both near each other, at the high end of the town.

On arriving at Amélie the traveller may leave his luggage at the office of the diligence, to be forwarded afterwards, and walk up to the top of the first street to the left where the two establishments are, and select the one that pleases him best. The establishment Pujade occupies the

ROUTE 50.—AMELIE-LES-BAINS.—ARLES.

most romantic position, and has attached to it picturesque pleasure-grounds, plentifully supplied with ever-flowing fountains of hot mineral water. One of these is under a rock in a gorge, just wide enough to allow a roaring torrent to pass through. From salient points in the precipices rise isolated trees like sentries, while ferns, brambles, honeysuckle, and heather, carpet with green the less perpendicular portions. A sinuous path leads by a series of easy gradations to the top of the mountain, passing through groves of fig, cherry, and cork trees, to a thicket of chestnut trees extending nearly to the summit.

Crowning the opposite hill is the fort constructed by Vauban, and one mile down the Tech is the village of Palalda with some marble quarries.

The waters of Amélie are sulphurous, temperature 100° to 150° Fahr., and "resorted to for rheumatism, but more especially for the early stages of pulmonary consumption."—*Macpherson's Baths of Europe*.

2½ miles up the Tech from Amélie is Arles (pop. 3000. Inn : Pujade), amidst vineyards, olive and chestnut trees, and plantations of the micoculier (*Celtis australis*, L., closely allied to the elm family), of whose fine-grained, tough, and supple wood, all the whip-handles in France are made, as well as most of the billiard rods. The manufacture of these, as well as of hoops and barrel staves from chestnut trees, forms, during that large portion of the year when the vineyards and olive groves require little attention, the principal occupation of the inhabitants in this part of France.

In the higher portion of the town, and approached by a flight of steps, is the parish church, a rude building of the 12th century, built of unhewn stones. To the right on entering is the chapel of the princes Abdon and Sennen, with the history of their lives and martyrdom in gilt carved work on the reredos of the altar. A notice here informs the visitor that he can have a ribbon which has touched their skulls, and a bottle of water from the miraculous fountain in their sarcophagus, on application to the curé. This said sarcophagus is a plain stone coffin, behind a railing on the left side of the main entrance. This coffin produces annually 60 gallons of pure water, which the curé says enters in some miraculous manner. The lid is taken off only at certain periods. On the road between Arles and Amélie are specimens of the cork oak.

ROUTE 51.

12 miles beyond Arles, or 14½ from Amélie by mule path, is Prats de Mollo, 2618 feet above the sea level (pop. 4000), a poor but picturesque village, behind old walls garnished with bastions and towers, and commanded by Fort Lagarde, which communicates with the church by a tunnel.

4 miles farther up the valley, or 19 miles from Amélie, is La Prestes-Bains (pop. 2000), with a sulphurous spring 118° Fahr., "used internally for lithiasis and catarrh of the bladder."—*Macpherson's Wells of Europe*. Season, June to August. From Prats de Mollo there is a road to Barcelona by Camprodon.

ROUTE 51.

PERPIGNAN TO MONT LOUIS.

Distance 50 miles.

Rail to Bouleternère, 17 miles from Perpignan, the remainder by diligence.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

PERPIGNAN
MILES FROM

MONT LOUIS
MILES TO

PERPIGNAN. Start from the railway station. Passengers 50 can take through tickets all the way to Mont Louis. The diligence awaits passengers at the railway terminus. For Time-tables see under "Chémins de Fer de Perpignan à Prades," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Midi."

11 MILLAS (pop. 3000. Inn: Hotel Naudo), in a fertile 39 valley, 2 hours from the top of Mont Force-reale, 1665 feet.

16 ILLE (pop. 4000. Inn: Hotel Montoussé), between the rivers 34 Têt and Bolès. It still retains part of its old walls and towers.

17 BOULETERNÈRE, the present terminus of the railway to 33 Prades. Where the rail ceases diligences await passengers.

23 VINÇA (pop. 2000). Inns: Apollon; St. Pierre. With a 28 mineral bath establishment one mile and a quarter to the north-west.

27 PRADES (pop. 4000). Hotel: January. A pleasant town on 23 the Têt, 1050 feet above the sea, in the midst of luxuriant prairies, whence its name, the word "prado" in Spanish signifying a meadow.

PERPIGNAN
MILES FROM

ROUTE 51.—VERNET.

MONT LOUIS
MILES TO

It is said to have been founded in 844. In the centre of the "Place" stands the parish church, constructed after the pattern of St. Jean of Perpignan, as are most of the churches in the south-west of France from Agde to Port Vendres, viz., bell hung in an iron cage on the top of the belfry; no aisles nor columns; chapels between flat-roofed buttresses; and roof waggon-shaped.

2 miles from Prades are the ruins of the Abbey of St. Martin de Cuxa, founded in 878.

4½ miles north from Prades, by the village of Catlar, is the thermal establishment of Molitg (pronounced Molitsch), in a narrow gully, among hills and precipices. Ten sulphurous soda springs, ranging from 70° to 100° Fahr., supply the establishment. The water is especially recommended for diseases of the skin and nerves. Each bath, with linen, costs 1 fr. 10 c.; rooms from 2 fr. 50 c. to 1 fr. per day; board, 4 fr. 50 c. per day. It may be considered a second-class establishment.

³¹ VILLEFRANCHE DE CONFLENT (pop. 7000). *Inns*: ¹⁹ Deux Etoiles; St. Jacques. A fortified town of the fourth class, founded in the 11th century by Guillaume Raymond, Count of Cerdagne. It is 1290 feet above the sea, in a narrow valley on the high road leading to Mont Louis and Bourg-Madame. The parish church is interesting. In the surrounding limestone marble cliffs are numerous caves; the largest is within the fortifications, and is called the Grotte Pasterá, used as a military storehouse.

At Villefranche is the junction with the road to Vernet-les-Bains, 3½ miles south, or 7 miles from Prades, between which places a coach runs daily during the season of the baths, from May to October, but the establishment is never closed.

VERNET (pop. 1000) is a poor village, 2040 feet above the sea level, on the stream Teuilla. A little farther up the stream is the excellent thermal establishment of Les Commandants, supplied by 12 springs; principal ingredient, monosulphuret of soda; temperature, 86° to 140° Fahr. This establishment is of the first class, with excellent cabinet baths, inhaling-rooms, and every apparatus for the application of the waters. Each bath, with linen, costs 1 fr. 25 c.; and with douche, a little more. Attached is a hydropathic department, also complete. The board and lodging accommodation is excellent, and costs per day, with service, 10 fr. There is also another establish-

PERPIGNAN
MILES FROM

ROUTE 51.

MONT LOUIS
MILES TO

ment, "Les Bains de Mercader," which is neither so large nor so complete, nor is it, like "Les Commandants," open all the year.

2 miles from the baths of Vernet is the hamlet Castell (pop. 400), where even respectable-looking women beg the traveller for a "sousse." By the side of the church a narrow path strikes off to the left, winding its way up through rocks and stones for about 40 minutes, to the ruins of the monastery of St. Martin de Canigou, consecrated in 1009 by Oliba, Bishop of Elne. The road to Mont Canigou, 9144 feet high, passes through the village right up the valley, and then bends round to the left. The journey is done easily on horseback in 5 hours. Michel Ques of Vernet can be recommended as a guide. Jean Ques has the charge of the thermometrical observations of Vernet.

³⁷ OLETTE (pop. 1500. *Inns*: Midi; Fontaine), situated 2185 ¹³ feet above the sea level, in a narrow valley, on cliffs overhanging the Têt.

³⁹ PONT SUR LE TÊT. Here, on the right bank of the Têt, ¹¹ stands the Etablissement Thermal des Graus d'Olette, and although the lodging accommodation is inferior, no bathing establishment in France has such an abundance and such a variety of hot mineral springs, of which there are at least 40, about one-half being saline and the rest sulphurous, and range in temperature from 80° to 170° Fahr., the hottest spring being No. 14, called the Cascade. All these springs rise within an area of 40 acres, either in the shady bank behind the establishment or in the piece of flat ground by the side of the Têt. The diseases treated with success are gout, rheumatism, urinary calculi, dyspepsia, and cutaneous diseases. The establishment has two ranges of baths. The upper storey contains 12 hot alkaline baths, and the under 12 hot sulphurous baths. Each bath, with linen, costs 1 fr.; board (breakfast and dinner) per day, 7 fr.; rooms, from 2 to 3 fr. per day.

⁴¹ THUES, a poor hamlet. About a mile up the river are the ⁹ baths of St. Thomas.

⁴⁵ FONTPÉDROUS. Here the horses are changed, and here ⁵ the steep part of the road commences, exhibiting wonderful engineering, and a great deal of wild scenery.

⁵⁰ MONT LOUIS (pop. 800. *Hotel*: Jambon), a fortified town of
2 z

ROUTE 51.—MONT LOUIS.

the second class, 5319 feet above the sea level, founded by Louis XIV. It now serves principally as a dépôt for troops that may be required to drive away predatory bands from the Spanish frontier who might be tempted to invade this territory for plunder. Although Mont Louis is situate in such an elevated position, it commands but indifferent views, being surrounded on all sides by mountains higher than itself, on whose flanks stand a circle of villages which are considerably farther off than they appear. Commencing at the north, and going round eastwards, we have Langonne, Felges, Cassagne, Planès, St. Pierre, and Cabanàs—all famous for the quality and quantity of potatoes produced in their fields, which are the principal article cultivated in this region. Of this district, Mr. Packe, in his excellent work on the Pyrenees, says—"In the whole range there is no spot offering such charming headquarters to the botanist as Mont Louis. The mountains will not compete in grandeur with those of the Central Pyrenees, but any of them may be ascended without very much difficulty. They abound in rare and beautiful plants."

Planès, one of the neighbouring hamlets, contains a church in the form of an equilateral triangle, built of unhewn stones, supposed by some to be of Moorish origin. It consists of a low dome, resting on an arcade of six unequal arches, of which the sixth arch forms the doorway.

From Mont Louis to Ax there are two roads, one leading northwards by Llagonne or Langonne, Formigueras, and Querigut, through magnificent scenery and pine forests, but as it is high and cold it ought to be attempted only in summer. Distance 32 miles. The other is the coach road, which we give below.

ROUTE 52.

MONT LOUIS TO BOURG-MADAME.

Distance 18 miles, by diligence ; time, 3 hours ; fare, 4 fr.

See Road Map of the Pyrenees, page 635.

MONT LOUIS		BOURG-MADAME
MILES FROM		MILES TO
MONT LOUIS, 5319 feet.	Start from the diligence office.	18
COL DE LA PERCHE, 5317 feet.		21

MONT LOUIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 52.

BOURG-MADAME
MILES TO4½ COL DE RIGA.8½7½ SALLAGOSSA. Junction with road to Puycerda, by Livia. 6½9½ ERZ. 3½13 BOURG-MADAME. *Inn* : Commerce, where the diligence stops.
See Route 47, page 670.

For Bourg-Madame to Ax see Route 47, page 669 ; and for Ax to
Toulouse, Route 45, pages 664 to 667 ; and Toulouse to Paris by Route
34, page 585, or Route 36, page 603.



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EVERY PERSON about to effect an Assurance on his Life, or to renew one already effected, should satisfy himself that the Office with which he deals—

- (1) Affords security for the fulfilment of its engagements; (2) Gives some guarantee for, and proof of, careful management; (3) Charges moderate Premiums, yet such as are undoubtedly sufficient to secure the object of Assurance;

AND would do well to give a preference to an Office that besides fulfilling these conditions—

- (4) Publishes information to enable Assurers to form a correct estimate of the cash payment or reversionary benefit that would be allowed for surrender of an Assurance of any duration; and (5) whose Policy is free from all unnecessary restrictions, and as far as advisable indisputable.

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THE following short PROSPECTUS is offered to show in how far the

CITY OF GLASGOW

Life Assurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1838

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT

fulfils the foregoing conditions, and is deserving of the support of the assuring Public.

I. SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF ENGAGEMENTS.

Capital and Proprietary.

The subscribed Capital of the Company is Six Hundred Thousand Pounds, in 24,000 Shares of £25 each—of which £60,000, or £2 : 10s. per share, is paid up and invested. The Company regulate the transfer of shares and admission of partners under powers conferred by their Contract of Copartnery and special Act of Parliament.

Valuation of Liabilities—Reserve.

Every fifth year, a valuation of Liabilities to Policyholders and Annuity-tants is made by a qualified Actuary. The last valuation made, as at 20th January 1869, showed that these Liabilities were considerably less than the Assets; from which last were carefully excluded paid-up Capital, £60,000, and the loading on Premiums receivable—that is, the sum charged to cover expenses and possible increased rate of mortality, and also ensure Bonus Additions—the present value of which Reserved Premium is from TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

II. GUARANTEES FOR CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Direction.

The Directors are all Proprietors, and many of them Policyholders. Those presently in office hold among them Two Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty Shares, representing Six Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds of the Paid-up Capital, with an additional liability of Fifty-six Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds for Capital uncalled, and are thus largely interested in careful management.

Investment of Funds.

The Investment of the Company's Funds is regulated by the Contract and Act of Parliament before referred to, which bind the Directors to invest Surplus Income in the purchase of, or lending upon, certain named securities, principally public funds and real estate in Great Britain and Ireland, and in Her Majesty's Colonies and Dependencies, *avoiding Foreign Securities of every description*, and limiting dealings in the securities offered by Railways and Canals to the preference or guaranteed shares or stocks, etc., or mortgages of Companies paying dividends on their ordinary shares or stock. Once every year a Committee of the Directors in Glasgow examine and report on *all* existing Investments, which, with the securities held for them, have also the attention of the Company's Auditor, and of Committees of the London and Edinburgh Boards.

Publication of Accounts.

For some time past Balance-Sheets have been published by this Company. The following, made up in the form prescribed by "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," forms one of a series of Accounts and Returns that can be had on application at any Office of the Company.

BALANCE-SHEET ON 20TH JANUARY 1873.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.*	
Shareholders' Capital paid up	£60,000 0 0	Mortgages on Property within the U. K.	£ 78,0 6 9
Assurance Fund £634,111 8 4		Loans on the Company's Policies	47,304 0
Total Funds as per first Schedule	£694,111 8 4	Investments—	
Claims admitted but not paid	34,611 3 2	In Indian and Col. Gov. Securities	27,083 16 4
Claims expected in respect of deaths known to have occurred in previous year	3,907 15 0	Railway Debs. and Deb. Stocks	58,605 14 11
Collected for Fire Insurance	38 1 6	Railway Shares (Pref. and Guar.)	119,523 7 0
		House Property	37,155 11 3
		Company's Stock purchased	15,903 0 0
		Few-duties and Ground-Rents	60,165 10 3
		Loans on the Company's Stock	570 0 0
		Reversions Purchased	11,350 19 0
		Government Annuities	338 0 0
		Survivorship Annuity	490 0 0
		Loans upon Personal Security	14,650 17 1
		Agents' Balances	2,484 2
		Outstanding Premiums (<i>days of grace running</i>)	21,324 12
		Outstanding Interest (includes £7,035 accrued since last payment)	7,670 10 5
		Cash—	
		On Deposit	£16,241 12 4
		In hand and on Cur. Ac.	11,912 0 8
		Other Assets—	28,153 13 0
		Office Furniture	970 2 5
		Stamps	73 5 5
		Bills Receivable	762 18 1
			£732,668 8 0
	£732,668 8 0		

* Value of sums reassured, a valuable asset excluded by Act.

One great and original feature in the practice of this Company is the

III. MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUMS CHARGED.

These—of which specimens are given below—are calculated rather to secure from the outset the largest sum a given payment will assure *with absolute safety*, than to create a large surplus for division as Bonus.

Equal Annual Payments for Assurance of £100.

HOME RATES—WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next birth-day.	Assurance payable at Death only.			Assurance payable at Death, or on attaining			Age next birth-day.
	Life Payments.	Twenty Payments.	Ten Payments.	Age 65.	Age 60.	Age 55.	
20	£1 17 0	£2 19 7	£4 18 8	£2 8 10	£2 13 6	£3 0 3	20
22	1 19 0	3 1 9	5 2 1	2 11 7	2 16 9	3 4 5	22
24	2 1 1	3 4 3	5 5 11	2 14 7	3 0 6	3 9 2	24
26	2 3 5	3 7 0	5 10 0	2 18 0	3 4 8	3 14 8	26
28	2 6 0	3 9 10	5 14 5	3 1 9	3 9 5	4 0 10	28
30	2 8 5	3 12 4	5 18 3	3 5 7	3 14 4	4 7 8	30
32	2 10 11	3 14 11	6 2 0	3 9 9	3 19 9	4 15 6	32
34	2 13 10	3 17 8	6 6 3	3 14 6	4 6 2	5 2 10	34
36	2 17 0	4 0 9	6 11 0	4 0 0	4 13 8	5 16 3	36
38	3 0 7	4 4 0	6 16 1	4 6 2	5 2 6	6 10 3	38
40	3 4 6	4 7 5	7 1 4	4 13 4	5 12 11	7 9 0	40
42	3 8 4	4 10 8	7 6 0	5 1 2	6 5 0	..	42
44	3 12 7	4 14 0	7 10 5	5 10 4	7 0 6	..	44

HOME RATES—WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next birth-day.	Assurance payable at Death only.			Assurance payable at Death, or on attaining			Age next birth-day.
	Life Payments.	Twenty Payments.	Ten Payments.	Age 65.	Age 60.	Age 55.	
20	£1 12 11	£2 11 8	£4 7 6	£1 19 1	£2 3 1	£2 9 0	20
22	1 14 7	2 13 7	4 10 7	2 1 6	2 6 1	2 12 10	22
24	1 16 5	2 15 8	4 13 11	2 4 3	2 9 5	2 17 2	24
26	1 18 7	2 18 0	4 17 8	2 7 4	2 13 3	3 2 2	26
28	2 0 9	3 0 6	5 1 6	2 10 9	2 17 6	3 8 0	28
30	2 3 0	3 2 9	5 4 11	2 14 2	3 2 1	3 14 5	30
32	2 5 2	3 4 11	5 8 3	2 18 0	3 7 1	4 1 9	32
34	2 7 9	3 7 4	5 12 0	3 2 5	3 13 1	4 10 8	34
36	2 10 8	3 10 0	5 16 2	3 7 6	4 0 2	5 1 7	36
38	2 13 9	3 12 10	6 0 9	3 13 4	4 8 6	5 15 1	38
40	2 17 2	3 15 10	6 5 4	4 0 1	4 18 6	6 12 2	40
42	3 0 8	3 18 7	6 9 6	4 7 6	5 10 2	7 14 0	42
44	3 4 4	4 1 6	6 13 5	4 16 3	6 4 8	9 3 5	44

NOTE.—The above Rates cover residence in Europe, and in great part of America, South Africa, and Australia, see page 7.—Rates for Civilians in the East Indies, and for acclimatised Civilians in the West Indies about £2 per cent extra.

Another feature introduced in 1868—a great improvement in the practice of Life Assurance—is the addition to the contract of conditions by which the

IV. VALUES OF ASSURANCES AT FUTURE DATES.

are readily ascertained by the Policyholder, each Policy now issued containing the following among other stipulations:—

Fixed Minimum of Cash Surrender Value.

"Holders of Policies of Assurance for the whole term of Life, or of Policies payable on the attainment of a given age or at death if previous, who may wish to surrender after payment of three full equal annual Premiums, are guaranteed a return of *not less than the sum of the ordinary Premiums paid if the Assurance be 'With Profits'* and Bonus has not been surrendered, and one-third of the *ordinary Premiums paid if the Assurance be 'Without Profits.'*"

NOTE.—The amount of the Bonus of the future being uncertain, this simple regulation enables Assurers "With Profits" to approximate FUTURE cash values of their Policies more readily, and at least as correctly, as extended Tables. The present cash values of Policies are quoted, free of charge, on application at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

Fixed Minimum of Reversionary Surrender Value.

1. When the Assurance is contracted for by a limited number of Payments.

"Holders of Policies of Assurance for the whole term of Life by a limited number of equal payments, or of Policies payable on the attainment of a given age or at death if previous, on lives not liable to extra charge for occupation or foreign residence, who may wish to discontinue after making three full years' payments (or, one fifth of the number stipulated for, if less than fifteen), are guaranteed a paid-up Policy—being one exempt from future payments—for such proportion of the original sum Assured and vested Bonus Additions, as the number of payments made bears to the number stipulated for."

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 25 can assure for £1000 with Profits, payable at death, for 20 Annual Payments of £32:15:10.

Should he wish to discontinue payments he is guaranteed a paid-up Non-participating Policy.

In 5 years of £750—5 20ths of original sum assured—with relative Vested Additions.

In 15 years of £750—15 20ths of original sum assured—with relative Vested Additions.

And in other years proportionate sums with relative Vested Additions.

2. When the Assurance is contracted for by payments to continue during life.

"Holders of Policies of Assurance for the whole term of Life by equal annual payments, on lives not liable to extra charge for occupation or foreign residence, who may wish to discontinue after payment of three full years' Premiums, are guaranteed a paid up Policy—being one exempt from future payments—for a proportion of the original sum Assured, increasing with the number of Premiums paid (as shown in the Company's published Tables), along with the whole vested Bonus Additions."

The following TABLE shows the Amount which, *with existing Vested Additions*, is guaranteed as a non-participating 'Paid-up Policy,' to Assurers by equal Payments during Life, Home rates, who wish to discontinue after Three or more Years' Payments.

AMOUNT IN LIEU OF ORIGINAL ASSURANCE OF £100 STERLING.																			
Age at Entry.	After 3 Years' Payments.			After 6 Years' Payments.			After 9 Years' Payments.			After 12 Years' Payments.			After 15 Years' Payments.			After 20 Years' Payments.			Age at Entry.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
21	6	12	8	13	1	2	19	7	0	24	14	0	30	0	0	38	10	0	21
23	6	14	9	13	3	6	19	7	8	25	0	0	30	10	0	38	17	0	23
25	6	17	2	13	5	9	19	8	6	25	7	0	31	0	0	39	4	0	25
27	6	19	8	13	7	10	19	10	0	25	13	0	31	4	0	39	14	0	27
29	7	3	0	13	9	4	19	18	0	26	0	0	31	9	0	40	14	0	29
31	7	5	10	13	14	0	20	12	0	26	10	0	32	4	0	42	8	0	31
33	7	8	9	14	2	0	21	2	0	27	1	0	33	4	0	44	2	0	33
35	7	11	8	14	10	0	21	6	0	27	14	0	34	10	0	45	16	0	35
37	7	14	10	14	14	0	21	11	0	28	12	0	36	2	0	47	9	0	37
39	7	17	6	14	18	0	22	3	0	30	1	0	37	13	0	49	0	0	39
41	8	0	10	15	5	0	23	8	0	31	16	0	39	10	0	50	1	0	41
43	8	5	0	16	10	0	25	8	0	33	16	0	41	10	0	51	0	0	43
45	8	15	0	18	5	0	27	7	0	35	17	0	43	2	0	52	2	0	45

A third feature of the Company's practice is the

V. FREEDOM FROM UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS.

Foreign Travel and Residence.

Parties assured under Policies for the whole term of life, or under Policies payable on the attainment of a given age or at death if previous (*Endowment Assurances*), who are not seafaring persons by occupation, and provided they are not about to reside in a country for which an Extra Premium is exigible, are allowed at any time to pass and repass by sea from one part of the world to another, and to land at any port which may be entered during the prosecution of the voyage, also to reside in the majority of British Colonies, Maderia, Buenos Ayres, and in great part of North and South America, *without payment of extra Premiums*.

Indisputable Policies.

On the expiry of five years from date of entry, age having been proved, Policies are indisputable on any ground whatever, provided the Premiums, and extra Premiums if exigible, are regularly paid—ALL RESTRICTIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE BEING REMOVED FROM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES IF THE LIFE ASSURED HAS NOT DURING THE SAID FIVE YEARS PROCEEDED TO ANY COUNTRY FOR WHICH EXTRA IS CHARGEABLE.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SETTLE Claims under Policies *three months* after proof of death ; or earlier under discount when considered expedient by the Directors. Claims arising by death of the Assured within the days of grace allowed for payment of the Premium are not prejudiced thereby, provided payment be made within one month from the expiry of the said days of grace.

For the convenience of Assurers proceeding to, or residing in, British Colonies or Dependencies, this Company sought and obtained

SPECIAL POWERS, under private Act of Parliament, which enable the Directors to settle Claims '*on production of any probate of the Will of the deceased, or letters of administration of his estate, whether obtained in England, Ireland, in the East Indies, or Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies abroad.*'

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY

are ascertained and divided every five years, a Reversionary Bonus being added to each Participating Policy in proportion to the amount, *including Bonuses previously declared and existing*, assured by it at the time. Policies participate from the date of their issue, except where Half-Premiums only are paid ; but the Bonuses do not *vest* until the Policies have participated for five years.

An intermediate Bonus is added to all Participating Policies of five years' standing that become claims between the periods of Division.

Profits are to be divided at 20th January 1874.



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